



Class F627

Book R5B6

✓ BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL



OF

Ringgold and Decatur Counties, Iowa.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN RINGGOLD AND DECATUR COUNTIES, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF RINGGOLD AND DECATUR COUNTIES AND THEIR CITIES AND VILLAGES.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

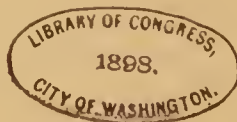
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CONTENTS.



PRESIDENTS * OF * THE UNITED * STATES.

George Washington.....	9
John Adams	14
Thomas Jefferson.....	20
James Madison.....	26
James Monroe.....	32
John Quincy Adams.....	38
Andrew Jackson.....	47
Martin Van Buren.....	52
William Henry Harrison.....	56
John Tyler.....	60
James K. Polk.....	64
Zachary Taylor.....	68
Millard Fillmore.....	72
Franklin Pierce.....	76
James Buchanan.....	80
Abraham Lincoln.....	84
Andrew Johnson.....	93
Ulysses S. Grant.....	96

Rutherford B. Hayes.....	102
James A. Garfield.....	109
Chester A. Arthur.....	113
Grover Cleveland.....	117

* HISTORY * OF * IOWA *

Aboriginal	123
Caucasian	124
Pioneer Life.....	133
Louisiana Territory.....	137
Iowa Territory.....	139
State Organization and Subse- quent History.....	141
Patriotism.....	146
Iowa Since the War.....	151
State Institutions.....	151
Educational.....	154
Statistical	157
Physical Features.....	158
Geology.....	158
Climate.....	163

Census of Iowa.....	164
Territorial Officers.....	164
State Officers.....	165

* GOVERNORS * OF * IOWA *

Robert Lucas.....	171
John Chambers.....	173
James Clarke.....	175
Ansel Briggs.....	179
Stephen Hempstead.....	183
James W. Grimes.....	187
Ralph P. Lowe.....	191
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	195
William M. Stone.....	199
Samuel Merrill.....	203
Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	207
Joshua G. Newbold.....	211
John H. Gear.....	215
Buren R. Sherman.....	219
William Larrabee.....	223

RECORD OF RINGGOLD COUNTY.

* BIOGRAPHICAL * SKETCHES *

A.	
Abarr, D. C.....	342
Abarr, J. W.....	354
Allyn, G. S.....	294
Allyn, J. H.....	320
Anderson, A. T.....	280
Anderson, G. R.....	311
Anderson, J. C.....	248
Anderson, W. S.....	357
Archbald, John.....	313
Arnett, Henry.....	346
Arnett, W. L.....	335
Askren, R. F.....	329
Auxier, Rev. E. E.....	296
Avenell, J. S.....	281
B.	
Bailey, Samuel.....	261
Baird, Abs.....	386
Baird, Samuel.....	277
Barnes, W. H.....	366

Barrett, J. T.....	319
Baston, Jowett.....	274
Baumann, H. M.....	377
Beall, A. G.....	284
Beall, I. S.....	290
Beamer, Zed.....	235
Bear, Solomon.....	252
Beard, James.....	368
Beaty, John.....	348
Beeson, J. H.....	364
Benedict, Melville.....	322
Benson, M. P.....	308
Bernard, J. T.....	350
Blackmore, Alexander.....	325
Blauer, John.....	330
Boggs, A. N.....	242
Bonham, L. L.....	259
Bosworth, C. C.....	269
Bradley, W. H.....	372
Brockett, J. W.....	384
Brown, Mrs. E. F.....	260

Brown, G. M.....	251
Brown, Joel.....	293
Brown, Rev. William.....	270
Bullard, J. C.....	394

C.

Campbell, Robert.....	357
Campbell, Thomas.....	326
Campbell, W. A.....	365
Canney, Thomas.....	273
Carlton, David.....	347
Carter, J. D.....	261
Carter, J. T.....	298
Casner, William.....	359
Chance, Dorlington.....	258
Coffin, B. W.....	385
Coie, John.....	342
Cole, W. B.....	254
Cook, Friend.....	232
Critchfield, E. W.....	232
Crouch, J. W.....	340

CONTENTS.

D.	
Daman, C. B.	331
Davis, M. V.	270
Day, B. F.	334
Denhart, C. K.	378
Dewitt, E. N.	328
Dickson, George.	372
Dickson, John.	262
Dille, C. F.	247
Dukes, John.	256
Dunning, Day	258
Dunsmoor, A. W.	283

E.	
Edwards, J. B.	379
Elliott, Rev. S. A.	301
Ellis, Francis.	295
England, Samuel	338
Estel, G. R.	315

F.	
Fife, Robert.	315
Fittro, S. W.	348
Fisher, J. B.	389
Folts, John.	393
Foster, A.	286
Foster, L.	390
Fouser, J. C.	325
Fouser, W. D.	267
Frane, Jacob.	247
Fuller, J. W.	274
Fullerton, G. D.	389
Fullerton, Oscar.	303

G.	
Gander, J. H.	323
Gartin, G. W.	327
Gibboney, F. E.	256
Gillett, A. J.	304
Glaze, S. W.	282
Gleason, Peter.	307
Gleason, W. L.	253
Glendenning, J. S.	230
Glendenning, J. W.	358
Goodell, Abner.	289
Gorsuch, J. M.	384
Graham, I. G.	287
Green, Miles.	286
Grimes, C. K.	234
Grimes, P. J.	285
Gustin, A. M.	382
Gustin, J. C.	385

H.	
Hall, R. B.	297
Hall, T. M.	260
Harvey, W. A.	263
Hathaway, A. F.	335
Haviland, W. H.	361
Heaton, E. J.	252
Henderson, J. R.	280
Henry, R. C.	332
Hepperly, T. C.	322
Hess, A. J.	365
Hetzer, P. F.	298
Himebaugh, B. D.	326
Hlnckley, W. R.	302
Hoffman, M. P.	345
Hollingsworth, Colman.	351

Horn, William.	395
House, O. C.	285
Huggins, Saville & Lawhead.	321
Hunter, J. W.	337
Hutchison, John	251

I.

Imus, A. J.	279
Imus, L. O.	236
Ingram, Andrew.	316
Ingram, A. O.	314

J.

Jackson, Phillip.	338
Jarvis, P.	375
Johnson, Abraham.	346
Johnson, G. W.	340
Johnston, J. W.	341
Johnston, Andrew.	264
Johnston, J. E.	248
Judy, Robert.	287

K.

Keller, Benjamin.	324
Keller, I. W.	306
Kelly, William.	303
Kinsell, D. C.	271
Kinsell, J. W.	281
Kinsell, Z. T.	273

L.

Landreth, Eli.	396
Laughlin, W. T.	375
Layton, W. H.	236
Lee, L. T.	379
Lent, Arculus.	373
Lesan, G. W.	376
Lesan, J. A.	360
Liggett, Thomas.	278
Liles, George.	366
Lillie, R. P.	254
Long, Jonathan.	353
Longacre, E. H.	364
Lorimor, Asher.	312
Loutzenhiser Bros.	309
Lucas, William.	364

M.

Markley, W. M.	332
Marshall, Isaac.	250
Maxwell, M. C.	276
McAninch, W. S.	388
McClurg, J. C.	391
McDonald, Malay.	395
McElroy, J. H.	349
McGugin, Frank.	356
McPherson, J. L.	356
Merritt, A. J.	282
Merritt, Daniel.	277
Merritt, Peter.	320
Merritt, W. H.	231
Merritt, W. J.	235
Merryman, A. M.	268
Merryman, John.	327
Miller, H. T.	290
Miller, J. A.	243
Miller, J. A.	350
Miller, J. O.	339
Miller, John.	233

Miller, John.	296
Miller, W. M.	233
Miller, Nathan.	383
Millsap, Irenus.	359
Millsap, W. A.	392
Moore, G. S.	394
Moore, J. D.	374
Morrison, G. W.	241
Mosier, Abraham.	349

N.

Nelson, J. H.	301
Nevill, B.	355
Newton, J. I.	244

O.

Ogier, Isaiah.	246
Oliver, Isaac.	257
Osborn, T. V.	250

P.

Page, J. F.	381
Palmer, I. A.	381
Parkhurst, Jonathan.	354
Patterson, J. L.	309
Payne, A. C.	382
Peckham, W. R.	297
Penick, W. B.	352
Perkins, J. L.	310
Pingree, F. E.	231
Poor, J. M.	347
Poore, D. W.	392
Pratt, E. J.	378
Preston, David.	362
Price, J. P.	388
Price, Thomas.	324

Q.

Quinn, William.	374
-----------------	-----

R.

Rapp, C. W.	267
Reed, E. P.	276
Reynard, R.	275
Richardson, J. H.	329
Riley, L. D.	314
Riley, R. H.	310
Roberts, Abraham.	352
Robinson, F. S.	386
Robinson, Joseph	345
Ross, H. H.	361
Ross, Thomas.	229
Rush, Aaron	387
Rush, Job.	229
Russell, Charles.	300
Ryan, John.	307

S.

Saltzmann, Nicholas.	275
Saville, J. A.	391
Scott, J. E.	351
Selby, R. W.	253
Sergeant, L. D.	337
Shattuck, C. L.	336
Shawler, Richard.	333
Shay, Luke.	321
Sheldon, H. C.	299
Shepherd, J. S.	336

CONTENTS.

Sherill, Thomas.....	339
Showalter, C. H.....	390
Showalter, J. J.....	257
Siemiller, Henry.....	305
Simpson, J. M.....	371
Sinco, J. C.....	373
Smith, Rev. S.....	288
Smith, W. T.....	288
Snyder, Carlton.....	393
Stahl, Michael.....	249
Stahl, Solomon.....	283
Stamper, Thomas.....	377
Stephenson, J. M.....	284
Stephens, G. R.....	368
Stevenson, John.....	244
Stevenson, Andrew.....	358
Stevenson, T. A.....	271
Stuck, Edward.....	380
Stuck, Jonathan.....	362

T.

Talbot, A. F.....	293
Talbot, B. W.....	294
Talley, B. F.....	328
Teale, A. H.....	316

Teale, G. H.....	268
Tedford, Rev. J. H.....	341
Tedrow, Silas.....	246
Thomas, J. H.....	295
Thompson, D. W.....	300
Thrift, W. D.....	367
Tidrick, D. C.....	331
Timby, William.....	249
Todd, Henry.....	311
Todd, J. T.....	353
Townsley, J. W.....	303
Trullinger, M. S.....	299

W.

Walter, A. F.....	319
Walters, Christian.....	363
Watson, Robert.....	242
Waugh, Harvey.....	245
Wheeler, P. A.....	376
Wilcox, Joseph.....	305
Wiley, A. S.....	313
Williams, G. W.....	380
Williams, J. S.....	272
Williams, R. B.....	333
Wood, D. C.....	355

Wood, W. M.....	255
Wyant, G. A.....	308

PORTRAITS.

Coie, John.....	343
Ingram, Andrew.....	317
Johnston, Andrew.....	265
Layton, Rev. W. H.....	237
Layton, Mrs. W. H.....	237
Miller, H. T.....	291
Miller, Mrs. H. T.....	291
Stephens, G. R.....	369

GENERAL HISTORY.

Introductory.....	401
Early History.....	404
Political History.....	414
The Civil War.....	425
The Press.....	437
Professional.....	439
Miscellaneous.....	442
Mount Ayr.....	449
Villages.....	455



RECORD OF DECATUR COUNTY.

—BIOGRAPHICAL * SKETCHES.—

A.

Adams, George.....	683
Aker, B. B.....	546
Akers, Benjamin.....	563
Akers, S. C.....	576
Albaugh, W. H.....	560
Alden, William.....	509
Alexander, E. H.....	478
Allen, Charles.....	666
Allen, Jacob.....	520
Andrew, J. N.....	690
Andrews, J. R.....	604
Andrew, M. L.....	625
Anstey, William.....	564
Arnold, G. P.....	676
Ashburn, J. M.....	578
Aten, J. W.....	527
Atlee, I. R.....	631

B.

Baker, G. W.....	657
Baker, Jacob.....	637
Baker, J. F.....	673
Baker, S. F.....	677
Banta, Hon. Elijah.....	482
Barr, Benton.....	633
Barr, C. W.....	619
Barrackman, C. J.....	606
Barrett, Edmond.....	489
Bason, George.....	549
Bathe, G. R.....	576
Beach, Stephen.....	568
Beavers, Joseph.....	682
Beck, J. H.....	565
Beck, T. T.....	562

Bedell, D. E.....	654
Bedier, F. F.....	510
Bell, T. J.....	480
Belomy, J. B.....	518
Bennett, Jason.....	676
Bicknell, R.....	484
Biggs, William.....	628
Black, W. T.....	621
Blair, James.....	657
Blair, W. A.....	506
Blair, W. W.....	498
Board, C. L.....	636
Bone, H. C.....	698
Boyce, Mark.....	679
Boyce, William.....	605
Boydston, L. H.....	586
Bozarth, W. W.....	531
Brammer, Alexander.....	659
Brammer, F. M.....	663
Brammer, LaFayette.....	680
Brenizer, O. C.....	613
Brenizer, Theophilus.....	615
Bright, Henry.....	686
Briley, S. H.....	685
Brothers, H. P.....	558
Brown, Harrison.....	627
Brown, Joseph.....	633
Brown, Thomas.....	700
Brown, W. A.....	581
Bruce, Bryson.....	525
Bryan, Moses.....	645
Bryant, H. D.....	620
Buffon, A. G.....	629
Bullock, N. P.....	623
Burns, A. M.....	686
Burns, J. D.....	665

C.

Cash, William.....	528
Carleton, Samuel.....	584
Chase, A. E.....	495
Chase, E. L.....	522
Chase, Hiram.....	624
Chase, L. B.....	661
Chastan, Levi.....	696
Chester, V. L.....	549
Clark, I. N.....	507
Clark, John.....	609
Chran, A. S.....	477
Cockerham, W. D.....	621
Coffey, S. W.....	617
Cole, Tunis.....	612
Conkle, W. P.....	671
Cornett, Nathaniel.....	524
Conwell, Edward.....	697
Cowles, D. C.....	493
Cozad, J. A.....	534
Cozad, W. C.....	568
Craig, S. L.....	590
Craig, William.....	666
Creess, Joseph.....	670
Creess, Michael.....	684
Cruikshank, Peter.....	691
Crum, Jacob.....	647
Culver, Joseph.....	643
Culver, Sylvia us.....	692
Cummings, Alfred.....	515

D.

Dale, J. M.....	597
Dancer, David.....	492
Dancer, Eugene.....	550

CONTENTS.

Daniels, Moses.....	577
Daniel, T. B.....	692
Davis, Enos.....	649
Daykin, John.....	681
Delong, I. N.....	569
Denham, J. A.....	591
Derry, George.....	516
Dickson, Searith.....	692
Dodd, Eli.....	670
Doolitt e, E. W.....	508
Duff, W. D.....	480
Dunbar, John.....	497
Dunlavy, James.....	602

E.

Eals, C. S.....	595
Eiker, J. M.....	533
Ernest, Elbert.....	701
Euritt, D. F.....	532

F.

Fear, Robert.....	585
Ferguson, Ephraim.....	594
Ferguson, S. A.....	599
Ferry, D. M.....	672
Fesler, W. H.....	495
Fierce, E. W.....	554
Fierce, F. W.....	603
Fierce, W. E.....	549
Fisher, J. T.....	690
Foland, Michael.....	596
Forgrave, Lyman.....	548
Forrey, Samuel.....	522
Frost, W. H.....	681
Fruitt, J. R.....	674

G.

Gammill, J. C.....	693
Gammon, James.....	563
Gammon, W. E.....	548
Gardner, J. W.....	529
Gardner, W. A.....	521
Gates, S. A.....	496
Gates, S. H.....	659
Gaulter, Lewis.....	631
Gentry, Curran.....	669
Gibson, Garret.....	504
Gibson, William.....	691
Gillen, J. W.....	587
Gilreath, H. H.....	546
Gilreath, W. B.....	507
Goin, J. A.....	685
Grady, P. O.....	697
Graham, G. E.....	593
Graham, W. H.....	519
Graves, T. J.....	660
Gray, J. H.....	523
Gurley, Z. H.....	539

H.

Hagen, J. F.....	481
Halner, Ignace.....	560
Hall, C. K.....	685
Hamilton, Archibald.....	518
Hamilton, F. M.....	613
Hamilton, G. A.....	474
Hamilton, Joseph.....	521
Hamilton, S. A.....	637
Hanson, J. H.....	494
Harvey, J. W.....	473
Harvey, Refine.....	487

Hartman, J. W.....	547
Hatfield, H. H.....	583
Hebener, L. W.....	584
Henderson, J. K.....	622
Hensley, W. K.....	580
Higbee, J. C.....	485
Hildreth, I. F.....	627
Hilfiker, Otto.....	557
Hingston, S. O.....	491
Hine, Willis.....	674
Hines, Samson.....	637
Hitchcock, James.....	487
Hollingshead, Joseph.....	691
Hopkins, William.....	694
Horn, Elisha.....	479
Horner, J. B.....	689
Houston, R. L.....	569
Hubbard, M. L.....	553
Hudson, Wilson.....	490
Hughes, M.....	546
Hutchinson, G. J.....	579

I.

Imhoff, Peter.....	636
--------------------	-----

J.

Jackson, A. M.....	598
Jennings, F. A.....	653
Jennings, S. C.....	566
Johnson, Calvin.....	634
Johnson, J. H.....	687
Johnson, Lewis.....	644
Judd, Hawkins.....	634

K.

Kelley, W. F.....	524
Kellogg, C. L.....	473
Kellogg, Josephine.....	472
Kellogg, O. N.....	471
Kellogg, R. D.....	469
Kendall, J. S.....	650
Ketchum, W. A.....	630
King, Elias.....	563
King, George.....	579
King, H. M.....	622
Knowles, T. H.....	665
Koger, B. F.....	582
Koger, Jordan.....	699

L.

Laney, W. J.....	652
Landes, J. F.....	477
Latta, Calvin.....	506
Layton, H. R.....	589
Layton, J. W.....	640
Leonard, Harrod.....	673
Lillard, J. M.....	600
Lillard, J. W.....	483
Logan, J. E.....	511
Long, A. B.....	529
Lott, Simcon.....	695
Loving, William.....	534
Lowrance, E. M.....	515

M.

Machlan, G. W.....	489
Macy, David.....	545
Macy, E. C.....	577
Madaraz, Ladislans.....	643
Mader, J. cob.....	689
Manning, John.....	647

Mather, J. W.....	617
McBroom, R. M.....	523
McCall, Robert.....	615
McCleary, Isaac.....	646
McCleary, J. B.....	515
McCleary, M. V.....	578
McClelland, J. R.....	506
McDonough, John.....	500
McHarness, Moses.....	552
McKee, J. M.....	616
McKee, W. L.....	484
McKibben, John.....	606
McLain, Adam.....	482
McLaughlin, J. W.....	554
McNeil, S. P.....	675
McVay, William.....	696
Mendenhall, Elijah.....	514
Mercer, J. T.....	605
Metier, Samuel.....	695
Millin, Randall.....	696
Miller, H. S.....	588
Miller, Isaac.....	533
Miller, Jefferson.....	618
Mitchell, E.....	550
Mitchell, L. D.....	580
Moffet, A. W.....	486
Monroe, Isaac.....	591
Moore, A. B.....	701
Moore, C. W.....	476
Moore, G. W.....	697
Moore, W. D.....	614
Morey, D. D.....	682
Morgan, Thomas.....	665
Morris, Madison.....	565
Morris, Mahlon.....	564
Mullinnix, C. P.....	639
Mullins, Patrick.....	698

N.

Newlin, H. E.....	485
Newlin, John.....	503
Nicholson, D. F.....	551
Norton, C. L.....	661

O.

Orfield, P. P.....	620
Oshorn, Christopher.....	508

P.

Parrish, J. O.....	558
Parris, W. H.....	679
Peck, Joseph.....	491
Pence, William.....	604
Penniwel, J. F.....	586
Perdue, James.....	698
Pettis, Andrew.....	671
Pierce, G.....	650
Piercy, J. W.....	475
Pryor, Allen.....	570
Pryor, J. A.....	623

R.

Rauch, Anton.....	527
Reardon, Thomas.....	683
Redman, George.....	499
Reeder, N. M.....	667
Rhoads, Lewis.....	672
Richard, A. K.....	664
Richardson, Royal.....	640
Riggs, N. H.....	648
Robbins, W. S.....	688

CONTENTS.

Robey, F. A.....	660
Roberts, Jesse.....	668
Roberts, Richard.....	612
Robinson, Ebenezer.....	651
Robinson, E. J.....	544
Rogers, J. T.....	629
Ross, Francis.....	494
Ross, Jacob.....	656
Ross, W. A.....	695
Roy, A. A.....	624
Rudibaugh, G. W.....	517
Russell, J. W.....	590

S.

Sage, James.....	675
Samson, Seth.....	662
Sayles, L. H.....	609
Schuetz, Louis.....	684
Scott, John.....	553
Sears, D. G.....	678
Sears, J. J.....	668
Shaw, A. C.....	700
Shaw, G. W.....	646
Shields, J. S.....	475
Shinn, D. W.....	626
Shewmaker, G. W.....	592
Sigler, L. P.....	497
Smith, D. E.....	605
Smith, George.....	639
Smith, J. R.....	628
Smith, John.....	597
Smith, Joseph.....	512
Smithson, I. W.....	583
Spaeth, George.....	581
Spencer, N. C.....	625
Springer, B. O.....	527
Springer, J. B.....	517
Springer, J. G.....	569
Springer, Oliver.....	530
Stanley, Henry.....	668
Stearn, A. B.....	496
Stearn, Daniel.....	493
Stebbins, H. A.....	588
Stiles, G. W.....	530
Stiles, O. E.....	481
Stone, James.....	663

Stone, John.....	592
Stone, Rev. Wilson.....	557
Stout, W. J.....	619
Sullivan, W. J.....	640
Swan, Frederick.....	616
Swope, A. P.....	632

T.

Teale, E. B.....	635
Teale, J. E.....	602
Teale, Thomas.....	654
Tift, E. W.....	566
Tillotson, Elijah.....	656
Tilton, H. L.....	679
Thompson, F. M.....	644
Treanor, James.....	632
Trullinger, J. W.....	614
Tucker, Charles.....	596
Turner, Robert.....	638
Tuttle, Oliver.....	520

V.

Vail, James.....	664
VanVerden, H. C.....	612
Varga, Francis.....	555

W.

Wadsworth, G. W.....	552
Walker, B. T.....	661
Walker, G. P.....	601
Walker, S. F.....	559
Waller, Thomas.....	567
Walton, H. L.....	653
Warnock, W. S.....	488
Warrington, N. B.....	595
Wartenbe, John.....	638
Wasson, M. A.....	531
Watsabaugh, P. C.....	575
Webster, S. W.....	645
West, William.....	699
Westervelt, Theron.....	528
Wheeler, W. C.....	598
Wiley, Isaac.....	489
Williams, Samuel.....	702
Wilson, N. T.....	585
Winget, J. H.....	617

Wolverton, Perry.....	635
Wood, C. C.....	658
Woodard, E. P.....	688
Woodbury, George.....	677
Woodmansec, J. W.....	595
Woods, W. M.....	601
Worden, C. D.....	594
Worden, E. T.....	669
Worden, J. W.....	562
Worden, Silas.....	648

Y.

Yarrington, Alvah.....	505
Yost, J. W.....	620
Young, D. P.....	650
Young, G. T.....	582
Young, J. L.....	555
Young, Timon.....	547
Young, W. H.....	645

Z.

Zichey, L. E.....	630
Zook, Joseph.....	655

PORTRAITS.

Kellogg, R. D.....	468
Loving, William.....	536
Loving, Mrs.....	537
McDonough, John.....	501
McKibben, John.....	607
Pryor, Allen.....	572
Pryor, Mrs.....	573
Richardson, Royal.....	641

*GENERAL * HISTORY.*

Introductory.....	707
Early and Civil History.....	711
Political.....	716
The Civil War.....	718
The Press.....	744
Professional.....	747
Miscellaneous.....	755
Leon.....	767
Villages.....	775







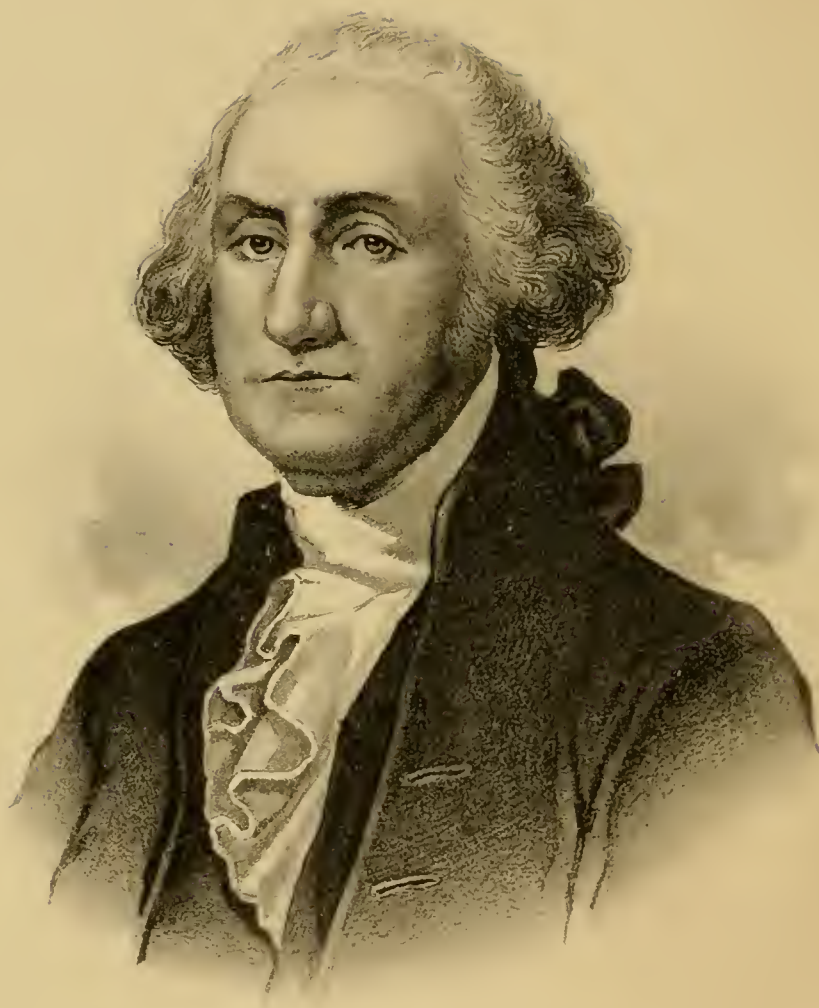
PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.







George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthage, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chief-tain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

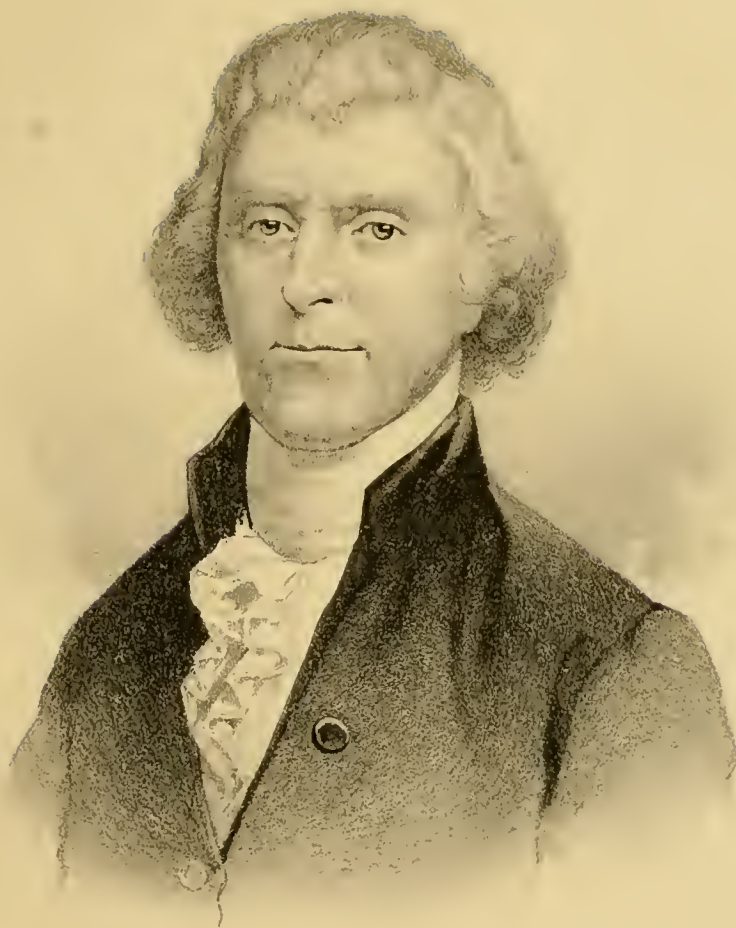
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British man-of-war *Leopard*, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.

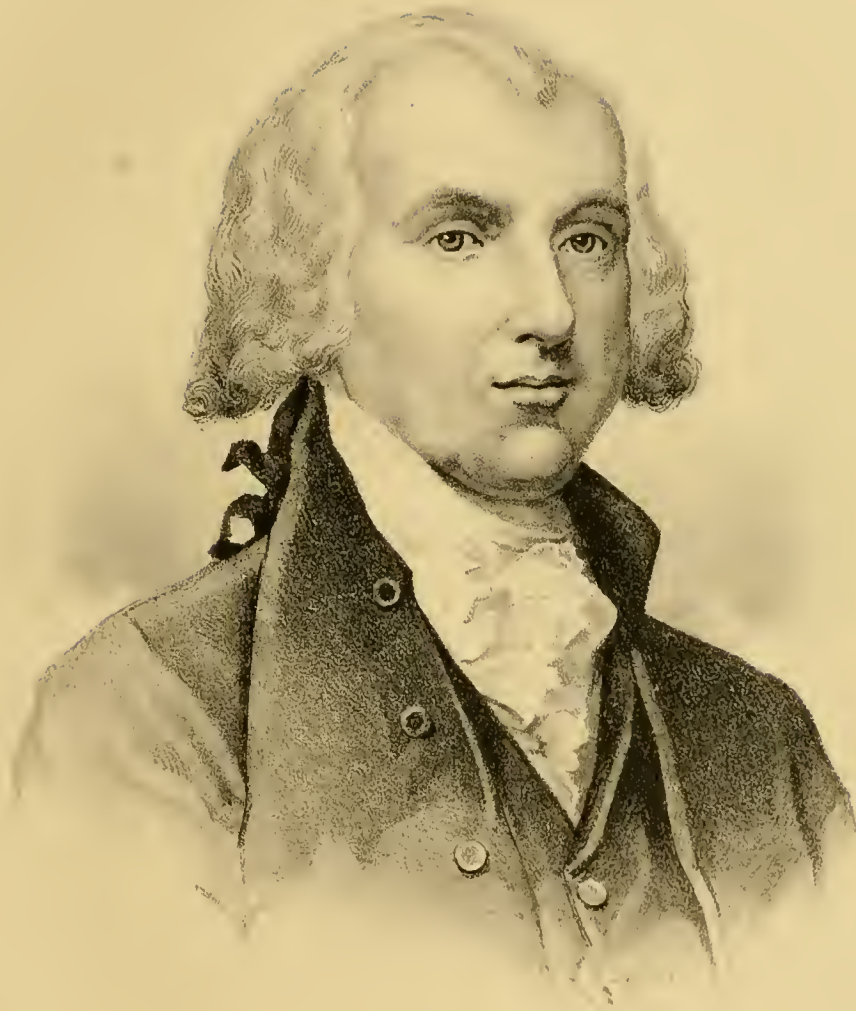


JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.

He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of six-

teen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

twen the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

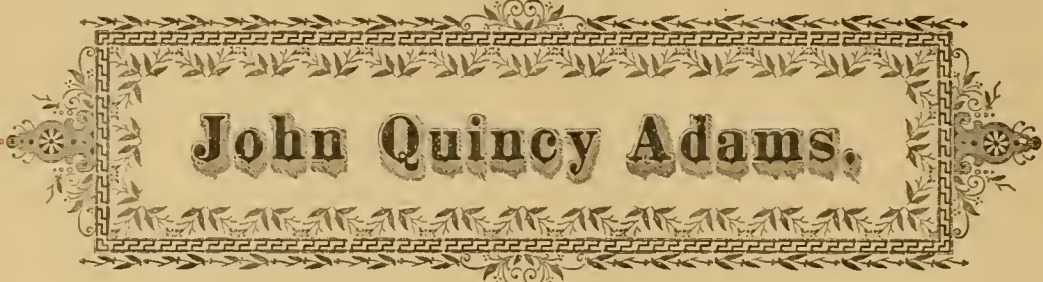
October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

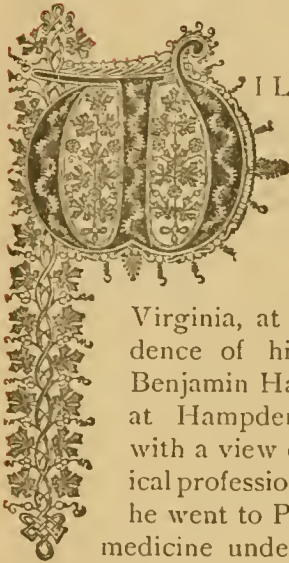
Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our North-western frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

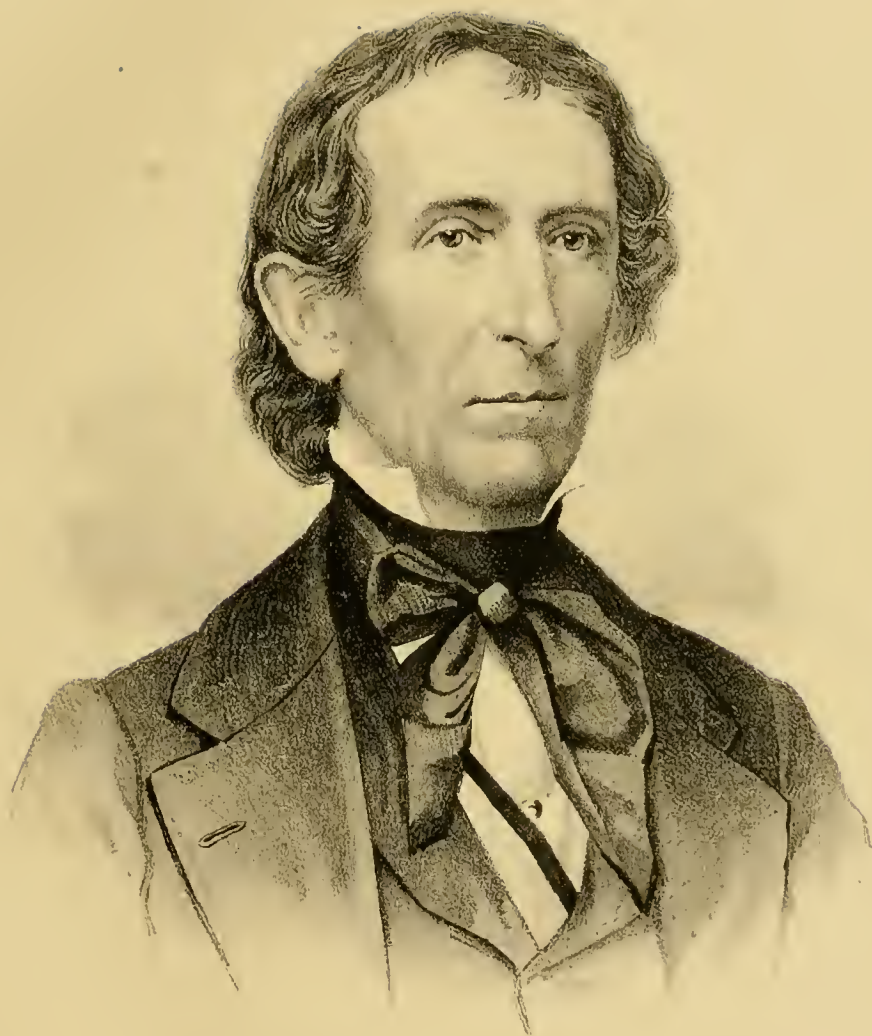
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Folk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at both ends. The name "ZACHARY TAYLOR" is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font across the center of the banner.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784.

His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor.



country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

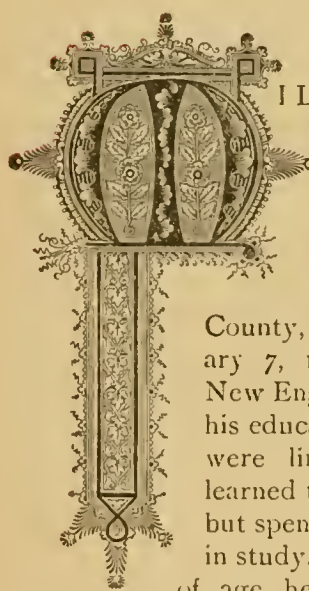
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



FILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



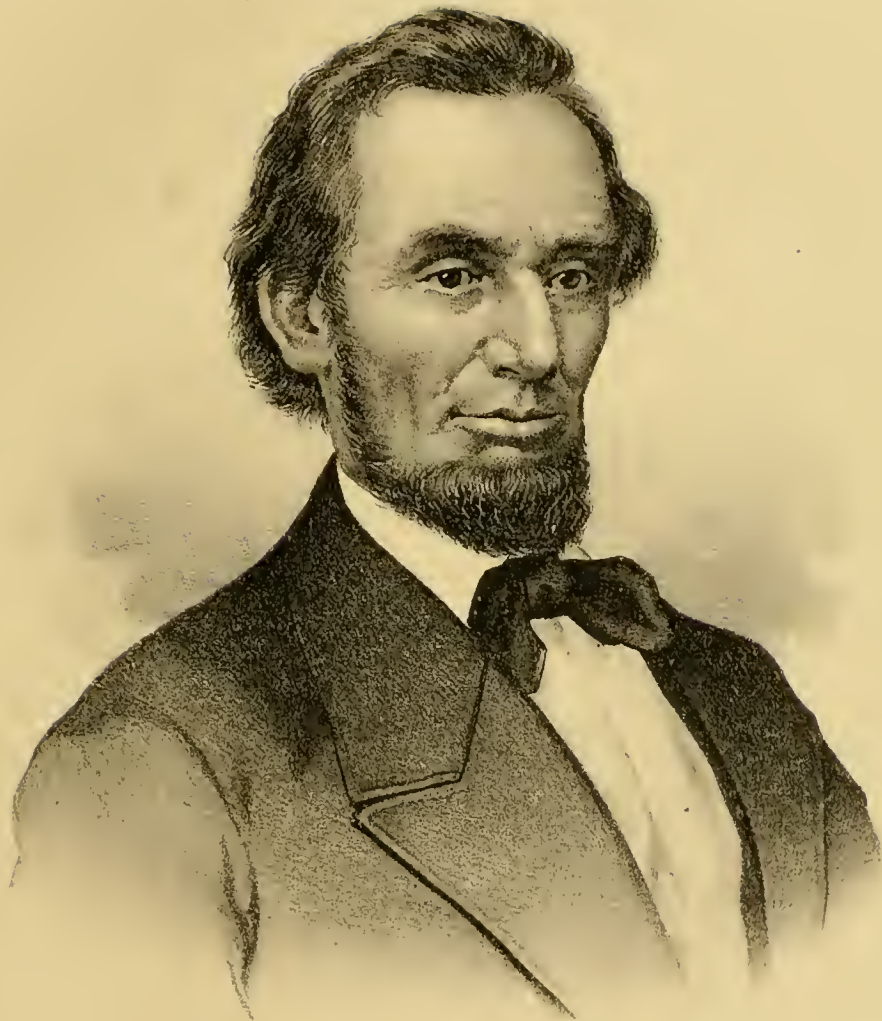
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County,

Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgenville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be

given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

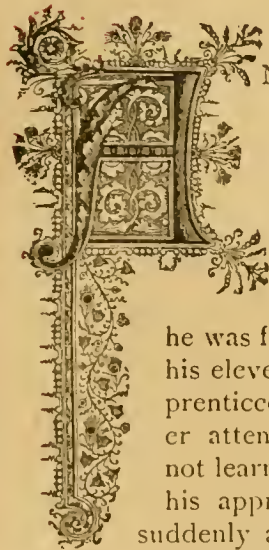
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



James A. Garfield

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at both ends. The name "JAMES A. GARFIELD." is centered in a serif font, flanked by small decorative elements.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

A large, ornate, and highly decorative initial letter 'J' in a dark, textured font, featuring intricate floral and scrollwork details.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York,

after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. Since his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1885, our good ex-President has continued in the practice of his chosen profession at New York City.



James C. Huntington



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.





HISTORY OF IOWA.



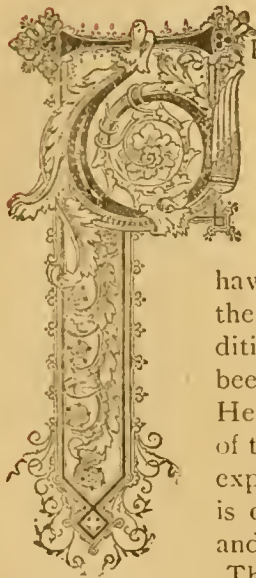




IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every punchcon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roscate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected :

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlicus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employees.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1865, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employees.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employees.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.....	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col.		Orphans' Home..	62,000
and Farm.....	300,000	Penitentiaries....	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School..	50,000
Institution for the		Reform School..	90,000
Deaf and Dumb	225,000		

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.	Inoceramous Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales....	130
		Nishabotany Sandstone.....	100
	Coal Measures....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous....	Subcarboniferous..	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales....	200
Upper Silurian....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian....	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
	Primordial.....	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Iluronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the North-western States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....		984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....		454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....		940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....		58	1,907	8,240
Chickasaw.....		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....		180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....		1,399	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....		1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....		179	999	3,453
Hardin.....		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....		416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....			221	1,968
Madison.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....		103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....		246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....		10	570	5,426
Story.....		4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,080	19,578
Washington.....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshek.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....		653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Matur L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon, 1868-'70; Chester C.

Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney; James H. Rothrock, Tipton; Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison; Austin Adams, Dubuque; Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



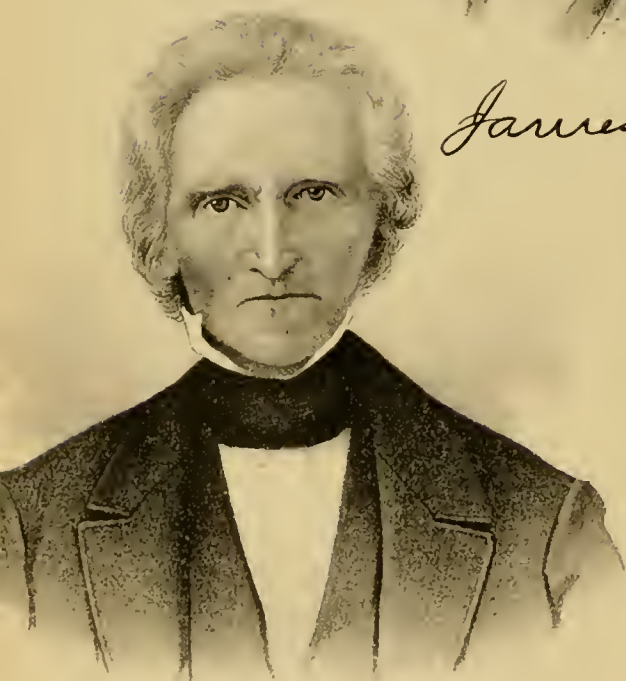
Governors of Iowa.



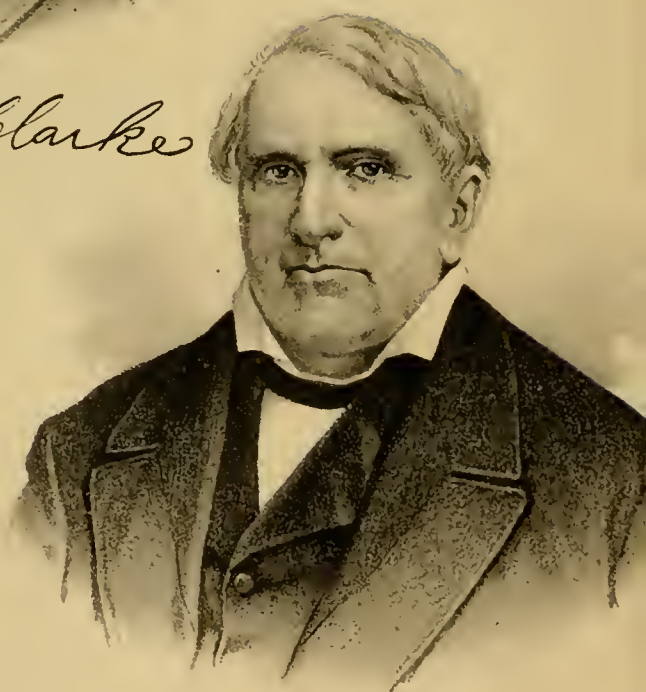




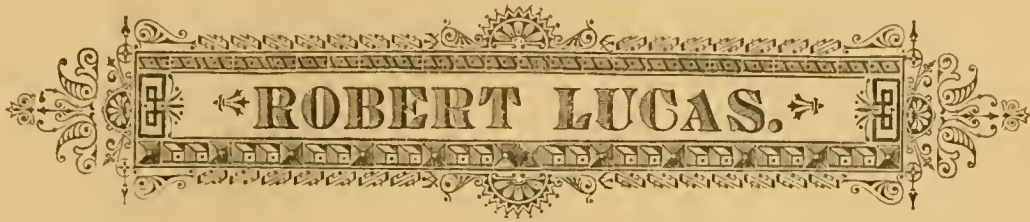
James Clarke



Nathaniel Lucas



John Chambers



ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susan. nah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter,

who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

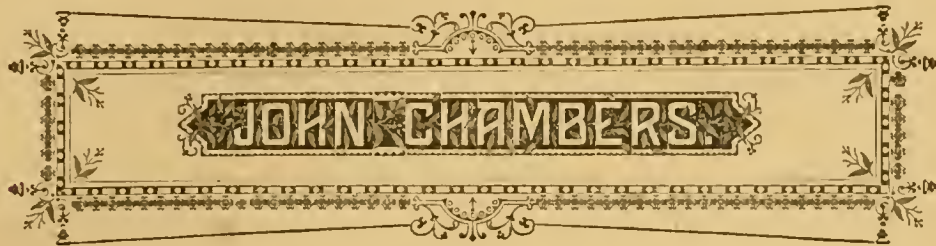
Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal competitors. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagocs, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.



JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodes the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Israel Briggs



ANSEL BRIGGS.

THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. A. Campbell



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



HIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State

until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he

was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

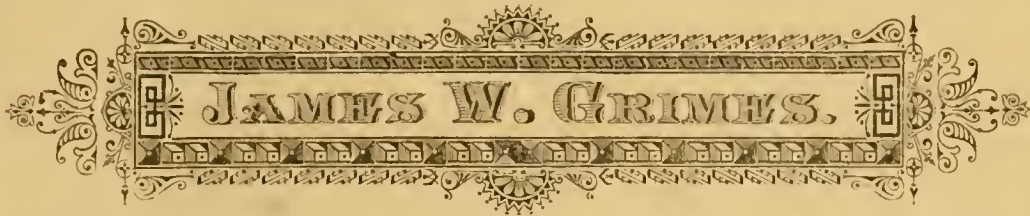
Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



James Buchanan



JAMES W. GRIMES.



HE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born

March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburg, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention; 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. P. Lowe.



HE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized

ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel J. May



SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone



HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization.

He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His

grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Sam Murray

SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



C. C. Carpenter



CYRUS C. CARPENTER.



FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents

were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

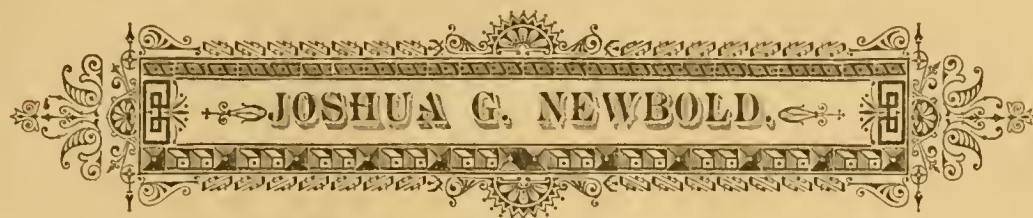
He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



L. G. Newbold



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

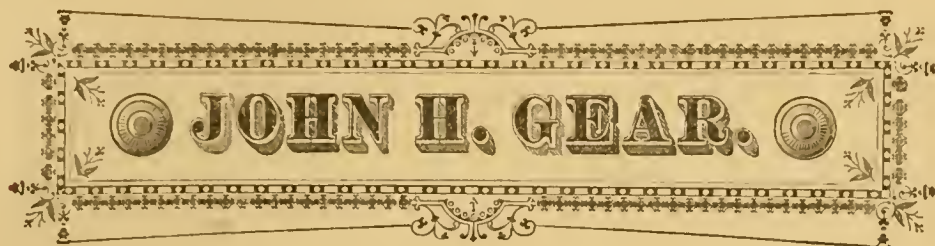
One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



Mott Gun



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was

born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792.

When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County,

Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. P. Sherman,



BUREN R. SHERMAN.



HE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

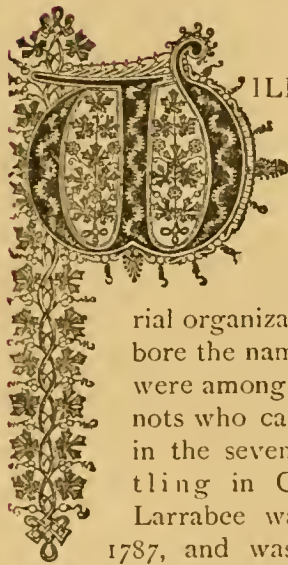
"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. L. L. L.



WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which belet him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



HISTORY
OF
RINGGOLD
COUNTY









BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS ROSS, one of the oldest residents of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born July 4, 1816, a son of Thomas and Susannah (Holland) Ross, his father a native of Delaware, and his mother of Maryland. They were married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently moved to Ohio, and when our subject was seven years old to Richland County, now Ashland, Ohio, where the mother died. In 1848 the father moved to Iowa, and lived in Mahaska County several years, moving thence to Ringgold County, where he died in 1862. Thomas Ross remained in Ashland County until nineteen years of age. He attended the district school in the winter, working on the farm in the summer, until eighteen years old, when he began teaching. He afterward attended school at Norwalk, Ohio, and then went to Huron, where he clerked in a store, and in 1838 came West as far as Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was employed on the engineer corps the following summer. He then taught in Sangamon County, and in August, 1844, came to Iowa, and lived in Mahaska County eight years. In 1852 he went to Wapello County, and in 1859 removed to Ringgold County, locating in Mt. Ayr. He engaged in the dry-goods business until 1861,

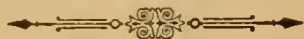
when he closed out his stock of goods, and assumed the duties of clerk of the courts, and *ex-officio* member of the Board of Supervisors. He held that office until 1870, when he again embarked in the dry-goods business until 1877. He has held various local offices, among others being treasurer of his township, assessor and justice of the peace, holding the latter office at the present time. He was married in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1839, to Martha H. McMillan, a native of Scott County, Kentucky. They have had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mr. Ross is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JOB RUSH, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, and an enterprising citizen of Mt. Ayr, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 29, 1834, a son of Job and Anna (Rinehart) Rush, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New Jersey. They came to the State of Ohio with their parents, and were there married, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living. The father died

at the age of seventy years, the mother dying at the age of forty. Benjamin Rush, the great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Job Rush, the subject of this sketch, remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1857 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land in what is now Monroe Township. He erected good buildings on his land and engaged in raising hogs and cattle until he removed to Mt. Ayr. He was married in August, 1860, to Miss Louisa J. McClain, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Ringgold County. They have three daughters—Hattie A., wife of William Reasoner; Martha J., wife of Thomas Sloan, and Eunice H., at home. Mr. Rush was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1864, in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, as a veteran recruit, and was immediately sent to the front. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and others, and was engaged in skirmishing in and about Atlanta. He was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, thence to Washington City, where he witnessed the surrender of General Johnston's army, and took part in the grand review. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865, being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, when he returned to his farm in Monroe Township. He removed with his family to Mt. Ayr January 1, 1886, and became associated with W. H. Rogers in the furniture business. Mr. Rogers having carried on the business for the three years previous. This firm does a general business in furniture and undertaking, under the style of Rogers & Rush. Mr. Rush, since coming to Ringgold County, has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, held

the office of justice of the peace three years, was assessor one term, and for many years served as trustee and clerk of Monroe Township.



JOHNS S. GLENDENNING, an enterprising farmer living on section 22, Rice Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, April 9, 1845. His parents, James and Elizabeth Glendenning, were natives of Ohio and Tennessee respectively. They were the parents of nine children—Mrs. Nancy J. Garrison, died in 1862, taught the first school in Middle Fork Township; William H., died in the army in 1862; Thomas Henry, living in Middle Fork Township; Jeremiah J., died in the army; James W., living in Middle Fork Township; Sarah Bennett, living in California; John S., the subject of this sketch; Richard B., died in 1862, and David A., living in Middle Fork Township. Our subject was but a few weeks old when his parents removed with their family to Calloway County, Missouri, and four years later removed to Audrain County, of the same State. They subsequently located in Gentry County, Missouri, and from there came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1859, being among the first settlers of Middle Fork Township. The father enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and died in the service of his country in 1862, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother survived till 1882, dying in Middle Fork Township, at the age of seventy-eight years. John S. Glendenning, our subject, has been identified with Ringgold County since 1859, and always takes an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of its interests. He has been twice married. His first marriage occurred April 22, 1869, with Miss Marietta E. Miller, a daughter of

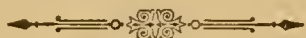
James A. Miller, of Clinton Township, Ringgold County. Mrs. Glendenning died October 16, 1873, aged twenty-two years. Her only child, James A., died soon afterward, aged twenty-nine days. November 6, 1873, Mr. Glendenning married for his second wife Miss Mary C. Shaffer, daughter of Jeremiah Shaffer, of Middle Fork Township, and to this union have been born six children—Wesley H., Marietta F., Martha V., Luella, Flora M. and Grace. Mr. Glendenning has made farming the principal vocation of his life, in which he has met with success, and besides his home farm, which contains 120 acres of choice land, he owns a tract of timber land in Worth County, Missouri. His farm in Rice Township was among the first improved farms in the township, and was the pioneer farm of Abraham McCully, who died in the army. In politics Mr. Glendenning casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

WH. MERRITT, farmer, section 28, Athens Township, has been a resident of Ringgold County thirty-one years. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 23, 1851, son of William J. Merritt, a prominent pioneer of this county, now deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. When he was about four years of age his father came to Athens Township and settled amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm and in obtaining what education he could in the common schools. He was married February 27, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth D. Crouch, born in Davis County, Iowa, and daughter of C. N. and Minerva (Strickland) Crouch. After his marriage he resided on the home farm until 1875, then removed to section 16, upon a farm of 240 acres. In the spring of 1880 he traded the farm for wild land,

which is his present home. He owns 400 acres of good land, well adapted to stock-raising. It is divided into ten fields. He usually keeps 100 head of cattle, 150 hogs and several horses. He has a good one-and-a-half-story residence, built in the shape of an L, and well furnished. He has an orchard of 200 trees. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have one son—Ira Archibald. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as township trustee and member of the School Board. Though but a young man he has gained a good financial position among the leading business men of the county. Postoffice, Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.

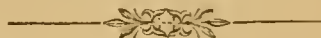
FRANCIS E. PINGREE, farmer and stock-raiser and veterinary surgeon, residing on section 14, Jefferson Township, was born in Kane County, Illinois, April 27, 1850, a son of Francis Pingree, deceased, and of English descent. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, in his native State. Our subject's ancestry can be traced back to 1640, he being a lineal descendant of Moses Pingree, who came to America in that year. His ancestors took part in the war of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a whaler under Captain Swain for six years, and traveled three-quarters of the way around the world, and was the first American citizen to fire a gun in Sitka. He carried on the mercantile business at Elgin, Illinois, about eighteen months. In 1852 he settled with his family in Buchanan County, Iowa, where Francis E., our subject, was reared on a farm, and received his education principally in the high school of Fayette, Iowa. He was married March 26, 1874, to Miss Eleanor E. Harter, a daughter of Henry Harter, of Buchanan County, Iowa. They are the parents of eight children—Edith E., Fran-

cis H., Jennie C., George R., William C., Daniel H., Albert E. and Walter B. Mr. Pingree located in Buena Vista County, Iowa, in 1876, and in 1878 came to Ringgold County and settled on his farm in Jefferson Township, where he has 120 acres of fine land. Mr. Pingree is a member of the Odd Fellows order.



G W. CRITCHFIELD, of the firm of Critchfield & Fry, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, barb wire, etc., is a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Gambier, in Knox County, January 5, 1838, a son of Nelson and Nancy (Cassil) Critchfield, who were both born in the year 1816, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, our subject being the eldest son. He passed his boyhood on the home farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and later attended the Millwood Academy, where he prosecuted his studies for two years. He then entered the office of Dr. Bourne, of Gambier, Ohio, where he began reading medicine. He subsequently went to the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the purpose of attending a course of lectures; but, after being there eighteen weeks, he was taken sick, which obliged him to return home. He, however, received a certificate from the medical department of that institution. Mr. Critchfield was married in 1863 to Miss Maria Shrimplin, of Knox County, Ohio, and to this union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters. After his marriage Mr. Critchfield settled on a farm in his native county, and in the fall of 1870 removed with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating on a farm in Union Township, where he engaged in farming

and stock-raising. In 1877 he left his farm and settled in Mt. Ayr, where he kept the Currie House, for one year. He then bought what is known as the Dunning property, and converted it into a hotel, which he carried on some two years, when he engaged in his present business. This business was established in 1878 by W. P. Wood, who was succeeded by the firm of Critchfield & Shrimplin in 1882. In 1884 Mr. Shrimplin sold his interest to G. P. Oliver, the business being conducted under the firm name of Critchfield & Oliver until 1885, when Mr. Critchfield purchased Mr. Oliver's interest, conducting the business alone till January, 1886, when J. O. Fry became associated with him, thus forming the present firm of Critchfield & Fry. Mr. Critchfield served as justice of the peace while living in Union Township. He has also been a member of the council and of the School Board in the town of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and served as township trustee, filling these positions to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.



FRIEND COOK, one of Ringgold County's leading agriculturists, residing on section 15, Rice Township, is a native of Herkimer County, New York, born February 12, 1846, a son of Friend and Emeline Cook. When he was six years old he was taken by his parents to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where his youth was spent, he remaining in that county until he enlisted in the late war, March 3, 1864, as a member of one of the gallant regiments of Pennsylvania. He joined the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. March 28, 1864, the regiment mustered 648 guns, and in May the campaign against Lee's army opened, and June 28, the regiment could only muster sixty-four guns, and one company only

three men. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, when he returned to his father's home, remaining there till the following spring, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa. In September, 1867, he returned to Pennsylvania for his bride, Miss Caroline Homer, a daughter of Josiah Homer of Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have seven children living, all at home—Josiah, Burton, Edith, Friend, Clarence, Peace and Helen. Three children, named Alice, Jesse and Clara are deceased. On first coming to Ringgold County, in 1866, Mr. Cook settled in Grant Township where he improved a farm of 440 acres, which he sold in 1875. Two years later he located on his present farm in Rice Township which contains 500 acres, improved by Mr. Cook from a state of nature. His residence and farm buildings are among the best in the neighborhood, and have been built by him since locating here. His farm is admirably adapted to stock-raising, and he is devoting his attention to that enterprise, and has at present about 120 head of cattle besides other stock. He is an active and progressive citizen, and stands high in the township where he makes his home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169.



JOHAN MILLER, farmer and dealer in thorough-bred horses, section 2, Monroe Township, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, June 28, 1831, son of David and Elizabeth Miller. He resided in his native country until he was twenty years of age, then came to America. He first located at Pittsburg, where he served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing for about three years. He then removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he followed his trade two years, then removed to Mason

County, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1873, when he came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm in Monroe Township. He purchased 280 acres of land, forty of which were broken. He has added to and improved it until he has 380 acres of one of the best-improved farms in the township. He has a good residence, an orchard of 300 bearing trees, a vineyard and small fruits. Mr. Miller is making a specialty of breeding and dealing in valuable draft horses. In his stables are to be seen several of these horses of Norman Clydesdale and Cleveland Bays. He has spent much time and money in obtaining his stock, and it will compare favorably with any in Southern Iowa. His farm adjoins Beaconsfield. He was married March 13, 1858, at Yates City, Illinois, to Ardelia Ames, and they have six children—Loring D., J. E., John R., Charles W., Almira and Mattie. Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church, and is a trustee of the same. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.



MILLER, farmer, section 23, Clinton Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, February 2, 1821, son of Henry and Catharine Miller. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his county. He was married August 26, 1846, to Miss Mary McKerny, also of Rockbridge County, born in 1820, daughter of John McKerny. Mrs. Miller died July 17, 1848, and March 13, 1855, Mr. Miller was married to Miss M. J. Knight, a native of Amhurst County, Virginia, born January 11, 1835, daughter of Matthew and Sophia (Hill) Knight. He resided in Rockbridge County until April

29, 1859, when with his wife and two children, he started for Ringgold County, and arrived here June 23. He first located on section 23, southeast quarter, where he resided until 1864, when he settled upon his present farm which was partially improved. The farm consists of 170 acres of choice land, located one mile south of Redding. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, orchard of 200 trees and small fruit, and everything about betokens the thrifty farmer. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of eight children—Fanny D., Elmira V., now Mrs. J. M. Crouch; Sophia H., Valeria, Bird H., Eliza, Ella and Etta. Two are deceased—Betty T., the oldest, died at the age of nine years, and Blanche died in infancy. Mr. Miller has served in most of the township offices—township clerk, trustee, assessor and justice of the peace. As a justice he is second to none in the county. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically was formerly an old-line Whig but is now a Republican. He has given his children excellent educational advantages, and three of his daughters are fitted for teachers. By his upright life and genial manners he has made many friends, and is considered one of Clinton Township's best citizens. Postoffice, Redding.



CHARLES K. GRIMES, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, is a native of Fountain County, Indiana, born in February, 1831, a son of Andrew and Phraney (Myers) Grimes, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared, and after their marriage moved to Indiana. Our subject remained at home until manhood, working on the farm in the summer, and in the winter attending the district

school. The summer after reaching his majority he worked four months, at \$12 a month, and the following September was married to Harriet Ballard, of Montgomery County, Indiana, but a native of Ohio. After his marriage he lived on a farm in Indiana until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Marion County, Iowa, and thence to Ringgold County, in May, 1858, locating on the southwest corner of section 7, Tingley Township. His first house was a little frame building, 14x16 feet in size. He first bought 170 acres, 160 being prairie and ten acres being timber. He then entered eighty acres from the Government, and the next winter bought another tract of 157 acres. He has improved his land, and now has one of the finest farms in the county. While living in his first house eleven families made their home, at different times, with him until they could locate their land and get a house built. His house was always open to the entertainment of strangers, and as settlers were few, he was always glad to receive those who came with the intention of settling. He also had frequent visits from the Indians, being near their trail from the Southwest to Iowa City, where they made yearly trips to draw their money. The despised colored man always found him ready to give aid when he was a refugee fleeing from slavery and the South to Canada and freedom; at one time he had six secreted under hay-shocks through the day till he could get a favorable chance to send them on rejoicing. He was the first man to introduce sheep into his township, and that at a time when the prairie wolves were troublesome, but by vigilant watching he was successful. He was the first postmaster appointed in his part of the county, and held the position twelve years. A part of this time he carried the mail from Eugene to Mt. Ayr in a sack on his back, making the trip on foot through mud and high water. He

was the founder of Eugene, laying it off and platting it in 1857. He and Edgar Sheldon are the only ones of the first settlers now living in Tingley Township. When he commenced life in Indiana he was a poor man. After clearing eighteen acres of heavily-timbered land he concluded to sell out and move to a country where the land was already cleared, and, accordingly, located in Iowa. By industry and energy he has acquired a good home for his old age, and by a life of kindly deeds and honorable dealing has gained many friends. In politics he was first a Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for President Pierce, but since then has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is in religious faith a Lutheran. His family consists of nine children, five died in infancy and four are living—Josephine, wife of James Holt; Ida, wife of Andrew Brown; Iola and Wilbur at home.



WILLIAM J. MERRITT, deceased, was one of the first pioneers of Ringgold County, and the first settler in Athens Township. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 5, 1803, son of Daniel and Nancy Merritt. He was married in his native county to Maria Snedaker, who was born in 1805. After marriage they removed to Morgan County, and later to Jackson County. In 1854 Mr. Merritt, with wife and ten children, came by team to Iowa and settled all alone in Athens Township. He first built a log cabin on Lott's Creek, and in a few months removed to section 17, where he built a log cabin with a loft. He was proprietor of Merritt Station—as his farm was called—and furnished food for the hungry traveler and the stage horses. It was called the half-way station between Ottumwa and Ne-

braska City. His farm contained 120 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber. The children were—Daniel, Peter, Nancy, A. J., Elizabeth, Jane, John, Ellen, Alice and William H. Jane died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Merritt died in 1879, and Mrs. Merritt, December 10, 1873.



ZED BEAMER, farmer, section 6, Benton Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 16, 1840, son of Phillip and Sarah (Morris) Beamer. He was the fifth of a family of twelve children. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where they resided several years. His early life was passed in working on a farm and in attending the public schools. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first to go forth in defense of his country's flag. July 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Mississippi, Black River Bridge, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and the principal engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After three years of hard service he was honorably discharged July 17, 1864, and returned to his home in Appanoose County. During the winter of 1864-'5 he worked in a packing-house at Eddyville. The following spring he engaged with the Western Stage Company to drive stage, and followed that occupation four years. His route was principally from Mt. Ayr to Bedford, and from the latter place to Clarinda. He became an expert in handling the reins, and passengers always felt safe when "Zed" occupied the driver's seat. March 3, 1869, he was married to Miss Martha F. Stevenson, daughter of John and Margaret (Ramer) Stevenson. That same year he purchased a portion of his present farm which was

then in its primitive condition. His farm now contains 400 acres and is considered one of the best farms in Benton Township. It is one of the best-watered farms in the county, and is well-adapted to stock-raising. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, well furnished and surrounded with shade trees, native groves, a fine orchard, stock scales, and everything about the place is in a prosperous condition. Mr. and Mrs. Beamer are the parents of three children—Elva Dora, Lena D. and Luella Belle. Mr. Beamer has held the office of assessor two terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge 156, and politically is a Republican. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County.



LEONARD O. IMUS, an early settler and enterprising farmer of Liberty Township, Ringgold County, was born in the State of Michigan, October 3, 1849, the sixth in a family of thirteen children of Horatio and Mary (Dolbier) Imus, who were both born in New York State. The parents settled with their family in Stark County, Illinois, and in 1854 started for Ringgold County, Iowa, and while on their way the father was drowned in Marion County. The mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-two years, making her home in Mt. Ayr. Our subject was a boy of six years when he was brought to this county, and here he was reared and educated in the district schools, finishing his education in the Mt. Ayr school. He prepared himself for a teacher, but changed his mind and engaged in farming, and raising cattle and hogs. He formed a partnership with C. W. Dake, then treasurer of Ringgold County, and together they spent \$1,000 on thorough-bred short-horn cattle. They continued the business together for four

years when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Imus settled on the farm. He was soon after married to Miss Jennie Smith, of Mt. Ayr, a daughter of John and Caroline Smith, her father dying when she was a child of eight years. Her mother still lives at the advanced age of eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Imus have been born four children—Elsie, Day, Agnes and a son, Smith, who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Imus settled on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of land, mostly meadow and pasture land. He also has eighty acres in another section of the same township. He is still dealing in blooded stock, and has at present on his farm, a fine herd of thirty head. Mr. Imus has held the office of justice of the peace for three terms, and has served as secretary of the School Board for eleven years. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for President Grant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Imus are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school for one year.



WILLIAM H. LAYTON, a prominent and successful farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Tippecanoe County, February 18, 1830, and is of English and Irish descent. His parents, John and Mary (Russell) Layton, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They were married in the State of Ohio, and in 1829 settled in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where they spent the rest of their days. The father's death occurred in 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and the mother died in May, 1886, in her eighty-fifth year. Their ancestors were noted for their longevity. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom grew to



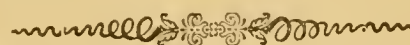
W. H. Sawyer



Mrs. W. H. Sawyer

maturity, all being now deceased but three. William H. Layton was the fifth child in his father's family. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, his father following that pursuit, and during his boyhood he attended the schools of his neighborhood at such times as his services were not required on the farm. He was married at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Elizabeth Creek, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, whom he had known from childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Layton have eight children—Abel M., Margaret E., wife of William French; Mary R., a widow; Sarah Jane, wife of C. W. Schoch; Lydia M., married J. Sievens; George P., William R. and Etta. After his marriage Mr. Layton rented a farm in his native county, where he lived until 1854. He then removed with his family to Marion County, Iowa, and during the same fall he came to Ringgold County and entered eighty acres of land from the Government, on which he immediately built a small log house, 16 x 16 feet, and commenced breaking his land, removing his family to this farm in the spring of 1856. Mr. Layton began life entirely without means, and his great success is due to his own efforts, aided by his estimable wife, he having by his persevering industry and good management added to his real estate till he owns at present nearly 1,000 acres of choice land, the most of which is under cultivation, and pasture land. He began life as a general farmer, but as his means increased he engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and is now handling thorough-bred short-horn cattle, having at present 200 head, including graded cattle, besides which he has some fine specimens of Canadian draught horses. Mr. Layton served two terms as trustee of East Fork Township, before it was divided. He was elected justice of the peace of East Fork Township, but refused to qualify. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren

church. He was for a number of years a member of the West Des Moines Conference. Mr. Layton is and has been for years an uncompromising prohibitionist, always voting as he talks. He has also been for years opposed to all secret societies. He is a man of very strong convictions on all subjects, and is generally well informed. He is a strong, logical reasoner, and although he is decided in expressing his opinions, both in public and private, always treats his opponents with fairness and courtesy. As one of the representative men of Ringgold County, we take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Layton to our readers.



GEORGE W. MORRISON, engaged in blacksmithing in the village of Goshen, and also proprietor of the Goshen House, is a native of Huntington County, Pennsylvania, born February 18, 1845, a son of J. H. and Elizabeth Morrison, who were natives of the same State. Our subject served three years and nine months in the defense of his country, enlisting September 30, 1861, in Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea and through the Carolinas, and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, besides others of minor importance. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865, receiving his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, July 28, 1865. Mr. Morrison was reared to agricultural pursuits, but after returning from the war, he began working at the blacksmith's trade. He was married October 14, 1869, to Nancy M. Williams, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 6, 1846, her parents,

Stephen B. and Mary J. Williams, also being natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have been born four children, of whom three are living—M. J., born June 25, 1872; Ira G., born May 9, 1877, and Amy B., born September 29, 1879. Their eldest child died in infancy. Mr. Morrison came to Ringgold County, Iowa, April 5, 1875, and during his residence here has established a good trade, and become one of the respected citizens of Goshen. He is a strong temperance advocate, and both he and his wife belong to the Independent Order of Good Templars. In their religious faith they are Presbyterians. In politics Mr. Morrison is a Prohibitionist. He is a comrade of James Conley Post, No. 285, G. A. R., at Goshen.



ROBERT WATSON, a prominent agriculturist of Rice Township, residing on section 18, is a native of England, born in Durham County, March 24, 1834, a son of John and Isabella Watson, the mother dying when he was two years old, and the father when he was eight years of age. Being left an orphan so young he was early inured to a life of toil, and from the age of eleven years he has cared for himself. He found employment as a farm hand in his native country till 1858, when he immigrated to America, landing at New York in March of that year. He then proceeded to Canada and about six years lived in the province of Ontario, where he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Bryans, a daughter of John Bryans. Mrs. Watson was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1841, but from her childhood was reared in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been born seven children, of whom six are yet living—Mrs. Margaret Blunck; John, Lavins, Oscar, Jane and Cora. Their sixth child died in

1875. In 1865 Mr. Watson settled in Rock Island County, Illinois, where he lived on rented land until coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1868. He settled where he now lives in March, 1869, where he has 120 acres of well-improved land. This was the pioneer home of one of Ringgold County's first settlers, a Mr. Page, who was afterward killed in the army. The first religious services in Ringgold County were held at the old log house which stood on this place. The claim changed hands many times before Mr. Watson bought the land, which at that time was in its natural state—covered over with brush and briar. Besides his home farm Mr. Watson owns forty acres on section 17 of the same township, and eighty acres on section 13, Benton Township, all his lands being under improvement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watson were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. They are well known and highly respected for their integrity, and many other good qualities. They have become prosperous citizens of the county, having by their careful habits and excellent management gained a good and comfortable home. In his political views Mr. Watson affiliates with the Republican party.



ADDISON N. BOGGS, residing on section 35, Union Township, was born in Nicholas County, West Virginia, July 6, 1849, the youngest son of Elliott and Eleanor Boggs. His father was born in Gallia County, Ohio, and his mother in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. They were the parents of six children—Mrs. Lovina Carter and Mrs. Sarah Fuller, living in Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Murnahan, in Mitchell County, Kansas; William, living in Red Willow County, Nebraska; James was killed by bushwhackers in West Virginia, and Addison

N., our subject, who was the fifth child. Our subject lived in his native State till thirteen years old. Then, at the breaking out of the late war, his father, who was a staunch Union man, was persecuted beyond endurance, and finally imprisoned by bushwhackers. After being confined at Staunton for two months he was released, but before reaching his home he was again arrested, the only charge brought against him being that of loyalty to the Union. After his second arrest he made his escape by night. A violent storm favored his flight and saved him from a pursuit which meant death, and on reaching the Union lines he received the protection of Colonel, now General Cook. The spring of 1862 found the family united in Gallia County, Ohio, where they resided three years, removing thence to Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois. Late in the fall of 1875, the parents came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and made their home on section 35, Union Township, where the father died in September 1882, aged seventy-one years. The mother now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, in Stark County, Illinois. Addison N. Boggs, whose name heads this sketch, was united in marriage in Marion County, Iowa, in October, 1871, to Miss Mary Johnston, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, July 1, 1851, a daughter of J. R. Johnston, and to this union have been born three children—James, Ella and Roscoe C. After residing in Knox County, Illinois, ten years, Mr. Boggs, in 1873, came to Iowa, and first located in Marion County where he resided one year, and in April, 1874, came to Ringgold County, where he lived in Monroe Township over a year, owning a farm in that township on sections 1 and 12. From there he went to Clarke County, Iowa, living there one season, and in December, 1875, returned to Ringgold County and settled on his farm in Union Township,

where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 160 acres of well-improved land under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and fine farm buildings. Mr. Boggs and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Topaz Lodge, No. 438, at Kellerton.



JAMES A. MILLER, farmer, section 9, Clinton Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 4, 1826, son of Henry and Catherine Miller. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools of his county. He was married October 4, 1849, to Miss Susan E. Mackey, also of Rockbridge County, and daughter of James S. and Nancy (McMath) Mackey. September 10, 1856, Mr. Miller, with wife and five children, started for Iowa, coming with one two-horse team and a one-horse vehicle with two seats. The journey lasted until the 7th of November. They slept in tents during their travels. He spent the winter of 1856-'7 in Middle Fork Township, and the following spring removed to what is now Worth, then Gentry County, Missouri. Here he entered 160 acres of Government land, and purchased twenty acres of timber land in Clinton Township, this county. His first house was a log cabin 12 x 16. In 1859 he erected a frame house, 16 x 24 feet, doing the carpenter work himself. In 1864 he sold out and bought 215 acres of his present farm, purchasing it of one John Weaver. The farm was first settled by Thomas Lovewell and afterward by N. H. DeWitt. The improvements consisted of a log dwelling and a frame, 16 x 18 feet, used as a store-room by Mr. Weaver. Mr. Miller has added to his original pur-

chase until he owns 582 acres, a large portion being rich bottom land. He erected his present residence in 1874. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding—cattle, horses, sheep and swine. He has served as justice of the peace twenty years, and has dispensed justice worthy of a judge of the higher court. He has served as county supervisor two terms, took the State census of Clinton Township in 1875, and the United States census of Middle Fork and Clinton Townships in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of fifteen children—John W., Nancy Catherine, James H., Horace M., Alexander T., Sarah Jane, Lumina B., Charles T., Signora A., Nathan R., Lena D., Hugh W., Cora Susan and Angeline Mabel. Marietta E., wife of John S. Glendenning, died at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Miller is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. He always takes an active interest in educational and religious matters, and contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises. He is one of the best citizens of Ringgold County. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Redding.

JOHAN STEVENSON, one of the old settlers of Ringgold County, residing on section 12, Jefferson Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 4, 1817, a son of James Stevenson, a native of County Down, Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man. Our subject received his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools of that early day. He was married June 13, 1839, to Miss Margaret Henderson, a daughter of Andrew Henderson, and of the six children born to this union, three are living—Andrew, Thomas and Lana. Mrs. Stevenson died February 11, 1864, and Mr. Stevenson was again married April 17, 1866, to Miss Rebecca Bingaman, a daughter of the

late John Bingaman. By his last marriage Mr. Stevenson had two children who are both deceased. Mr. Stevenson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1868, and settled on the place where he now resides, which is known as the Beaver Farm, his home farm in Jefferson Township containing 377 acres, besides which, he owns eighty acres of land located in Union County, Iowa. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the United Presbyterian church.



II. NEWTON, farmer, section 30, Benton Township, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, July 24, 1827, son of Isaac Newton and Susan (Blackwell) Newton, also natives of New Jersey. They reared a family of nine children, of whom our subject was the second, and the eldest son. His early life was spent principally in town, his father being a mechanic, and his education was obtained in his native hamlet. When nearly grown he engaged in boating on the Morris and Lehigh canal, from Jersey City to Eaton, Pennsylvania, which occupation he followed several years. He then engaged in an apple distillery. He was married at the age of twenty-six, to Miss Elizabeth G. Batley, a native of New Jersey. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and in 1859 came to Ringgold County, and located upon his present farm in Benton Township. It was then in its primitive condition with the exception of ten acres which had been broken, and a rude log cabin had been built. In 1854 he removed to Mormontown, where he operated a steam saw and grist mill for eighteen months, then returned to his farm, and one year later sold out and purchased a half interest in the Dryden farm. He lived here a year and a half, then traded for the old home farm again. He owns 380 acres of excellent land, well-cultivated and

well-improved, and it is one of the best stock farms in Benton Township. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, and one of the best orchards in Southern Iowa, consisting of three acres, and small fruits. He is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are the parents of eight children—George R., Isaac J., James C., Monroe A., Minerva J., Lillie D., Fanny L. and Addie. In politics Mr. Newton is a Republican. He has served as justice of the peace seven years, township clerk two years, and assessor one year. He is a member of Lodge No. 273, I. O. O. F., Pleasant Valley. The Newton family have been residents of New Jersey for six generations.



HARVEY WAUGH, farmer, section 29, Middle Fork Township, is one of the early pioneers of Ringgold County, having been identified with its interests for more than thirty-one years. He is a native of Sugar Creek, Montgomery County, Indiana, where he was born April 10, 1834. His parents were Milo and Elizabeth (Kions) Waugh, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, and the latter of Fayette County, same State. They reared a family of ten children—Martha, Joseph, Harvey, Milton B., Margaret, Maletious A., Mary Jane, Melissa, William and Alice. Harvey was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of that day. At the age of fifteen years he made a full hand working on the railroad. August 7, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Bishop, who was born in Fountain County, Indiana, and daughter of John R. and Susan (Dunbar) Bishop, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and married in Ohio. They were the parents of three children—Elizabeth, Nancy and John R. October 3, 1854, Mr. Waugh, with wife and one child,

started for Iowa, leaving the family in McDonough County, Illinois, for a time; he came on horseback to find a location for the winter, and decided upon Lucas County. In November, 1854, he entered 147 acres of land in Ringgold County, purchasing the claim of M. R. Brown, the first clerk of the county. The following spring he settled with his family in his new home. There was a log house on the place, 14 x 16 feet, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, stick chimney, and four acres under cultivation. He remained here one year, then removed one-half mile east, where he had entered more land and built another log house. Here he remained twelve years, and then removed to his present home. Their hewed-log house they first occupied still stands in the yard as a relic of pioneer days. During the first year Mr. Waugh took an active part in what was known as the Indian war. In 1861 a company was organized as State Home Guards, and Mr. Waugh was elected First Lieutenant. He held the position creditably two years, and then resigned. Since 1854 he has added to his farm from time to time until the Waugh farm contains 1,300 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine two-story residence, built in modern style, and well furnished, a good orchard of large and small fruits, and a commodious barn, 40 x 40 feet. He is engaged principally in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh have seven children living—Sarah Alice, James H., Martha Elizabeth, Mary Susan, Charles M., Flora Belle and M. Willard. Lewis B., the first born of the family, was born in Indiana, and died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a wife and three children—Minnie M., Clyde and Bert M. Mr. Waugh has served as justice of the peace, township trustee, member of the School Board, and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church organization. He belongs to the

Masonic order, Mount Ayr Lodge, No. 179. He has always taken an active interest in any enterprise pertaining to religion or education. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at Clipper. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Clipper.



SILAS TEDROW, farmer, Athens Township, is among the oldest and most worthy pioneers of the township. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1827, son of Joseph and Barbara (Geist) Tedrow, who were the parents of five children—Silas, Aaron, Susan, Joseph, and Freeman. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and receiving his education from the common schools. When eleven years of age his parents removed to Athens County, Ohio. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage, October 15, 1846, with Miss Hannah Brownald, born in Genesee County, New York. Her parents died when she was quite young, and she was taken to Ohio, where she was reared to maturity. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Tedrow, with wife and three children, removed to Iowa, coming by team. They were twenty-seven days on the road. The first winter was spent in Jones County, and May 10, 1855, he entered 120 acres of Government land in Athens Township, which was the first prairie Government land entered in the township. His first house was a log cabin, 12 x 14. The second house was of hewed logs. Boards were not to be obtained in the county. He went eighty miles to mill, and salt was sold at seven cents per pound. Mt. Ayr was unknown. Mr. Tedrow has made improvements upon his farm as fast as his means would permit until it is in its present condition. It contains 490 acres of as good land as can be found in Athens Township. He has a good one-and-a-half-

story residence, with modern improvements and well furnished; also a commodious barn, frame shed with shingled roof, loft for hay, 12 x 112. He has an orchard of five acres, containing thirty-five varieties of apples, and a native grove of maples. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He has a large pond stocked with fish, and a hydrant for the same. He also has a large amount of Osage orange and willow hedges. Mr. and Mrs. Tedrow have seven children—Jane, J. W., Susan H., Lucy Serena, Rose, Wilbur and Grant. The deceased are Hattie, Joseph, Sarah Ann and Millard. Politically Mr. Tedrow is a Republican. He assisted in the organization of his township, and through his influence it was called Athens. He has served as county supervisor, township clerk, justice of the peace and township trustee. He has been a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1852, and has served as class-leader and steward. By fair and honest dealing he has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. Postoffice, Kellerton.



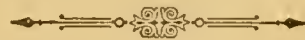
SALAH OGIER, farmer, section 9, Monroe Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 10, 1833, son of James and Mary Ogier. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Jackson County, and later to Vinton County, where Mr. Ogier passed his early life on a farm and in attending the subscription schools, taught in log school-houses. He was married October 19, 1854, to Miss Emeline Nixon. In 1861 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he resided ten years; then came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm in Monroe Township. It was then in its primitive state; but he has since improved it until he has brought it to its present condition.

His farm contains 160 acres of land, a good residence, surrounded with native grove, and a fine orchard. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Ogier have had eight children, seven living—James A., H. S., Elizabeth E. Hammond, Mary Woodruff, Josephine, William C. and Almon P. Eva died at the age of two years and two months. They have given their children good educational advantages, and they are well fitted to take a good position in society. Josephine and William C. are teachers. Mr. Ogier has served as township trustee, township treasurer and township assessor. He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the advancement of education and religion. Politically he is an independent Republican and a strong Prohibitionist. He is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.



CHARLES F. DILLE, one of the leading agriculturists of Washington Township, residing on section 31, located in Ringgold County in March, 1876. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cuyahoga County, near Euclid, August 8, 1828, a son of Samuel W. and Mary D. (Barr) Dille, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Washington and his mother of Westmoreland County. His grandfather, Thomas Barr, was sent by the synod of the Presbyterian church as a missionary to the Western Reserve. When he was nine years old his parents moved to what is now Kankakee County, Illinois, where they passed the rest of their lives. His father was a stone-cutter and engraver, and at the same time carried on a farm, and consequently, in his youth, Charles F. was often required to assist in the work on the farm. He was educated in the district schools, attending

in the winter, when his services were not required at home. When he was eighteen years of age his father died, and he was practically thrown on his own resources. He began to work by the month for farmers, which he continued until after his marriage, when he settled on a rented farm, and subsequently bought 280 acres, on which he lived until 1876, when he came to Iowa and bought 178 acres of wild prairie land in Ringgold County. He has improved this land and added to it until he now owns 243 acres, besides giving his son eighty acres. Mr. Dille is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having only the best grades of stock on his farm. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the township. He has served fifteen years as township commissioner, supervisor of highways, thirteen years as school trustee, and four years as township trustee, and is now a candidate for supervisor of Washington Township, Ringgold County. He was married March 17, 1858, to Virnella Cating, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Joseph C., Samuel E., Mary and John D. Mrs. Dille is a member of the Christian church.



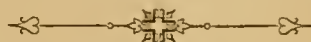
JACOB FRANE, a farmer and dairyman of Tingley Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming County, September 13, 1840. When he was ten years of age, in 1850, his parents moved to Ogle County, Illinois, and there he was reared. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company K, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and served two years and ten months, participating in several severe engagements, including those at Chickamauga, Resaca and Jonesboro. He was wound-

ed near Rolla, the ball first hitting his horse and then his right leg near the knee joint, and was in the hospital at the time of his discharge. in July, 1865. He returned to Ogle County, and the following December was married to Anna Eyster, a native of that county. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Frane moved with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and bought the farm where he now lives, containing 122 acres on section 21, township 70, range 29. Since August, 1884, he has made a specialty of the manufacture of cheese, and in the year 1885 made 5,000 pounds. It is of an exceptionally fine quality, and finds a ready market at home. In 1885 he milked thirteen cows and bought some milk, but in 1886 increased the number to twenty-four. Mr. Frane is a prominent citizen of his township, taking an active interest in all public affairs, and has served his township two terms each as trustee and assessor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have a family of eight children—Frank, Charles, Cora, John E., Edgar M., Mary, Ruth and Anna May.



JAMES C. ANDERSON, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Jefferson Township, Ringgold County, residing on section 15, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1848, a son of Edward Anderson, who was a native of the same State. He left Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1853, they locating in Union County, Ohio, and there our subject grew to manhood on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married in Ohio, October 22, 1874, to Miss Maria Martin, a daughter of James Martin, of Union County, that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children, whose names are as follows

—Edward H., Clayton and James M. Mr. Anderson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and has since been a resident of Jefferson Township. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 140 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. He has held the office of constable for four years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.



JOSHUA E. JOHNSTON, deceased, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1828, a son of Anthony and Mary Johnston. He remained on the home farm until manhood, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. October 3, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Deets, who was a native of the same county as her husband. Mr. Johnston followed farming in his native county till the year 1858, when he came to Iowa, and after residing in Chickasaw County for six years he came to Ringgold County, and settled on the farm in Liberty Township, which is still occupied by his widow and family. His first purchase in this county was eighty acres of raw prairie land, which he improved, and at the time of his death had 260 acres of well-cultivated land, besides twenty acres of timber land. He was very successful in his agricultural pursuits, both in his farming and stock-raising, having his farm well stocked with cattle and horses. His death was the result of an accident, which occurred on the 24th of July, 1886. While driving to Tingley with his wife and two other ladies, his team took fright at a binder by the way, and ran away, resulting in the fatal injury to himself and the serious injury of his wife. One of the ladies

was badly hurt; the other escaped with slight injuries. He was taken into the school-house near by, and carefully nursed by friends, neighbors, and the fraternity of Odd Fellows, to which he belonged. He hovered between life and death for sixteen days, most of the time in an unconscious state, dying August 9, in the school-house. The day following his death a large procession of citizens carried him to his home, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. William Brown of the United Presbyterian church, at Eugene, who preached the sermon from 1 Cor. vii: 29-31. Rev. Main, of Tingley, followed with a few appropriate words, presenting the deceased as a good citizen, generous and benevolent, after which the order of Odd Fellows took charge and had their usual service. He was followed to his grave by a large concourse of friends, the procession consisting of 133 teams, 175 horses, and 335 people. A large delegation of Odd Fellows came from Mt. Ayr and other places. Mr. Johnston was fifty-eight years old when he died, and was a man who stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, and his death was a source of universal regret throughout the township. He left a wife and seven children, all grown, to mourn his loss; the names of the children being as follows—Winfield S., Frances, wife of H. Fender; Myron A., now living in Omaha, Nebraska; Sarah L., Joseph R., Henry N. and Mary.



MICHAEL STAHL, one of the old and honored pioneers of Ringgold County, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Grant Township, was born in Ohio September 17, 1831, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Stahl, being among the early pioneers of that State, locating in Ohio in the year 1806. Our subject remained in his native State till

1849, when he removed to the State of Indiana, and located in Madison County, where he followed the carpenter's trade till 1856. In July of that year he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and pre-empted the land where he now resides, on section 1, of Grant Township. He is at present devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising on his farm, which contains 400 acres of choice land. Mr. Stahl was united in marriage to Miss Mary Talley, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 3, 1834, a daughter of Adam and Sarah (Aldred) Talley, natives of Delaware. To this union have been born ten children—two daughters are married and reside in Grant Township; three daughters and one son are attending college at Indianola, Iowa. Mr. Stahl was the first postmaster in Grant Township, holding that office before Goshen was incorporated. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his township, and by his honorable dealings and strict integrity has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him.



WILLIAM TIMBY, retired farmer, Mt. Ayr, is a native of Norfolk, England, born January 11, 1829, a son of Thomas and Susannah Timby. His father being a farmer, William was early inured to the duties of the farm, and his education was obtained mainly by his own exertions. He was married in April, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Pointer, and the same month left Liverpool on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and after a voyage of six weeks landed at that city about June 4. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, Missouri, thence to Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois. He was variously employed for a time, when he commenced farming, following that vocation in Illinois until the spring of 1863. He then came to

Ringgold County, Iowa, and located in Lott's Creek Township, on land for which he had traded while living in Illinois. There he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, feeding the products of his farm, which contained 400 acres, to his cattle and hogs. He disposed of his farm in the year 1883, when he removed to Mt. Ayr, where he has since resided, his handsome residence being located in the west part of the town. He has been an active and public-spirited citizen, always taking an interest in any enterprise for the advancement of his town or county, and since becoming a resident of Mt. Ayr has built some of the best business blocks in the place. In the summer of 1886 he erected a fine two-story brick business house on the south side of the square, besides which he owns five other houses in this city. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist church, and respected citizens of the county, having gained the confidence and esteem of all who know them. In 1872 Mr. Timby visited his old home in England, after an absence of nineteen years.

 V. OSBORN, farmer, section 3, Clinton Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1832, son of Abraham and Jane Osborn, who reared six children—James R., Jackson, Benjamin, Taylor V., Abraham and George. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1854 he came to Iowa, locating in Wapello County. He was married September 3, 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Matthews, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Matthews. He resided in Wapello County until 1863, when he removed to Buchanan County, Missouri, near St. Joseph. In 1865 he came to Ringgold County, locating on section 2,

Clinton Township. In 1867 he came to his present farm, which was then in a wild state. His first purchase was eighty acres. He has since added more land, from time to time, until he now owns 224 acres of well-cultivated land. He also has a fine two-story residence surrounded with native shade trees, an orchard of 300 trees, and out-buildings for stock. His farm is located two miles north of Redding. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have five children—Elizabeth, Minnie, Ella, George and Walter. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 262, also of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. He is a member of the School Board and road supervisor. Politically he is a Republican. He commenced life with very little means, but by industry and good management he has acquired a fine property. Postoffice, Redding.

 SAAC MARSHALL, farmer, section 23, Middle Fork Township, was born in Warren County, Indiana, July 9, 1842. His parents, Thomas D. and Sally (Brown) Marshall, were natives of Tennessee, and reared a family of eight children—Ruth Ann, Martha R., Charity L., Isaac, Sally, Mary T., Permelia Jane and Lewis. When he was fifteen years of age his father removed to Ringgold County, locating in Middle Fork Township, on section 17, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 24, 1873. The mother died in Indiana, in 1844. Isaac remained at home until he attained his majority. During the great Rebellion he was among those who went forth in defense of the old flag. February 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was in several engagements. At the shelling of Atlanta he was wounded, and was confined in hospital at Camden; was taken prisoner and held ten months at Camden, Magnolia

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

and Shreveport. In February, 1865, he was paroled and taken to New Orleans, but was not able for duty again during the war. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, at Keokuk, and returned home. He was married January 10, 1864, to Miss Nancy Moler, of Worth County, Missouri, daughter of Phillip Moler. In the spring of 1866 he located on forty acres of his present farm, which was then in a wild state. He has since added to his original purchase until he has 240 acres in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He has a good residence surrounded by shade trees, and a fine orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have four children—William Parks, Eunice M., Thomas P. and Grace Edna. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Advent Christian church, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the leading citizens of his township. Postoffice, Ingart.

JOHAN HUTCHISON, an active and enterprising farmer of Rice Township, living on section 18, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born March 14, 1836, a son of George and Fanny (Luke) Hutchison, both of whom died in Ireland. John Hutchison lived in his native country till nineteen years of age, when he sailed from Liverpool, England, for America, landing at New York City, July 8, 1855. He spent the first two years of his residence in this country in the State of New Jersey, where he was employed as a farm hand. He then came to McHenry County, Illinois, where he was married in 1859 to Miss Helen D. Cross, a native of Steuben County, New York, and a daughter of James Cross. After his marriage Mr. Hutchison began farming on rented land, which he followed until 1865. In the spring of that year he removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and the first year was in the

Government employ in the Quartermaster's Department, and the following year worked on a rented farm. In November, 1866, he came to Ringgold County, when he bought 120 acres, and at once commenced improving his land. He still owns eighty acres of that purchase. His homestead now contains 200 acres of good land under fine cultivation. Mrs. Hutchison died January 6, 1882, at the age of forty-five years, leaving at her death a family of eight children—Mrs. Sarah Jane Hall, Mrs. Fanny M. Dille, George E., Mrs. Mary Fertig, Cora, William, Susan and Maud, all living at home but the married daughters. Isabel, the sixth child, died at the age of two and a half years. For his second wife Mr. Hutchison married Mrs. Martha (Bates) Day, in December, 1883, and to this union have been born two children—Edith and Adam Clark. Mr. Hutchison came to America a poor boy, but by his industry, frugality and good management he has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, becoming the owner of a fine property, and by his honorable and upright dealings has gained the confidence of the entire community. Mr. Hutchison is in his religious faith a Presbyterian. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Hutchison has held several offices, serving as assessor three years, three years as trustee, two years as clerk, and school director thirteen years, holding all these positions acceptably and efficiently.

GEORGE M. BROWN, farmer, section 12, Lott's Creek Township, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 24, 1834. His parents were George and Minerva (Enos) Brown, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. George M. was the sixth of a family of seven children who lived to adult life.

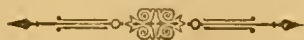
When he was about five years of age his parents removed to Knox County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He learned the carpenter's trade which he followed several years. At the age of twenty-three he commenced teaching, and has taught several years in Ohio and Iowa. He was married April 1, 1858, to Miss Nancy Kirkpatrick, a native of Knox County. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battle of Stone River where he was wounded on the right leg by a minie ball which he preserves as a relic of the "late unpleasantness." He was confined in hospital for some time and was honorably discharged in August, 1863. He returned to Knox County, and in 1866 removed to Iowa and located at Mt. Ayr. In the winter of 1866-'7 he settled upon his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns 100 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a comfortable residence, an orchard of two acres, a large number of shade trees, a good barn, and everything about the place betokens the thrift and enterprise of its owner. Mr. Brown has served as township trustee, township clerk, and assessor with credit to himself and to the best interest of the township. He is a member of the Masonic order, Garnet Lodge, No. 416, Caledonia. Politically he is Independent. Postoffice, Caledonia.

ERNEST J. HEATON, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 22, Jefferson Township, is a native of Iowa, born in Jefferson County, August 10, 1860, a son of Rev. Edward B. Heaton who is the present pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Des Moines, Iowa. Ernest J. was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has made his life's work.

He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Parsons College, at Fairfield, Iowa. In 1869 he came with his parents to Ringgold County, Iowa, then locating in Jefferson Township, where our subject has since made his home. He was united in marriage December 24, 1883, to Miss Ida Osmond, who was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Osmond, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton are the parents of one son, Foss, born February 20, 1885. Mr. Heaton farms 200 acres of land, of which he is the owner of forty acres, renting the rest. He is one of the active and enterprising young men of Jefferson Township, and is at present serving as president of the School Board, and filling the office of township clerk to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

SOLOMON BEAR, farmer, section 16, is one of the old pioneers of Monroe Township, who has been identified with the interests of the county nearly thirty years. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, near the Allegheny Mountains, August 16, 1832. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Keifer) Bear, were natives of the same county, the former of German ancestry. They were the parents of fourteen children, Solomon being the eldest. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Westmoreland County, where he was reared on a farm, attending school only a few months. In 1854 he came to Linn County, Iowa, where he resided eighteen months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and later to Wells County, Indiana. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Iowa and spent the winter at Cedar Rapids. The year following he located upon his present farm, which was then in its primitive state. It was school land, and he paid \$4.50 per acre. The farm contains 120

acres of well-cultivated and improved land, a large portion being rich bottom land. Lott's Creek waters the farm and renders it one of the best stock farms in the township. He has an orchard of three acres, a large amount of willow, osage, and honey locust hedge, one of the best native groves in the township, consisting of six acres, mostly maple, a comfortable house, and out-buildings of all kinds for both stock and grain. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding. When he first came to Ringgold County, provisions were scarce and high, corn was \$1.50 a bushel and flour \$9 per hundred pounds. December 5, 1860, Mr. Bear was married to Miss Sarah E. Walker, a native of Iowa, daughter of Henderson Walker, an old pioneer of Decatur County. They had one son, Winfield Scott, who is fitting himself for a profession. Mrs. Bear died in January, 1871, and in February, 1872, he was married to Amanda Elvina Dewley, a native of Harrison County, Missouri. They are the parents of five children—Dolly Ann, Nellie, Mary, Agnes, Franklin. Mr. Bear is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169, and politically is a Republican. He is one of the pioneers of the old type, plain and outspoken, genial and hospitable in disposition, and is one of the leading men in his township where he has so long resided. Postoffice, Blackmore.



ML. GLEASON, physician and surgeon, Kellerton, Iowa, is a native of Illinois, born September 27, 1859, a son of D. R. and Margaret (Legg) Gleason, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Indiana. He was reared in his native State, receiving a good education, and at the age of twenty-one years began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. H. White, of Mt. Ayr,

Iowa. In the winter of 1882-'3 he attended the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the winter of 1883-'4 the medical department of Drake's University, at Des Moines, Iowa, from which he graduated January 24, 1884, receiving his diploma June 12 of the same year. In the spring of 1884 he located at Kellerton, and from that time his practice steadily increased, until it became large and lucrative. In the fall of 1886 he went to Chicago, Illinois, and during the winter of 1886-'7 attended lectures at the Bennett Medical College. He is recognized as one of the promising young physicians of Ringgold County, and already holds a high position in the estimation of his brother practitioners. He is ambitious, and devotes his entire time to his profession, that he may keep informed on all subjects of benefit to him in his practice. His faithful attendance on all cases entrusted to his care, and his cheerful, pleasant manner in the sick-room make him a welcome visitor to all needing his services. He is a young man of pleasing address, and his genial manners make him popular with the young people, and their social circle is incomplete when his duties call him elsewhere.

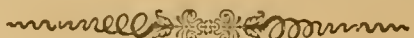


RW. SELBY, physician and surgeon, residing in Tingley, is a native of Wisconsin, born on a farm in La Fayette County, November 11, 1860, a son of John N. and Mary (Dewitt) Selby, natives of Ohio, the father being of English and Scotch, and the mother of German ancestry. They left Ohio in 1853, going to Wisconsin, where they made their home till 1867. They then came with their family to Iowa, and for a short time lived in Montgomery County, moving thence to Page County, where the mother died in 1874. The father subsequently settled at New

Market, Taylor County, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1885. R. W. Selby spent his boyhood days in Page County, receiving his primary education in the district schools, completing it at the high school at Corning, Iowa. He then entered the office of Dr. Paschal, of Hawleyville, Iowa, where he commenced the study of medicine. He took his first course of lectures at Keokuk Medical College, and later attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1883. He then returned to Taylor County, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of medicine, being actively engaged there till June, 1884, when he came to Tingley, Ringgold County, where he has applied himself diligently to his profession, and by his strict attention to his patients he is building up a good practice, and gives promise of becoming one of the leading physicians of the county. The Doctor was married in April, 1886, to Miss Minnie E. Rayburn, of Hamilton, Illinois, at the time of her marriage, but a native of Keokuk, Iowa. In connection with his practice the Doctor has a half interest in a drug-store in Tingley, being associated with C. C. Bosworth, the style of the firm being R. W. Selby & Co. Dr. Selby is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to a lodge in Page County.

 WILLIAM B. COLE, son of William and Elizabeth (Buckingham) Cole, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, November 12, 1855. His father was born in Killarney, Ireland, and in 1840 came to the United States, settling in Massachusetts. In 1850 he went to California, where he mined till 1853, returning in that year to Massachusetts. The same year they removed to La Salle County, Illinois, and soon after settled at Rock Island.

In 1858 or 1859 he removed with his family to Mercer County, Illinois, and in 1864 went to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining till 1868, when the family came to Ringgold County, Iowa. The parents are now living in Jefferson Township. They had a family of three children, of whom our subject is the only one living. Their eldest son, Thomas, died in Idaho, aged twenty-three years, and their son, John, died at the age of four years. William B. Cole, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth in assisting his father on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. He subsequently read law for a time, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practiced his profession for a while before the Justice, Circuit and District courts. He is now devoting his attention to the duties of his farm, on section 16, Jefferson Township, where he has 142 acres of choice land, and is meeting with success in his general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cole was united in marriage May 22, 1876, to Miss Viola Bonebrake, a daughter of the late Samuel W. Bonebrake. They are the parents of four children—Ira T., Samuel C., Frederick H. and an infant son.

 P. LILLIE, of Kellerton, a prominent pioneer of Decatur and Ringgold counties, was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 4, 1823, son of Apollo Lillie, a native of Connecticut, who immigrated to New York, thence to Ohio. His mother was Dorcas (Seymour) Lillie, who was reared in New York. His parents reared a family of six children—Joseph, Hannah, Benjamin, Rufus, Lucy and Nimrod. Rufus P. was the fourth child. His early life was passed on the farm. He received his education in the subscription schools of that day, and worked for 25 cents a day to pay for the same. By

improving his opportunities and studying at home, he received sufficient education to enable him to teach school. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage with Sarah Gilpin, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and daughter of Jonas and Nancy Gilpin. In 1856 Mr. Lillie, with wife and four children, came to Iowa by team, first locating in Decatur County, Eden Township, where he resided two years. In 1859 he removed to Woodland Township, and one year later returned to Eden Township, where he resided at the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted August 2, 1863, in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and was transferred by request to Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He was in the engagements at Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Bear Creek, Independence, Missouri, Big Blue, Little Blue, Mine Creek and where General Marmaduke surrendered, near Fort Scott, on Wilson's raid from Selma, Alabama, and Monte Valley, Ellerton, Plantersville, Ebenezer Church, and several others. He was mustered out in August, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, receiving his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, then returned to his home in Eden Township. His wife died a few months before he returned from the service. She was the mother of six children—Charles W., Lorenzo Dow, Lewis C., William J., George C. and Rufus P. From 1868 until 1872 Mr. Lillie was engaged in contracting and building. He was married a second time, February 15, 1872, to N. J. McDonald, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have one child—Mary Myrtle. In 1872 Mr. Lillie located in Bloomington Township, where he resided until 1884, then removed to Kellerton, where he owns a fine residence, one and a half stories in height, finished in modern style, and well furnished. He owns a good farm in Bloomington Township and a residence

property in Davis City. He is a member of the Good Templars order, and is politically a Republican. By fair and honorable dealing he has secured the respect of all who know him.



WILLIAM M. WOOD, a leading farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Michigan, born in Hillsdale County, November 24, 1837, a son of Elkanah and Abigail (Jackson) Wood, natives of New York, where they were married, and in 1832 they moved to Michigan, and made that State their home until their death. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom lived till maturity, our subject being next to the youngest. He remained in his native county until eighteen years of age. He received a good education, attending the common schools, and later the Michigan Central College. After leaving school he began teaching, which he continued several years. He then engaged in farming and in the mercantile business in Warren County, Illinois, where he spent thirteen years, and from there moved to Jasper County, Iowa, and for two years lived on a farm near Prairie City. Selling his farm he moved to Montgomery County, where he lived until 1882. He owned a farm of 320 acres near Red Oak, and engaged extensively in raising corn and hogs, being one of the most successful in this enterprise in the county. In 1882 he went to Madison County, Nebraska, where he lived two and a half years, when he returned to Iowa and bought the farm where he now lives, on section 8, Washington Township. His farm contains 240 acres, fifty acres of which is pasture and timber land, and he also owns 1,280 acres in Nebraska. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, having some of the finest breeds of cattle and hogs, and although he has been a resident of Ringgold County

so short a time, is ranked with her most enterprising and prosperous citizens, and is now serving as trustee of Washington Township. Mr. Wood was married in 1864 to Annie R. Waggoner, daughter of Henry and Ester (Sherman) Waggoner, of Warren County, Illinois. They have three children—Alice J., wife of Solomon Layton, Leon E. and Lila A. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS E. GIBBONEY, section 3, Riley Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1829. His parents, Benjamin and Margaret (Kendall) Gibboney, were also natives of Pennsylvania, residing there until 1838, when they moved to Licking County, Ohio, and from there in May, 1846, to Louisa County, Iowa, where our subject attained his majority. In 1856 he went to Kansas, and lived in that State and Missouri until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In June, 1861, he went to Fort Leavenworth and enlisted at the first call for three years' volunteers, and was assigned to Company C, First Kansas Infantry. He participated in the battle at Wilson's Creek, where the gallant General Lyons was killed. His regiment lost heavily, Company C having twelve men killed and thirty-six wounded. Mr. Gibboney was shot through the right arm, and so disabled as to necessitate his discharge. He now receives a pension of \$10 a month. After his discharge he returned to Louisa County, and in 1869 located in Ringgold County, buying his present homestead which contains eighty acres of good land, which he has brought under cultivation, it being wild land when he bought it. He also owns ten acres of valuable timber land. Mr. Gibboney was married October 17, 1872, to Amelia A. Butler, who was born in Bel-

mont County, Ohio, January 21, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Butler. They have had two children—Benjamin Thomas, who died in infancy, April 14, 1874, and Sarah Margaret, born November 4, 1877. Mrs. Gibboney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gibboney is a member of Garnet Lodge, No. 416, F. & A. M., and Ellis C. Miller Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He was one of the patriotic "Free-State" men who fought under Jim Lane to save Kansas from having slavery forced upon her by the slaveholders of the South, and has in the past suffered much for the cause of freedom and the Union. Mr. Gibboney's father died in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1850, and his mother in September, 1878. He has three sisters living—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brown, of Riley Township; Mrs. Jane G. Crow and Mrs. Sarah M. Woodruff, of Louisa County. His only brother, James B. Gibboney, was a very prominent citizen of Louisa County, and at the time of his death was county auditor, a position he had filled ten years.

JOHN DUKES, residing on section 33, Union Township, is a native of England, born in Monmouth County, June 4, 1842, a son of William and Mary Ann Dukes. He was reared to manhood in his native country, but thinking to better his condition in life he decided to immigrate to America, and May 14, 1867, he landed at New York, immediately proceeded to Joliet, Illinois, where he lived five years. He was married at Joliet, August 15, 1869, to Miss Jane Price, who was born in Herfordshire, England, July 2, 1840. She came with her parents to America in 1848, and was reared in Will County, Illinois, her parents living there till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Dukes have five children—Mary B., William,

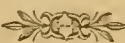
George, Edward and John. Mr. Dukes came to Ringgold County, Iowa, from Joliet, and in 1876 bought eighty acres of his present farm, on which he settled in 1878. He has since added to his original purchase till he has now 320 acres which he has improved from the raw prairie, all being under good cultivation. His farm is located in Union and Monroe townships, 160 acres being in each township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dukes are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. By his straightforward life Mr. Dukes has, during his residence in the county, won the respect and esteem of all who know him. In 1880 the parents of Mr. Dukes came to him from England, the mother dying at his home September 25, 1883, aged sixty-four years. In November, 1885, the father returned to England. His brother George has twice visited this country, remaining some years each time. He returned to England in July, 1885. Another brother of our subject, William, died in Minnesota in 1883, and is buried in Monroe Township, this county.

 J. SHOWALTER, farmer, section 23, Middle Fork Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, January 1, 1847, son of Nimrod and Sarah (Shambaugh) Showalter, natives of Virginia. He was the third of seven children, and passed his early life in assisting on the farm and in obtaining his education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen years he came to Ringgold County and located in Middle Fork Township. His first purchase of real estate was in 1869, when he bought eighty acres of land on section 6, which he partly improved, and sold in 1875. He then bought another eighty, which is his present home, adding still another eighty since that time.

He now has 160 acres of well-cultivated land, a good orchard of 150 trees, vineyard and small fruits, and every convenience for general farming and stock-raising. He was married, March 4, 1869, to Miss Martha Miller, a daughter of Nathan Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They are the parents of six children—Hugh F., Sarah A., Ernest, Lucz, Naomi and Lester E. Mr. Showalter has served as township clerk, a member of the School Board, and is a worthy member of the Advent Christian church, of which he is secretary. In the general conference he is clerk of the church. He started in life without means, but by working out by the month and teaching twelve or fifteen terms, he was able to purchase his first land. Politically he is a Democrat. Post office, Ingart Grove.

 ISAAC OLIVER, farmer, section 8, Monroe Township, is among the intelligent and enterprising pioneers of his township. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 29, 1827. His parents were Daniel and Sally (Quick) Oliver, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ashland County and reared a family of eleven children, of whom Isaac is the third. His youth was spent on the farm, and his education was obtained in the log school-house. He was married April 4, 1850, to Miss Martha Blackmore, born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Blackmore. February 26, 1854, Mr. Oliver started for Iowa, traveling by rail as far as Rock Island, which was the western terminus of the railroad at that time. From there he went to Keokuk County with teams, and after spending one season in that county, he came to Ringgold County and located upon his

present farm, which was then in a wild state. He was the first settler in Monroe Township. There were but few voters in the county. Mt. Ayr had one log store 14 x 14. Here Mr. Oliver passed through all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Groceries and flour were very scarce and high, and he had to pay as high as \$10 a barrel for salt. His farm contains 160 acres of as good land as the township affords, under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a good residence, a fine orchard of 700 trees, a native grove and out-buildings for stock. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have one child—Franklin Perry. Mr. Oliver is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is serving as trustee of the same. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Scott. Postoffice, Blackmore.



DORINGTON CHANCE, one of the successful farmers of Washington Township, and a representative of one of the oldest families of Ringgold County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, near Loudonville, the date of his birth being October 19, 1835, a son of Joshua and Mary A. (Jump) Chance. The father was a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Ohio. He remained in Richland County until the fall of 1856, when he removed with his family to Ringgold County, locating on raw prairie land, on section 36, Washington Township, and here he built a small hewed-log house, 14 x 16 feet, and began improving his land, on which he lived till his death, in 1858. The mother survived till 1878. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, all of whom yet survive except William Henry, who died in the service of his country during the late war. Dorington Chance, the subject of this sketch,

was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools and at the Loudonville Academy, which he attended two terms. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, with his parents in 1856, where he followed farming till 1860. In that year he crossed the plains to Colorado, remaining there two years, when he went to California, where he was engaged in freighting and dealing in hay till 1866, when he returned to Ringgold County, Iowa, and soon after purchased the old homestead of his parents. He was married in March, 1868, to Miss Sarah M. Lewis, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Nelson Lewis, of Ringgold County. They are the parents of six children—Myra L., Mary E., William F., Oliver H., Theresa J. and Coletta, all of whom have received good educational advantages. Mr. Chance has met with success in his agricultural pursuits since making his home in Ringgold County, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 240 acres, all under fence and highly cultivated. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of thorough-bred cattle. Mr. Chance has never aspired for official positions, but was elected and served as township trustee of Washington Township for four years, with credit to himself and his constituents, when he resigned, and has since devoted his time to the duties of his farm.



DAY DUNNING, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, at Mt. Ayr, is a native of Cass County, Michigan, born October 15, 1849, a son of Barton B. and S. L. (Styles) Dunning, the father born in Erie County, New York, April 3, 1808, and the mother a native of Massachusetts. They were married in Indiana, and to them

were born four sons—Walter, Frank, Day and Charles B., of whom Charles B. is deceased. Barton B. Dunning, father of our subject, passed his youth in his native State, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when a young man he went with his parents to Michigan, where he improved a large farm. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in Michigan, and subsequently removed his business to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of barrels. He was one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, bringing his family here in the spring of 1855, before Mt. Ayr was laid out. He was the first merchant in Mt. Ayr, bringing his first goods from Keokuk, Iowa, and in connection with his mercantile business he dealt in real estate and carried on farming and stock raising. He was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Mt. Ayr, and was one who helped to give the town an early impetus. He died in Mt. Ayr in 1877. His widow still survives. Day Dunning, whose name heads this sketch, was quite young when he was brought by his parents to Mt. Ayr, and there he was reared, receiving his education in the schools of Mt. Ayr. At the age of eighteen he began farming and dealing in stock under the direction of his father, and later left the farm and engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with Andrew Ingram, with whom he was associated under the firm name of Ingram & Dunning for five years, when they disposed of their business. Mr. Dunning was married in 1870 to Miss Paroda Keller, a daughter of I. W. Keller, and to this union have been born eight children. In the fall of 1880, after the death of his brother, Charles B. Dunning, who had organized the Citizens' Bank at Mt. Ayr, in June, 1880, Day Dunning took charge of the business, and soon after became sole proprietor and cashier, and has since been doing a general

banking business. Mr. Dunning has served some time as city councilman, and is also a member of the School Board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been trustee and steward for many years.



L. L. BONHAM, an enterprising citizen of Ringgold County, engaged in the lumber business at Goshen, is a son of S. H. and Susan Bonham, who were natives of Ohio, but for forty-seven years have made their home in Iowa. L. L. Bonham was born in the State of Iowa, April 29, 1842, a native of Mahaska County. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the service of his country in Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. After being in the service three years he was mustered out and received his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He then returned to his home in Iowa, and April 26, 1866, was married to Mary E. Welsh, a daughter of Henry and Laura (Walker) Welsh, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bonham is a native of Iowa, born December 22, 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have been born nine children—Irvin W. was born March 22, 1867, and died April 5, 1885; Fred H. was born December 14, 1868; J. M., born May 25, 1870; Florence, born March 25, 1872; Laura, born October 25, 1874; Leroy, born March 27, 1877; Novella, born January 21, 1879; Carrie, born July 1, 1883, and Eddie, born March 2, 1885. After his return from the war, Mr. Bonham engaged in farming in his native county, which he followed until 1868. He then removed with his family to Clarke County, thence to Ringgold County in 1882, when he estab-

lished his present business, and is one of the leading lumber merchants of the county. In his political views he affiliates with the Greenback party. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order, being a charter member of Lodge No. 53, at Goshen. He also belongs to the Good Templars order at Goshen, and is a comrade of James Connelly Post, No. 285, G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bonham are members of the Christian church.



THOMAS M. HALL, an old and honored pioneer of Ringgold County, was born in Iradel County, North Carolina, September 8, 1828, a son of Stuart and Rebecca Hall. When he was three years of age he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood. His youth was spent in working on the home farm, and in his spare time he attended the district schools, where he received but the rudiments of an education. In 1853 he was married to Mary Ann Guthrie, a daughter of Samuel and Thirza Guthrie, and to this union were born five children—Mrs. Theadocia Morrill, of Redding, Ringgold County; Samuel S., living in Benton Township; Theora Ann, deceased wife of I. N. Long; Thirza Ann, deceased; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas J. Jones, of Benton Township. Mrs. Hall died February 7, 1868, and Mr. Hall was again married, September 28, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Golliday, a native of Indiana. When an infant she was taken by her parents, John and Dicy Golliday, to Green County, Wisconsin, where she was reared. Her parents subsequently settled in Taylor County, Iowa, where her father died. Her mother is still a resident of that county. To the second union were born four children, of whom two only are living—Jessie and Dicy May. John T. and Nina both

died at the age of one year. But few families lived within the limits of Ringgold County when Mr. Hall came, he having settled on his present farm, on section 6, Rice Township, in November, 1855, and he has witnessed the growth and development of the county, and noted the changes year by year with great interest. Although he has met with severe reverses, mainly by lending his name to secure other men's indebtedness, he has still a good, comfortable home and sufficient means to keep his family in comfortable circumstances. He is a man much respected throughout the county, and his many manly qualities have endeared him to all who know him. He is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



MRS. ELIZABETH F. BROWN, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Kendall) Gibboney, and sister of Francis E. Gibboney, of Riley Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1822. Two years later her parents settled in Licking County, Ohio. She was married March 25, 1840, to Nicholas T. Brown, who was born in Boone County, Kentucky, January 6, 1820. They commenced their early life in Ohio, but later became early settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, where the energy and talent of Mr. Brown soon placed him among the foremost of its citizens. He was prominent in political, social and business circles, and lived a life of great usefulness. He was elected by the Republican party to represent his district in the State Legislature, and died at Des Moines, April 1, 1866, during the session. He left his widow greatly bereaved, with a family of eight children—Basil, now of Decatur County; Mrs. Margaret Skinner, of Ringgold County;

William H., of Ruth County, Nebraska; John N., of Riley Township; Asa W., of Vigo County, Indiana; George L., of Butte County, California; Oscar and Joseph A., of Mono County, California. John N. was the eldest child at home, and after the death of the father he took charge of his mother's property. In 1869 he came to Ringgold County and bought a home on section 10, Riley Township, where they lived together until after his marriage, when he made a separate home for himself. Mrs. Brown's homestead contains eighty acres of good land, and in addition to this she owns twenty-two acres of timber land. John N. Brown was married April 21, 1872, to Mary E. Moulton, and has six children—Edgar A., Perry O., Lenora, Ora O., Effie Belle and Jacob. He owns a fine farm of 565 acres, and is one of the active business men of the township. He is a leading member of the Christian church.

SAMUEL BAILEY, M. D., located in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, in March, 1879, and has built up a good practice, having gained the confidence and esteem of his patrons and brethren in the profession. He is a native of Rock Island County, Illinois, born September 1, 1851, a son of James and Anna (Blakely) Bailey, natives of Ireland, who came to America in their youth, and were married in Rock Island. His father died when he was an infant three months old, and he was reared by his widowed mother, and was given the benefit of a good education. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Seyler, of Preemption, Mercer County, Illinois, and subsequently entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in February, 1879, and immediately after his graduation located in Mt. Ayr, where, for seven years, he has been

identified with all that pertains to the social and material development of the place. In 1882 he was elected coroner of Ringgold County, and has held the office since by re-election. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, and also of the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows order. He is a member of the Episcopal church, being confirmed by Bishop Lee, in 1866.

JD. CARTER, proprietor of Platte Valley stock farm, resides on section 27, Benton Township. Perhaps no name among the pioneers of Ringgold County is more familiar to the early settlers than is that of Mr. Carter, who has been identified with its interests for more than thirty years. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 21, 1824. His father, Thomas Carter, was a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and his mother, Harriet (Davis) Carter, was a native of Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Our subject was the second child. When he was five years old his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1843 the family removed to the then Territory of Iowa, locating in Jefferson County, where they resided about two years, and in 1845 removed to Wapello County and settled upon land known as the Black Hawk Purchase. In 1843-'4 Mr. Carter assisted on the Government farm at Des Moines, under John S. Scott, Government contractor, and helped to break the land and raise corn where East Des Moines now stands. After this he took a claim in Wapello County, which he improved and cultivated. June 3, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Clinton, a native of Carroll County,

Ohio, and daughter of John and Sarah Clinton, who came to Iowa in 1843. Mr. Carter resided in Wapello County and attended to his farm duties until the first news of gold being found in California was received, when he joined the first company that started for that golden shore, leaving a wife and two children at home to await his return. They started in April, 1849, with ox teams, arriving in September of the same year. He at once engaged in mining, meeting with good success in gathering the golden ore, and a year later he returned to his home in Fairfield. He was the first Californian to return. In 1855 he removed to Ringgold County, entering a portion of his land in June of that same year, and settled upon it in the fall. His first dwelling was a log cabin, 16x18 feet, and it constituted kitchen, dining room, parlor and sleeping rooms. In the fall of 1859 he was elected sheriff, and took the oath of office January 1, 1866. He served creditably for two years. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one to go forth in defense of union and liberty. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the engagement at Helena, Arkansas, and was with General Steele's division in the Red River expedition; was at the battle of Saline, where his horse was shot from under him; was at the taking of Mobile, Blakeley, and the Spanish Forts, where the regiment lost heavily; was at Whistler, the last engagement of the war. His regiment was in twenty-nine hard-fought battles. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and returned to his home to resume his duties upon his farm. Platte Valley farm contains 400 acres of as rich land as can be found in the county. Mr. Carter is making a specialty of fine stock, and owns, in company with three others, one of the best registered Norman horses in Southern Iowa;

also some thorough-bred short horns. On this farm can be seen some of the best horses and cattle in Ringgold County. His residence is a fine two-story building, modern style and well furnished, and buildings for stock, orchard, etc. Politically Mr. Carter is a Republican, and has always been one of the "wheel-horses" ever since coming to the county. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors four years, and justice of the peace eight or ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of six children—John T., Day, Harriet Ellen, Mary L., Eliza and Priscilla. Jane and Sarah are deceased. Mrs. Carter died in 1882, and in January, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Phebe Martin, a sister of his former wife. Mr. Carter has won many friends, and no man in the county stands higher politically or socially.



JOHNSON DICKSON, one of the leading farmers of Ringgold County, and a pioneer settler of Union Township, where he still resides, on section 34, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, November 19, 1827, a son of George and Agnes Dickson, who are both deceased. Our subject was brought up on the home farm, remaining with his parents till twenty-eight years of age. He came to Iowa in September, 1856, and the following month purchased 160 acres of land on section 34, Union Township, Ringgold County. The following spring he began improving his land, breaking up and fencing forty acres, and in 1858 he built a one-story house, 14 x 26 feet in size, which was the second frame house in the township. He rented his house to a family with whom he lived till his marriage, and rented part of his farm. He was united in marriage August 24, 1871, to Miss Frances Chew, a native of Indiana, born in 1851, a daughter of

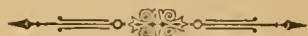
Richard A. Chew, an early settler of Clarke County, Iowa, who settled in Doyle Township, that county, in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born three children—Jennie, Opal and George. In politics Mr. Dickson votes the Democratic ticket. He is widely known throughout Ringgold County, and ranks among its best agriculturists. Quiet in manner, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has business or social intercourse. In 1880 the father of Mr. Dickson visited him in Ringgold County, and died at the residence of his daughter, Margaret Walters, near Mount Ayr, August 28 of that year, in his eightieth year. The mother's death occurred some two years before that of her husband.



WILLIAM A. HARVEY was born in Licking County, Ohio, near Newark, July 12, 1826, the third child of James and Mary A. (Billingsley) Harvey, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Licking County, Ohio. When he was two years old he was taken by his parents to Tazewell County, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. In his youth he attended the common schools of Tazewell County, and later spent two years at the Rock River University, in Ogle County, Illinois, having previously taught school for two terms to defray his expenses while at that institution, and after completing his education he followed the teacher's profession for a time. He was associated with Henry Miller & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for four years, after which he located in Peoria, Illinois, and engaged in the dairy business. Later he engaged in the grocery business, after which he began

dealing in marble, and later dealt in osage orange trees. He came to Iowa, and in 1867 settled in Mahaska County, where he remained till the spring of 1870, since which he has been a resident of Ringgold County. His farm is located on section 19, Washington Township, where he has 280 acres of choice land, all under fence and well improved, Mr. Harvey having changed his farm from raw prairie to well-cultivated fields. In connection with his general farming he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs, in which he is meeting with success. Mr. Harvey was married in February, 1856, to Miss V. E. Erkenbrack, a native of the State of New York, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Ogle County, Illinois. To this union have been born three children—Frank S., living in Jasper County, Iowa; Jennie E., married Herbert W. Marsh, who is now deceased; and Ray E., at home. Mr. Harvey has held the office of justice of the peace four years, and is still holding that office. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty-two years, and has been steward of his church for many years. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the same denomination. Mr. Harvey commenced life on his own account, entirely without means, and has by his own efforts accumulated his present fine property, becoming one of the prominent men of his township, and is a much-respected citizen. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party, casting his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor. Mr. Harvey's grandfather, William Harvey, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father served in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war. The father settled in Licking County, Ohio, as early as 1813. He was twice married, taking for his first wife Nancy Miller, by whom he had five children, two

sons and three daughters. By his marriage with Mary A. Billingsley he had eleven children, of whom ten grew to maturity, eight still living, our subject being the second son of this union. The parents of our subject moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1828, where they made their home till their death.



CAPTAIN ANDREW JOHNSTON, one of the principal stock-breeders of Ringgold County, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born February 11, 1829. His parents were Michael and Jane (Nixon) Johnston, his father born at Shippenburg, Pennsylvania, and his mother near Steubenville, Ohio. They located in Jefferson County after their marriage, and when he was about ten years old they moved to Holmes County, where they lived fifteen years, and then went to Knox County, and from there to Richland County, where the father died, aged sixty-seven years. The mother is still living, now making her home in Ringgold County, where she has lived since 1876. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, Andrew being the eldest. He was given a good education, attending some time the Wooster Academy, and also was a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. His youth, when not in school, was spent in assisting his father on the farm, and in teaching school, remaining at home until manhood. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, June 10, 1855, to Phœbe Rush, a native of that county. In September of the same year they came to Iowa, and lived in Muscatine County the following winter, and in the spring of 1856 located in Ringgold County, entering eighty acres of his present farm in Liberty Township, from the Government. He built a house of round logs

16 x 18 feet in dimensions, in which he lived until able to have a better one. He went to work to improve his land, doing the best he could with his limited means, and by perseverance was successful, and now owns 410 acres, which is well adapted to his present business of stock-breeding. For some time he engaged in general farming, and then began dealing in sheep on a small scale. He gradually increased his stock until he had 700 head, herding them on the prairie. At that time prairie wolves were troublesome, and he had no small difficulty in protecting his sheep from their ravages. After engaging in that industry about fifteen years he disposed of his sheep and turned his attention to short-horn cattle. He purchased his first stock of cattle in 1866, of one of the principal stockmen of Iowa, Tim Day, and later bought of others. He now has over fifty thoroughbred cattle on his farm, all eligible to registry. Some of them are of fine families, *Young Mary* being his favorite. He also has a number of very fine grade horses of the Percheron and Clydesdale draught breed, and has been very successful in the various branches of stock-raising, and has gained a wide reputation, extending beyond the limits of his own county. In 1862 Captain Johnston enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant, and then to Captain of his company. He participated in the battle at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and the capture of Little Rock. Was with General Steele on his Camden expedition, and took part in the battle of Saline River, the siege of Mobile, Alabama, and thence to the Rio Grande on the borders of Mexico. On account of sickness of the Colonel he commanded his regiment during the last month of service. From there went to New Orleans, where he was mustered out in August, 1865. He



A. Johnston

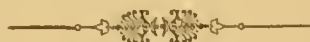
was wounded twice, but not severely, never being obliged to leave his regiment. Since returning home he has served his county and township in several official capacities, and has made an efficient and capable public officer, devoting the same care and attention to his duties that characterized his life as a soldier. He has served one term as county superintendent of schools, and two terms, Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assembly, in the State Legislature. Has served three terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors, being at the present writing a member of the Board. His family has been four children, three of whom are living—Sophronia, Hattie, wife of Joseph Atwood, and Poe. A son, Ray, died in early childhood. The wife, Phœbe, after nearly thirty-one years of married life, died suddenly, from paralysis, April 17, 1886; thus ending the history of this Johnston family, as a united family amongs us. The Captain says that whatever of popularity and character as a soldier and citizen he may have acquired, he must attribute a very large portion of his success to his wife, who in courage and industry, as also in many of the finer qualities, he has always regarded as more than his equal. "Without her I have no history."

WILLIAM D. FOUSER, son of Jacob and Sarah Fouser, was born in Summit County, Ohio, April 14, 1845, where he spent his childhood. In his tenth year he was taken by his parents to Will County, Illinois, who lived in that county till their death. William D. was reared to agricultural pursuits and has always followed that avocation. He grew to manhood in Will County and was there married June 8, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Engle, who was born in Naperville, Illinois, a daughter of John and Isabell Engle. To

Mr. and Mrs. Fouser have been born six children—Mabel C., John E., Sarah Bell, Ernest S., Fred and Lizzie May. Mr. Fouser followed farming in Plainfield Township, Will County, until he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and made his present residence on section 28, Union Township, his home. He came with his brother John C., who is his nearest neighbor west, in 1876, when each bought a tract of land, and the following years settled here with their families. Mr. Fouser has brought his land from a tract of raw prairie to a well-cultivated farm containing 160 acres. His farm is one of the best in his part of Ringgold County and his residence and farm buildings are noticeably good. He has planted a large number of shade and fruit trees, and the entire surroundings show the care and thrift of the owner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fouser are members of the Evangelical church at Wirt. In his political views Mr. Fouser affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES W. RAPP, a farmer of Jefferson Township, living on section 11, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1838. His father, Enos Rapp, was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1832, settling in the State of Pennsylvania. He removed to Madison County with his family in 1840, and in that county our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. Charles W. Rapp entered the employ of the Pan-Handle Railroad Company, where he began to learn telegraph construction. He held various positions during the eight years he remained with that company, being yard master when he left their employ. He located in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1857, remaining there till he enlisted in the late war in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry. He participated in a number of engage-

ments, and after serving his country about a year he was discharged, in 1862, on account of disability, and now draws a pension of \$9 a month. After his discharge he returned to Ohio, and was there married April 19, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Robinson, a daughter of the late A. P. Robinson. Of the five children born to this union four are living—Almeda, Edgar, Flora and Arthur. Mrs. Rapp died September 2, 1880. Mr. Rapp went to Seward County, Nebraska, in 1874, and in 1876 came to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he settled on the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has met with success in his farming pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 200 acres. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having been a member of Covington Lodge, No. 168, A. F. & A. M., and Piqua Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., both in Ohio.



GEORGE H. TEALE, an enterprising farmer of Riley Township, Ringgold County, residing on section 24, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, February 19, 1846. When he was an infant his parents, Frederick and Diana C. Teale, removed to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and in 1855 settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and there our subject grew to manhood. He has cared for himself from the age of fourteen years, thus, early in life, learning lessons of industry and self-reliance which have been of benefit to him in later years. August 9, 1862, although but sixteen years of age, Mr. Teale volunteered in defense of the Nation's honor, enlisting in Company E, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and the first battle in which he participated was at Chickamauga where

he was wounded in the left arm, thus disabling him from active duty for five months. In the campaign against Atlanta May 9, 1864, he was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, a severe and dangerous wound which laid him up for one year. He rejoined his regiment at Nashville, just before it was mustered out, and for his services to his country he now receives a pension. In 1867 he went to Colorado, remaining there, with the exception of one year spent farther West, till the fall of 1872, when he returned to Illinois, and four months later, in February, 1873, he came to Decatur County, where his brothers, Frederick, James, Thomas, Albert and Eugene were living. He was married in Decatur County November 22, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Hollen, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 22, 1856, a daughter of J. N. Hollen, who died in Fayette Township, Decatur County, in February, 1880. Her mother, Mrs. Nancy A. Hollen, still resides on her homestead in that township. Mr. and Mrs. Teale have four children—Fannie A., born June 2, 1878; Maggie E., born November 15, 1879; George W., born September 17, 1881, and Albert J., born November 16, 1883. Mrs. Teale is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Teale was a member of the same church seven years, but at present is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Teale is a Republican.



M. MERRYMAN, farmer and veterinary surgeon, residing on section 29, Grant Township, is a native of Illinois, born January 1, 1837, a son of William and Neomia Merryman, who were natives of the State of Ohio. A. M. Merryman, our subject, was early in life inured to hard work, beginning to

work by the month on a farm at the age of seven years which he continued for seven years, after which he was engaged in breaking prairie for seven years. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. West, a daughter of Isaac and Mary West, natives of Ohio, and to this union have been born five children—Ida, the eldest child, died aged sixteen years; George A., Elnora J., Clara B., Elmer. Mr. Merryman was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company L, Eighth Missouri Infantry, Sharp-Shooters, in which he served three years. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, Bulls Run, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain and several other engagements of less importance, and received an honorable discharge at St. Louis, Missouri, March 1, 1864. He now belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of the post at Clearfield, Iowa. Mr. Merryman came to Iowa in 1870 when he located in Wayne County, remaining there till 1877, since which he has resided on his present farm in Grant Township. He has been prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 320 acres of fine land, 160 acres being located on section 27, and the rest on section 29, where he resides. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and is much respected throughout the community where he makes his home.



CHARLES C. BOSWORTH was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in December, 1839, the third son of Daniel L. and Lydia (Case) Bosworth, the father born in Oneida County, New York, and the mother a native of Connecticut. Of six children born to them three only are living at the present time. In the spring of 1840 the family came to Iowa,

locating at West Point, Lee County, where the father engaged in the boot and shoe trade, remaining till 1853. In that year the parents removed to Washington County, Iowa, where they still make their home, and December 4, 1885, they celebrated their golden wedding. Charles C. Bosworth received his primary education in the district schools of Lee County, and later attended the academy at Denmark in the same county. He subsequently entered the college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for eighteen months, and was a member of the freshman class when the war of the Rebellion commenced. He then left college to enter the service of his country, enlisting in Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry. After being in the service about six months he was promoted to Regular Hospital Steward in the regular army, which position he filled till November, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Cleveland. From Cleveland he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in manufacturing vinegar. In 1868 he located in Washington County, Iowa, remaining there one year, and in February, 1869, he came to Ringgold County, settling in Tingley Township, on the north half of section 11, which he still owns, where he followed farming, and for several years ran a dairy and manufactured cheese, remaining on his farm till 1882. He was married in September, 1871, to Miss Sarah Preston, a daughter of Burnard Preston, an old settler of Ringgold County. They have three children—Ida C., D. Claude and Charles E., all born on the farm in Tingley Township. Mr. Bosworth rented his farm, of which he is still the owner, and in 1882 removed to the town of Tingley, when he began dealing in lumber and coal, and is still engaged in the coal trade. He also owns a half interest in a drug stock and

building. He has served his township as trustee, and has been school treasurer for sixteen years. He was elected and represented Ringgold County in the Iowa State Legislature in the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, in which he proved himself worthy of the support of his constituents.



M V. DAVIS, farmer, section 20, Athens Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 19 1835, son of John and Sarah (Scott) Davis, who had a family of seven children—John L., Vincent H., Elihu, Frederick, John, Nelson, and Martin V., the subject of this notice. When fifteen years of age he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he resided until he reached maturity. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm, and in getting his education in the common schools. He was married December 4, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, born in Sandusky County, Ohio, December 3, 1843, daughter of William and Leah (Shoop) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania, who had a family of nine children—Mary Ann, Henry E., Elizabeth, Susan, William, John, Frances, Sarah J., and George W. During the late war Mr. Davis enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign with General Wilson's cavalry raid; was on provost guard at Macon, Georgia, at the time Jeff Davis was captured. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, July 6, 1865, and returned home. In 1866 he removed to Jasper County, Iowa, where he resided until 1871, when he came to Athens Township, and purchased 120 acres of wild land, which is his present home. He has since added to his original purchase until he has a farm of 420 acres, in a good state of cultivation. He has a good

story-and-a-half residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, an orchard of one and a half acres, and a grove of about two acres. Everything about the farm shows the thrift of its owner. It is divided into ten fields besides feed lots. He is engaged in stock-raising, feeding, and dealing in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have five children—Orville V., George N., John William, Charles E., and Daisy Snowflake. Politically Mr. Davis is a Republican. He is a member of Ellis C. Miller Post, No. 96. G. A. R., Mount Ayr. He was a bound boy, and consequently commenced life without any means except strong and willing hands. By industry, economy and good management he has acquired a good property, and is classed among the leading men of the county. Postoffice, Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.



REV. WILLIAM BROWN, the pioneer minister of Eugene, Jefferson Township, was born in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, the date of his birth being December 2, 1836. His father, Prof. John Brown, was a native of Scotland, coming to America at the age of sixteen years. He acquired a fine education by his own exertions and became a successful teacher, following the teacher's profession till his death. Our subject was reared in his native town, and received good educational advantages. He graduated from Monmouth College in 1865, and in 1868 graduated from the Theological College then at Monmouth, but since removed to Xenia, Ohio. He was married August 12, 1858, to Miss Sarah Ralston, a daughter of Andrew Ralston, and of the six children born to them five are living—Thomas L., mail agent between Council Bluffs and Kansas City; Andrew R., a farmer of Jefferson Township; Lillie, wife of Elza Ralston,

a conductor on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad between Neodesha and Wichita; Carrie, a prominent teacher of Ringgold County, and Winnifred J. Mr. Brown removed with his family to Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, in 1868, and built the United Presbyterian church at that place, of which he was pastor for six years, and while living there he started a mission at Eugene, which grew rapidly, and in 1875 he was called to take charge of the church at this place, where he has since made his home. He takes a great interest in missionary work, and has organized a society at Platte Valley, nine miles west of Eugene, and at present has charge of the churches in Tingley Township, besides his church in Eugene. He is widely known throughout his part of the county, and few men possess the confidence and respect of the public to a greater extent than he. He gives liberally of both time and means to help the cause of his Master, and is always active in the promotion of every social and moral reform.



THOMAS A. STEVENSON, one of the successful agriculturists of Jefferson Township, living on section 13, and an active and enterprising citizen, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 27, 1851, a son of John Stevenson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. The father brought his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and is still a resident of Jefferson Township. Thomas A., the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving a fair common-school education. He began his career as a teacher in the winter of 1869-'70, in Eugene, Ringgold County, in a log shanty, part of which was used for a granary, this being the first school taught at Eugene. In this school he had thirteen scholars, one of whom was

a colored man over twenty-one years of age who did not know the alphabet. He had been a slave before the war. Mr. Stevenson was married to Sarah E. Dunlap, September 14, 1876, she being a daughter of John Dunlap, of Mt. Ayr. Three children have been born to this union—Margaret R., John D. and Osie M. Mr. Stevenson has 360 acres of well-cultivated land where he resides and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of breeding thorough-bred Chester white hogs. He was county supervisor for three years—1881, 1882 and 1883, and at the close of his term of office the following resolution was passed:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The term of office of Thomas A. Stevenson as a member of the Board of Supervisors, of Ringgold County, Iowa has expired, therefore be it

Resolved, That the county loses the services of a valuable and efficient officer of excellent business qualifications, and of undoubted integrity.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

He has been postmaster at Eugene four years and is at present filling the office. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for the past two years, and has been secretary of the School Board four years, and is still holding these positions. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are members of the United Presbyterian church.



DEWITT CLINTON KINSELL, one of the oldest business men of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, born April 23, 1826. His parents, Enoch B. and Hannah (Dillman) Kinsell, were also natives of Maryland, the father born in the city of Baltimore, and the mother in Hagerstown. They left

their native State when our subject was quite young, and settled at Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, where the father followed mercantile pursuits for several years, removing thence to Knox County, Ohio, where they made their home till death. The father died while on a visit to his son, our subject, who was then living in Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. The mother survived her husband several years, dying in Ohio. DeWitt C. Kinsell passed his youth in Richland and Knox counties, Ohio, receiving his education principally in the subscription school at Mansfield, attending school for a short time in Knox County, also. At the age of sixteen he began learning the tinner's trade. On reaching the age of twenty-two years he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, in Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio, which he continued until 1854. He then removed to Marion County, Iowa, locating in the village of Red Rock on the Des Moines River, where he ran a hardware store for several years, when he sold out his business and built a saw-mill near the town of Galesburg, Iowa, which he operated for several years, and in June, 1860, came to Ringgold County, Iowa. On his arrival in Mt. Ayr he engaged in the hardware business, this being the pioneer hardware store in this place. Some two years later, 1862, he formed a partnership with J. W. and A. Z. Huggins and engaged in the dry-goods business. The same fall Mr. A. Z. Huggins retired from the firm, when A. G. Huggins became a partner, the firm doing business under the name of Huggins, Kinsell & Co. until about the year 1872, when Mr. Kinsell sold out his interest and retired from the firm. In 1873 Mr. Kinsell formed a partnership with J. T. Merrill, and organized what was known as the Ringgold County Bank, and together carried on a general banking business until they sold their bank to Walter

Dunning. Mr. Kinsell then opened a dry-goods house on the west side of the public square, where he has since carried on the mercantile business, and by his fair and honest dealings and strict attention to his many customers he has built up a large trade. He is the owner of a good farm of eighty acres near Mt. Ayr which is all seeded to grass, his farm being well stocked. Mr. Kinsell was united in marriage in the year 1848, to Miss Sarah Slack, of Morrow County, Ohio, and to this union have been born nine children—three sons and six daughters. Mr. Kinsell held the office of postmaster for five years during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations. He has served as a member of the council for one year.



APTAIN JAMES S. WILLIAMS, one of the enterprising farmers of Tingley Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center County, July 6, 1835, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Williams, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Welsh and his mother of Irish descent. In his early childhood his parents moved to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until manhood. His grandfather, seven uncles and his father were millwrights, and in his youth he learned the same trade. In 1857 he went to Southern Arkansas, and was there at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Returning North he entered the Union army and was assigned to Company G, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served three years. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot through the body, the ball entering the right side and passing out the left, just below the ribs. This disabled him nearly a year. After his return to his regiment he served as First Lieutenant until the battle of Spottsylvania, when

he was shot in the head, receiving a scalp wound, and was captured by the rebels, but after a week's confinement escaped and made his way to the Union lines. At the charge in front of Petersburg he was shot through the thigh and was in the hospital until his discharge, in August, 1864, and in the meantime was promoted to the rank of Captain. After his discharge he returned to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he was married the same year to Miss Lurie A. Hart. In 1866 he moved to Dixon, Illinois, where he engaged in farming on a small scale, with hired help four years. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on section 28, Tingley Township, where he now owns eighty acres of choice land. Mr. Williams is one of the prominent citizens of the township, and has served as clerk six years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters.

THOMAS CANNEY, one of the prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Ringgold County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 33, Grant Township, is a native of Ireland, born November 16, 1826, a son of Michael and Mary Canney, who were natives of the same country. Thomas Canney was reared a farmer in Ireland till eighteen years of age, when he decided to try his fortunes in America. Accordingly, in April, 1844, he sailed from Liverpool, England, and landed at New York City, the 1st of May. He first went to Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm for one summer, and in the following fall went to Ohio, remaining in that State one year. He then spent five years in the State of Illinois, and in 1853 came to Ringgold County, when he lo-

cated on the farm where he has since made his home. He has on his land a fine orchard filled with many varieties of fruit trees, a well-cultivated farm, and good farm buildings. Mr. Canney was married April 1, 1860, to Mary Cabert. They have had five children—Rose, Tansie, Daniel, Thomas and William. Rose and Thomas are deceased. In politics Mr. Canney casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. Mr. Canney has met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, and by his persevering energy and good business management has accumulated a large property, amounting to 750 acres, all of which he has gained by fair and honorable dealings, and what is of greater value, he has won the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Z. T. KINSELL, one of Mt. Ayr's successful business men, and the leading hardware merchant of the place, was born in August, 1850, in Monroe County, Ohio. When he was ten years of age his parents, D. C. and Sarah (Slack) Kinsell, removed from Ohio to Ringgold County, where his father has since followed mercantile pursuits, being the oldest merchant in Mt. Ayr. Z. T. Kinsell, our subject, grew to manhood in Mt. Ayr, receiving a good common-school education in the schools of that city. He entered his father's store when quite young, and early in life became well versed in the mercantile business. He began learning the tinner's trade when fifteen years old, when he was employed by the firm of Parick & Walker, of Bedford Iowa. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, and in 1870 established his present business at Mt. Ayr, and carries a full line of everything pertaining to the hardware trade.

In connection with his hardware business, Mr. Kinsell carries on farming, being the owner of a fine farm south of Mt. Ayr, where he is engaged in stock-raising. He was the first to introduce thorough-bred Jersey cattle into Ringgold County, for which he deserves much credit. He has his farm stocked with short-horn and Herford-grades of cattle, and his Jersey cattle are registered in the National Herd Book. His farm contains 240 acres of choice land, and possesses all the natural advantages of a fine grazing farm. For his wife Mr. Kinsell married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of P. W. Wilson, one of the oldest business men of Mt. Ayr. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsell are the parents of two sons, named Harry and Clive.



JOWETT BASTON, an active and enterprising citizen, and an early settler of Ringgold County, is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, September 9, 1831, a son of Thomas and Mary Baston, both of whom died in England. Our subject learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and wood turner in his youth, and from his father, who was a mechanical genius, he inherited much of his talent in the same direction. He left his native country for America in 1854, and for a few years followed his trade in several cities in Canada. He was married at Cayuga, Ontario, in 1856, to Miss Sophia Oliver, and to them have been born eight children—Charles, Adelaide, Hamlet, Victoria, Deborah, Jowett, Alice and Louisa. In 1858 he came to Iowa, and after remaining a short time in Burlington, Mount Pleasant and Fairfield he came in 1859 to Ringgold County, when he settled in Benton Township and improved a farm on which he lived for several years. In the early years of Ringgold County, when money was scarce he engaged

in the manufacture of furniture, making all of his own and supplying the early settlers. He established his shop at the village of Marshalltown, where he set up a turning lathe, and traveled through the country with a wagon, disposing of his goods, taking in exchange food or clothing as well as stock. In 1868 he moved to Mt. Ayr, and engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of furniture, and there built a business house and residence. He located on his present farm, on section 2, Rice Township, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres which he has improved from a state of nature. He has a fine, substantial residence in which all the carpenter and mason work was done by himself. Few men have done more toward building up and improving Ringgold County than Mr. Baston, where he is classed among the prosperous and respected citizens. During his residence in Ringgold County he has built ten houses and improved five farms, one of which, containing 120 acres and located in Poe Township, he still owns. He also owns near his home farm, a tract of eighty acres, and has some lots in the city of Mt. Ayr.



JW. FULLER, merchant, and proprietor of Fuller's Hall, was born in Sullivan County, New York, July 22, 1852, son of J. W. Fuller. When ten years of age he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Clarke County, Iowa, thence to Ringgold County. In 1882 he started in the grain business, and was burned out January 22, 1884. In March of the same year he built the grain elevator at Kellerton, 52 x 52, and thirty-three feet from peak to basement. Two years later he sold out and engaged in general merchandise, which he has since continued. He carries a large stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, hardware and groceries.

Fuller's Hall is 40 x 60, with a seating capacity of 600 to 800. The building was erected in 1886. The first story is used as a sales-room. In 1880 Mr. Fuller was married to Jane Tedrow, daughter of C. Tedrow, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County. They have three children—Mary, Nellie and Ida. Mr. Fuller is an enterprising, thorough-going citizen.



R EYNARD, farmer, section 8, Benton Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born April 18, 1818. His father, Marmaduke Reynard, was a native of England, and came to Ohio in 1816. His mother was Mary (Shaw) Reynard, also a native of England. They were married in their native country, and brought six children with them to America. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—John, Mary, William, Marmaduke and Jane were born in England; Ann, Robert, Hannah, Thomas and Joseph were born in America. The oldest child, named Robert, was born in England, and died in Pennsylvania. Our subject passed his early life in assisting on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Jefferson County. He was married March 3, 1842, to Miss Jane Vail, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Elisha and Martha (Kirke) Vail. To this union were born six children, five of whom are living—Marmaduke, Martha Jane, William E., Thomas B., Nathan H. and James. The deceased is Ruth Anna. Mrs. Reynard died in 1855, and September 21, 1858, Mr. Reynard was married to Mrs. Priscilla Bartholomew, whose maiden name was Peoples. She was a daughter of Reese and Nancy (Kimberland) Peoples, and was a widow with two children—Josephine and Edward E. To this second union have been born nine children, five

living—Mary, Fremont, Joseph S., Frank R. and John P. Mr. Reynard and family resided in Ohio until 1877, then came to Ringgold County, and located upon his present farm in Benton Township. His farm contains 160 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a well-furnished cottage, out-buildings for stock, orchard and small fruits. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Protestant Methodist church, and politically is a Republican. He has given his children excellent educational advantages, and two of them, Mary and Frank, are fitted for teachers. Joseph is a law student, and will make the law his profession. Since coming to this county Mr. Reynard has, by honest dealing, secured the confidence and respect of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as his bond. Post-office, Maloy.



NICHOLAS SALTZMANN, one of the first settlers of Ringgold County, and an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Poe Township, where he resides, on section 23, is a native of France, born in the year 1829, and a son of Nicholas and Barbara (Garber) Saltzmann. The parents lived in their native land, France, until March 1, 1853, when they embarked with their family in a sailing vessel, at Havre, and after a voyage of twenty-eight days landed in New York. From that city they proceeded to Buffalo, where they waited twenty-one days for a steamer to take them to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Findlay, Ohio, where they remained two and a half years. In November, 1855, Nicholas Saltzmann, Jr., and four of his brothers came to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm, which, at that time, was an unbroken tract of prairie land. The parents subsequently came to Ringgold Coun-

ty, where the mother died November 9, 1867, aged sixty-four years. The father still makes his home in Ringgold County with his children. They were the parents of eight children. Nicholas Saltzmann, our subject, was married in 1859, to Miss Anna Egley, a native of France, and to this union have been born seven children—Ellen C., wife of H. C. Smith, of Poe Township; Jacob, Simon, Nicholas, Clara, Margaret and Noah. After marriage Mr. Saltzmann remained on what is known as the old homestead. He has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and by his industry and good management he has accumulated 650 acres, all of which is now under fine cultivation, with a good residence and commodious barn, and out-buildings for the convenience of his stock. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising in connection with his general farming, and is making a specialty of Norman horses and high-grade cattle, having at present 100 head of cattle on his farm. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and is classed among the substantial and self-made men of his township, having commenced life entirely without capital.

MC. MAXWELL, the leading photographer of Mt. Ayr, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Howard County, August 15, 1855. When a child of but eighteen months he was brought by his grandparents to Taylor County, Iowa, and, having lost his mother when very young, he was reared in the home of his grandfather, Matthew B. Golden. At an early age he began to show his talent for the art of painting, and at the age of eighteen years began mixing his colors to suit his taste. He began learning photography in Bedford, Iowa, under Goldsberry, a distinguished artist at that

place,, under whose skillful supervision he perfected himself in the art. In his gallery in Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, he has some very fine specimens, both in photographs and life-size crayon work, and by the work he turns out he has made a success of his business. Mr. Maxwell was married in March, 1877, to Miss Delilah A. Evans, of Taylor County, Iowa, a daughter of Rev. John Evans, and to this union have been born three children.



ERASTUS P. REED, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1850, a son of William and Amanda (Young) Reed, who were also natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the mother born in Center County. When our subject was four years old they removed to Adams County, Illinois, and eighteen months later, settled in Brown County, Illinois, where they lived about eight years. In the fall of 1864, they came to Iowa, locating in Delaware County, where they remained three years. In the fall of 1867 they came to Ringgold County, and the first three years lived on section 33, of Washington Township, when they removed to section 24 of the same township, the latter farm containing forty acres, which is now owned by our subject, besides which he owns eighty-four acres of land in Liberty Township, where the father died, June 17, 1885, leaving a wife and two sons and one daughter—Erastus P., the subject of this sketch; Homer, a practicing physician of Worth County, Missouri; and Luella J., at home with her mother. Erastus P. was reared a farmer, and in his youth attended the common schools, and one term at Lennox Institute, in Delaware County, Iowa, where he received a fair education. He remained

with his parents till his marriage, in 1884, to Miss Lucy H. Miller, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to Iowa when seventeen years of age, and taught school for six years in Ringgold County. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born one daughter—Floy Aileen. Mr. Reed has always followed farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of 130 acres of well-improved land, and six acres of timber. In politics, like his father, he is a staunch Republican. His father was magistrate of Washington Township for many years. He was township clerk for two terms, and was a most highly-respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His parents were members of the same denomination, to which his mother still belongs.



SAMUEL BAIRD, proprietor of Willow Ridge Farm, resides on section 12, Clinton Township, and is one of the prominent and worthy pioneers of Ringgold County, having been a resident here over thirty-one years. He is the eldest of six children of John and Martha (Moore) Baird, and his youth was spent in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools of that day, in log school-houses. He was married November 5, 1848, to Miss Millie E. Parks, born in Monroe County, Indiana, and daughter of B. F. and Mary R. Parks, natives of North Carolina. He resided in Putnam County until 1850, when, with wife and one child, he started for Iowa, and was twenty-three days making the journey. They first located in Lucas County, where they resided ten months; then removed to Eden Township, Decatur County, where he improved a small farm. He sold this farm in the fall of 1854, and entered land from the Government, which is a portion of his present farm. In March,

1855, he moved upon his new farm and has occupied it ever since. His first house was a log cabin, 16 x 16, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, and furniture to correspond. He has improved his place from time to time, until it is now in a most excellent condition. Coming as he did in an early day when the country was in its primitive state, he endured all the hardships and trials of the pioneer, frequently having to go fifty or even 100 miles to mill and to purchase groceries. His log cabin is replaced by a good story-and-a-half house, modern style, and well furnished; the rude shed has been removed, and in its place stands a large and commodious barn, 40 x 60; and where the wild plum and crab flourished is now a fine orchard of bearing trees, a vineyard and small fruits. Mr. Baird is making a specialty of short-horn cattle, and in his herd can be found some of the best registered animals in Southern Iowa. He has served creditably in nearly all the township offices, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of ten children—Mary Jane, James Monroe, Martha M., Sarah Elizabeth, Louisa Kate, Samuel P., Laura Belle, Nina May, Absalom B. and Willie Boss. John Wesley, the second child, was born January 7, 1852, and died in September, 1869. Mr. Baird has always taken an active interest in educational and religious matters, and contributes liberally to any worthy enterprise. Postoffice, Redding.



DANIEL MERRITT, farmer, section 7, Athens Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 5, 1827, son of William J. Merritt, an early settler of this county. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm and attending the pioneer schools of his native county. When about twenty years of age he removed to

Jackson County. He was married in February, 1850, to Miss E. Jane Rickabaugh, daughter of Reuben Rickabaugh. He came to Iowa with his family, first locating on section 17, where he improved eighty acres and resided about twelve years, then removed to Mills County, where he remained three years, then returned to Ringgold County and remained about seven years, thence to the Pacific Coast, living in Oregon and Washington Territories several years. Mrs. Merritt died in March, 1877. Their living children are—William R. and Finley Poe. Sarah E. died in 1879. Mr. Merritt is one of the old pioneers who has assisted in building the roads, bridges, school-houses and churches, and has always taken an active part in anything pertaining to the advancement of education or religion. By honesty and fair dealing he has secured the confidence of all who know him. Kind and genial in his disposition, he is a true type of the old pioneer. Postoffice, Kellerton.



THOMAS LIGGETT, one of the enterprising business men of Mt. Ayr, where he carries on a fine grocery, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Union County, March 2, 1841, a son of Henry and Jane (Brown) Liggett, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Scotland, coming to America with her parents when four years of age. They were married in Xenia, Ohio, and settled in Union County, where our subject grew to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting his father clear and improve their farm from a heavily-timbered tract of land. Thomas Liggett went to Livingston County, Illinois, in 1858, where he taught a district school, remaining there until the summer of 1861, when he went to Monmouth, Illinois. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he

enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, when he was sent to Missouri. The first battle in which he participated was at Pea Ridge, when he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was at the siege of Corinth. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battle of Perryville and in the campaign of Stone River. The following spring he was in the Tullahoma campaign, then went to Bridgeport and through Georgia, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, being shot through the cheek, the ball coming out at the back of the neck. He was then sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, remaining there till the expiration of his term of service, when he was mustered out in September, 1864. He then returned to Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained six years, during which time he followed the vocation of a teacher. He was married in February, 1869, to Miss Catherine Arthur, a native of Warren County, Illinois. They have four children living—two sons and two daughters. In 1870 Mr. Liggett went to Grand Prairie, his father's old home, where he had died in 1862, and there he followed farming on the homestead for two years, when he sold the farm and returned to Warren County, Illinois, and was engaged in the hardware business in the town of Alexis for two years. In the spring of 1875 he came with his family to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, and soon formed a partnership with John R. Henderson and engaged in the grocery business, on the south side of the square. Mr. Henderson retired from the firm in the following spring, when Mr. Liggett took John S. Kirvy as a partner, with whom he was associated until July, 1878, when Mr. Liggett retired from the firm. He was then nominated clerk of the courts on the Republican ticket, being elected by

a majority of seventy-eight votes, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1879; was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of 600 votes, and in 1882 was again elected to the same office, holding that position, in all, six years, after which he embarked in the grocery business, and by his courteous and affable manner, and strict attention to the wants of his many customers, he has built up a good trade and gained the confidence and respect of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Liggett are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is serving as elder.



ANDREW J. IMUS, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, engaged in farming, on section 29, Liberty Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton County, October 10, 1840, a son of Horatio M. and Mary (Dolbier) Imus, the mother a native of Vermont. The parents came to Ohio when young and were united in marriage in that State. They subsequently removed to Illinois, and in June, 1854, came to Ringgold County, Iowa, settling in what is now Washington Township, where they probably built the first cabin in the county. It was twelve feet square, and built of hickory poles with puncheon floor. Soon after the Imus family settled here, people began coming to the county to look for land, and their house was a sort of stopping place, sometimes their humble dwelling sheltering a dozen persons over night. The father met his death by drowning in May, 1854, in English Creek, in Marion County, Iowa. He had started to cross the creek which was very high from the rain on the preceding night, taking with him his wife and one child in a two-horse wagon. As soon as getting into the stream the hind end of the wagon box was raised up, pitching him

out against the horses when he and both horses were drowned. The wagon box floated down the stream with his wife and child for a quarter of a mile, when they were rescued after much difficulty. The mother and her family settled in Washington Township, Ringgold County, as before stated, the mother subsequently marrying William Cavin, who now resides in Mt. Ayr. The father had entered 400 acres of Government land in Ringgold County. Of the twelve children born to the parents, eight came to Ringgold County, seven sons and one daughter. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, received but a limited education in his youth in the district schools. He was but thirteen years old when he came to Ringgold County, and at the age of fifteen years he went to live with George W. Lesan, with whom he remained till about twenty-one years of age, and during this time he attended school for twelve months. On leaving Mr. Lesan he was given \$125 for his services. He then entered the army, enlisting in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was sent to the Western Department in Arkansas. He participated in the battle at Helena and the running fight at Spoonville, and, being sick, he was captured by the enemy, when he was sent to Tyler, Texas, and placed in the stockade, where he was kept ten months, being without shelter all this time, and for his rations received a pint of corn meal and a half pound of beef. At the end of ten months he was paroled and sent to New Orleans, when he received a thirty days' furlough. He was mustered out of the service at Davenport, where he received his discharge and at once returned to Ringgold County, Iowa. The home farm in Ringgold County was then divided among the heirs, when our subject purchased two shares and engaged in farming, remaining on that farm till 1876. He was married in 1868, to Miss Cora Bassett, a native of Illi-

nois, and a daughter of I. B. Bassett, a resident of Ringgold County, and to this union have been born ten children—five sons and five daughters. Mr. Imus purchased his present farm in Liberty Township, in 1876, where he has 160 acres of well-improved land, all under a high state of cultivation, and has since devoted his attention to general farming and cattle-raising. Mr. Imus has served his township as school director, commissioner of highways and trustee, and has held the office of assessor four terms, two terms in Washington Township, and two terms in Liberty Township.



JOHAN R. HENDERSON, one of the enterprising business men of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, February 8, 1837, a son of Ebenezer and Jane (Lee) Henderson, both natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, the father born in 1810, and the mother in 1812. They were among the early settlers of Ohio, and were residents of Guernsey County until 1849, when they removed to Adams County, Ohio. They subsequently settled in Mercer County, Illinois, where they lived till their death. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters lived to maturity. John R., our subject, was the fourth child in his father's family. His education was obtained in the district schools which he attended during his spare time while not working on the farm. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, and was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth L. Leslie, of Henderson County, Illinois. They are the parents of two children—Etta L., wife of G. H. Herrington, of Nebraska, and Eddie H. After his marriage Mr. Henderson settled in Mercer

County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and joined his regiment in Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge when he was placed on detached duty. He was in the Atlanta campaign and in front of General Hood's army. He then went to Huntsville, Alabama, thence to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was mustered out June 17, 1865. After being honorably discharged, he returned to his farm in Mercer County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1865, removed to Marshall County, Iowa, and shortly afterward settled in Centre View, Johnson County, Missouri. In 1869 he removed to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, and in 1874 was elected Sheriff of Ringgold County, which office he resigned after filling it for sixteen months, and in the following fall engaged in his present grocery business, in which he is meeting with good success. He is also engaged in dealing in stock, and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres, located in Jefferson Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the United Presbyterian church.



AT. ANDERSON, farmer, section 12, Lott's Creek Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, July 2, 1838. His parents were William and Sarah Ann (Hultz) Anderson, and they reared a family of eight children. He was reared on a farm within three miles of Spencer, the county seat of Owen County. He received his education at the Spencer Academy. He was married December 22, 1859, to Miss Jane E. Madaris, a native of Owen County, Indiana, daughter of Jonathan H. and Sarah Ann (King) Madaris. During the late Rebellion Mr. Anderson was among

those who went forth in defense of the old flag. March 22, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry. He was in the engagements at Kingston, Goldsboro, Bentonville, at the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, and several others. He was honorably discharged September 5, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and returned to his home in Owen County, to engage in the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. In the fall of 1875 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm in Lott's Creek, which was then in a wild state. He has 120 acres, consisting mostly of rich bottom land. It is well watered and well adapted to stock or grain. He has a comfortable house, barn, orchard of seventy-five trees, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of seven children—William H., Melinda Ora, Emery, Charles, Emma, Mollie and Laura. Mr. Anderson served one term as township assessor, and at present is a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 416, Caledonia; is also a member of Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F., Caledonia. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Anderson is well known as an honest, upright and an industrious man. Postoffice, Caledonia.



JOHAN W. KINSELL, a successful farmer of Tingley Township, located on section 6, is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Columbus, September 16, 1847, a son of John and Sophenia A. (Daymude) Kinsell, natives of Virginia, of German descent. When he was four years old his parents moved to Bloomington, Illinois, where his father died, in 1852, and he was reared by his widowed mother, receiving his education in the city schools. In 1874 he came to Iowa and located in Ringgold

County on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of choice, well-improved land. He also owns a fine eighty-acre farm in Jefferson Township, which is used for pasture. Mr. Kinsell devotes the most of his attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, having some of the best grades. He was married in 1878, to Isabel M. Pollok, also a native of Ohio, daughter of Alexander and Ann (Wallace) Pollok, who removed to Illinois, where she was educated at the Monmouth Academy. They have two sons—Rex E. and Daymude E. In politics Mr. Kinsell affiliates with the Democratic party.



JAMES S. AVENELL, one of the most active and enterprising farmers of Tingley Township, living on section 6, is a native of Illinois, born near Monmouth, in Warren County, October 21, 1848. His father, Thomas Avenell was born in England, coming to America when a young man of seventeen years. He married Jane Brown, at Monmouth, Illinois, she being a native of Virginia, and they reared three children—a son and a daughter still living in Warren County, Illinois, and our subject. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Warren County where they lived many years, the mother dying on the old homestead in 1883. James S. Avenell passed his youth on the home farm, receiving his primary education in the district schools, and later spent one year at the Monmouth Academy where he took a commercial course. He was married in 1875 to Miss Rebecca J. Askren, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Warren County, Illinois. They are the parents of four children—Madge, L. J. Leroy, Bessie and Maud. Mr. Avenell left Warren County in the fall of 1879, and came with his family

to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he settled on his present farm in Tingley Township, where he has 400 acres of choice land under good cultivation. He brought with him a good grade of cattle from Illinois, and is still engaged in raising and dealing in fine cattle, and also devotes considerable attention to raising fine Percheron horses, in which he is meeting with success. He is a member of the Tingley Percheron Horse Association, which was organized for the purpose of introducing these celebrated horses. Besides the farm on which he resides, Mr. Avenell owns another farm in Tingley Township containing 200 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Avenell are members of the United Presbyterian church at Tingley, and are among the respected citizens of the township.



S W. GLAZE, a prominent agriculturist of Lincoln Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Iowa, born in Louisa County, May 4, 1852, a son of James and Amanda (Copland) Glaze, who were both born in the State of Indiana. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and on attaining the age of twenty-one years he began farming on his own account, beginning on his father's homestead, and afterward bought a small piece of land. He spent three years in the State of Missouri when he returned to Iowa, coming to Ringgold County, when he settled on his present farm in Lincoln Township, where he has a good farm of 160 acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Utterback, a daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Utterback who were natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Glaze are the parents of five children—Florence M., born May 1, 1875; Jennie E., born March 9, 1877; James B., born April 3, 1879; Ralph H., born July 12, 1881, and Clark

C., born January 23, 1885. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glaze are active and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Glaze is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Lincoln Township, and since coming here has served efficiently as road supervisor, school director and justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican.



ANDREW JACKSON MERRITT, farmer, section 20, Athens Township, is one of the oldest pioneers living in the township. He is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, where he was born December 16, 1832, son of William J. Merritt, deceased, a well-known pioneer of this county. He resided in his native county until fifteen years of age, then removed to Jackson County with his family, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the common schools, and assisted in the work of the farm. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa, spending the first winter in Washington County, and the spring following removed to Keokuk County, and in the spring of 1855 came to Ringgold County, and settled in Athens Township. He was united in marriage April 5, 1858, with Miss Matilda Strickland, born in Coles County, Illinois, November 5, 1840, daughter of S. C. and Sarah (Benson) Strickland. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by Joseph Strickland, who came to Decatur County in 1854. After his marriage Mr. Merritt located on section 17, which was partly improved. A log cabin had been built and a few acres had been broken. After living here one year he removed to section 16, on school land, and from there to section 27, where he resided about three years, then removed to section 6, Riley Township. In 1870 he came to his present farm, which had been

improved by Andy Foster, and here he has since resided. His farm contains 120 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He also owns 160 acres on section 17, and sixty-two acres on section 7, twenty acres of timber land on section 36, of Poe Township, making a total of 322 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have three children living—Joseph F., Martha Ella, and Andrew Clayton. Mary Alice is deceased. Mr. Merritt has always taken an active interest in anything that promotes the welfare of the community in which he lives, and is classed among the best citizens of the county, where he has so long resided. Postoffice, Kellerton.

SOLOMON STAHL, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Grant Township, residing on section 14, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born March 25, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth (Huffman) Stahl, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and among the early pioneers of Ohio. Solomon Stahl was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life with the exception of about sixteen years, during which time he followed the mason's trade. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, November 3, 1864, and has since resided on his present farm, in Grant Township, and by his industry and good management he has accumulated a fine property, being the owner of 240 acres, on which he makes his home, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of his township. Mr. Stahl has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Elizabeth E. Guyton, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in September, 1836. Eight children were born to this union—John H., William, Loretta, A. E., L. B., M. C., D. F. and George E. Mrs. Stahl died May 9, 1874, and for his second wife Mr.

Stahl married Miss Hattie Chivington, who was born in Indiana, September 12, 1852, a daughter of A. and E. Chivington, her father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Indiana. Mr. Stahl has been a veterinary surgeon for forty years, and still practices his profession in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He is a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.

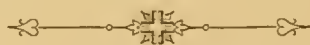
ALSON W. DUNSMOOR, deceased, a son of Horace and Jane (Bishop) Dunsmoor, was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 8, 1830. He was reared a farmer in his native county, where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Breckenridge, a native of Canada, and a daughter of John and Margaret Breckenridge of Washington County, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Dunsmoor settled on a farm in Washington County, where he followed farming till coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1873, when he located on the farm on section 18, Tingley Township, which is still occupied by his widow and son. He was prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and from a small beginning became one of the well-to-do citizens of his township, leaving at his death a fine farm containing 320 acres, all well improved and under good cultivation. He was sick with pneumonia about four months before his death, which occurred May 16, 1886. He left a wife, a daughter and two sons to mourn his loss—Margaret J., wife of John S. Giles; John H., managing the home farm, and Alvadore, living in Tingley Township. One daughter, Elvia, died May 5, 1885, aged twenty years. In his political views Mr. Dunsmoor was a

staunch Republican, quiet, unassuming, industrious, and strictly honorable in all his dealings, he gained the confidence of all with whom he had business or social intercourse, and at his death left a host of friends to mourn his loss.



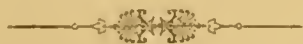
ALBERT G. BEALL, an early settler of Ringgold County, where he is classed among the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on a farm near Wooster, April 16, 1822. His parents, Zephaniah W. and Eunice (Spink) Beall, were natives of Pennsylvania and New York State respectively, and were among the early settlers of Ohio. They removed to Ringgold County in May, 1859, where both died, the mother November 12, 1862, in her sixty-fifth year, and the father March 9, 1871, in his seventy-fifth year, at the home of our subject. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, our subject being the eldest of the family and the only one now living. Albert G. remained on the home farm with his parents till attaining the age of twenty-four years, and in his youth attended the district school where he obtained a fair education. On leaving home he entered the store of Cyrus Spink, where he was employed for eighteen months, and some six months later he went to Oxford, Ohio, where he was engaged in clerking for three years. He then went to the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and in company with another young man bought cattle which they drove into Ohio, following this pursuit for two years. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa, and after traveling over several counties he settled in Ringgold, purchasing 160 acres on section 21 of Lott's Creek Township. He resided in Mt. Ayr two years, and part of

this time served as deputy recorder, and also as treasurer and deputy clerk of the court. He was married in September, 1857, to Miss Lois Funk of Wayne County, Ohio, a daughter of Hugh Funk who was a native of Virginia. They are the parents of two children—Corwin K. and Eunice May, wife of W. B. Ingram of Mt. Ayr. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Beall was elected to the office of county treasurer and re-elected in 1859, but resigned before the expiration of his second term. In 1861 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Ringgold County, which position he filled for two years. He was then elected county surveyor, holding that office from 1863 till 1869, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, and buying and shipping stock, and at the present time is extensively engaged in breeding short-horn cattle and Percheron horses. He has now some very fine thorough-bred cattle on his farm, and some imported Percheron horses. His farm now contains 800 acres, all fenced and under cultivation. In politics Mr. Beall casts his suffrage with the Republican party. His family are members of the Christian church, and respected members of society.



JM. STEPHENSON, farmer, section 14, Benton Township, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1834, the eldest son of five children of James and Hannah (Miner) Stephenson. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married January 14, 1864, to Mary Dulany, of Greene County, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Dulany. He engaged in farming in his native county until 1867, then came to Ringgold County and settled upon a portion of his present farm, in Benton Township. His first purchase was 100

acres of land. The improvements consisted of a log cabin, and thirty-five acres, broken and fenced. He has since added to his original purchase until he owns 1,150 acres of the best soil to be found in the county, and it is well cultivated and well improved. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding, usually keeping from 200 to 300 head of cattle. He has a good residence, modern style and well furnished, a corn barn, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the premises betokens the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have two children—James Allen and Myrtle J. Mr. Stephenson has served creditably in nearly all the township offices; is a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church, and politically is a Democrat. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education and religion in his community, and is a liberal supporter of any worthy enterprise. Postoffice, Delphos.



O C. HOUSE, of the firm of House & Carney, dealers in wagons, buggies, wind mills and farm machinery, Tingley, Iowa, is a native of New York State, born in Oswego County, August 20, 1852, a son of Allen and E. C. (Enslow) House, natives also of the Empire State, the latter being a daughter of John Enslow. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Henry County, Illinois, where the father died, and the mother now lives in Tingley, Iowa. Our subject is the second of five children, only two of whom are living. He received a fair education in the schools of Henry County, and when twenty years of age began teaching, which he followed six years. In the spring of 1878 he came to Iowa, and lived five years on a farm south of Tingley. He then moved to the village, and

for eighteen months was engaged in general merchandising. In October, 1885, he became associated with Mr. Carney, forming the present firm succeeding the Lathrop Brothers who had been in business about a year. They keep a full stock of everything in their line and have a good trade. In addition to their other business they represent several of the substantial Eastern fire-insurance companies. Mr. House is the recorder of the village of Tingley. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. House was married in December, 1885, to Miss Emma Hancock, daughter of Vandemar Hancock, of Monroe County, Iowa.



PLEASANT J. GRIMES, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, Jefferson Township, where he became well known and much respected by all who knew him. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, October 7, 1829, where he grew to manhood, and was there married July 4, 1850, to Miss Eleanor Ham. Of the five children born to this union, all are deceased but the youngest, A. Edgar. Mr. Grimes left his native county with his family in 1860, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and first settled in Jefferson Township, where his wife died, January 22, 1864. He was again united in marriage August 6, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Talbot, who was one of the early teachers of Ringgold County, where she taught ten terms. Her father A. F. Talbot was among the early settlers of this county. By his second marriage Mr. Grimes had two children—Charley W. and Lena R., who are still living with their mother. A niece of Mrs. Grimes, Thane Bever, daughter of Isaac Bever, is also living on the old homestead,

both her parents being deceased. Mr. Grimes settled on the farm on section 6, Tingley Township, in 1866, which is still occupied by his widow, which contains 240 acres of well cultivated land. Mr. Grimes died May 27, 1877, his death being a source of universal regret in the township where he had lived so many years. He was one of the best stock-raisers of his township, and by his energy and industry became the owner of one of the best farms in Tingley Township. Besides his home farm, he left, at his death, 120 acres in Jefferson, all under fence, which is used as pasture land. He died a Christian, having been a member of the Lutheran church for many years. Mrs. Grimes and her children are members of the Christian church, at Tingley.

MILES GREEN, farmer, section 24, Athens Township, was born in Warren County, New York, March 22, 1827, son of Reuben H. and Fanny (Mead) Green. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools and Chester Academy. He was married November 30, 1853, to Miss Mary Dunn, of Warren County, New York, daughter of Jesse and Susan (Sherman) Dunn. In 1854 they removed to Henry County, Illinois, and in 1868 to Ringgold County, Iowa. Mr. Green moved upon his present farm in August, 1869. He first purchased eighty acres which was in its wild state. He now has 200 acres of as good land as the township affords, under a high state of cultivation. He has a good two-story residence, erected in 1880, modern style and well furnished. He has a large barn 36 x 40 feet, for grain, hay and stock, and an orchard of 200 trees and small fruit. He is also engaged in bee culture, has some pure Italian, and a cross with the same. He has spent

a great deal of time and money upon his premises. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of five children—Elsie, Mary F., Lois, Truman, and George E. Mr. Green is a member of the I. O. of G. T., and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. He is classed among the solid and substantial men of the township, and has won the confidence of all who know him. His post-office address is Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.

FOSTER, merchant, Caledonia, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 21, 1841, son of James and Anna (Burgess) Foster. He was the eldest of six children. When he was four years old his parents removed to Holmesville, Holmes County, where he was reared and educated. He was married October 3, 1859, to Miss Lovisa Wheaton, a native of Holmes County, and daughter of David and Sarah Wheaton, who died in 1866, leaving three children—James Franklin, and two now deceased. October 1, 1861, Mr. Foster enlisted in Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was in several of the most noted battles of the late war. He was in the engagement at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Franklin, Mission Ridge, Stone River, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, and Peach Tree Creek. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865. He resided in Holmes County until 1870, when he came to Ringgold County, locating in Caledonia, where he was engaged in buying and shipping stock until 1872, and then engaged in the mercantile business. Starting in a small way he has gradually increased his stock as his trade increased, until he now carries a large stock of general merchandise, and by fair dealing has secured the confidence of his patrons. October 3, 1869, he was married to Miss

Lou Huston, of Holmes County, Ohio, and their children are—Homer, Granville, Byron Lindell, Bessie Allelia, and Bertha. Mr. Foster is a member of Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.



ROBERT JUDY, farmer, residing on section 6, Clinton Township, has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for nearly thirty years. He was born in Newtown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1827, son of John and Elizabeth (Shearer) Judy, natives of the same county. He was the eldest of five children. His early life was spent in the town of Marietta, and his education was received in the schools of his native village. At the age of seventeen years he went to work on the tow-path of the canal. His promotion was rapid, and at eighteen years of age he was captain of a beat on the Susquehanna Canal where he remained six years. He was married January 5, 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Sargent, born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Samuel and Eliza (McClure) Sargent. January 9, of that same year he removed to Marshall County, Illinois, where he resided two years, employed as captain of a canal boat. He then engaged in a hotel at Lacon, same county. In 1853 he removed to Bureau County, where he acted as foreman on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He then removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he resided a short time, then took a contract for building the Beloit & Racine Railroad, and located at Burlington, Racine County. In 1855 he removed to Racine and engaged in the hotel business for one year; then returned to Lacon, Illinois, and took a contract for building six miles of railroad for the

New Boston & Fort Wayne. In 1856 he removed to Henry County, Iowa, locating at Mount Pleasant, where he resided two years, engaged in contracting on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and finally, April 9, 1858, arrived in Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. His first house was a log cabin 10 x 12 feet. He has improved and cultivated his land until the Judy farm is known as one of the best in the township. He has a good, comfortable residence, well furnished, a good corn barn, a fine orchard, and everything about the premises indicates the thrift of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Judy are the parents of five children—Lizzie Loutzenhiser, Emma Siemiller, Myers, Florence Skinner, and Mary L. Mr. Judy has served as member of the School Board, and under his supervision the first school-house was built in Clinton Township. He has served as road supervisor a greater length of time and built more roads than any other man in Ringgold County. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Morrontown.



IG. GRAHAM, section 30, Lincoln Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 22, 1844, his parents, David and Mary Graham, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he has made the principal avocation of his life, following it with the exception of one year, while engaged in a butcher's shop, and while in the service of his country. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, and other engagements of less note. After serving for three years he was honorably discharged at Chicago, Illinois, in July, 1865, when he returned to his home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was

united in marriage May 10, 1868, to Miss Miriam Dean, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. To this union was born one son, Earl, who died October 30, 1878, the date of his birth being September 18, 1878. Mr. Graham takes an active interest in the affairs of his township, and is at present holding the office of assessor to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His farm which contains eighty acres is under thorough cultivation, and the surroundings of his place show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Graham is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cromwell, Iowa. He is also a comrade of Eda Otlier Post, No. 290, G. A. R., of Clearfield.



REV. S. SMITH, farmer, section 2, Monroe Township, was born November 10, 1816, in County Wicklow, Delganey, Parish of Sheahana, Ireland, son of William and Henrietta (Sargent) Smith, who were the parents of eight children. When he was three years of age his father came to Canada, and died two years later. Mr. Smith was then taken to Franklin County, New York, where his early life was spent at farm labor. Two years of this time he was in a grog shop, poisoning and dealing out liquor by the glass. He obtained his education by hard study at home, at night by the light of the fire, attending school only three months in his life. He was married December 20, 1838, to Miss Mary Lampher, born in St. Lawrence County, New York, who died in 1873. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1836, and afterward united with the Methodist Protestant church. He was licensed to preach in 1841, and in 1844 he removed to Ohio where he preached the gospel as a circuit rider. In 1849 he removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he resided seven years, engaged in the

cause of his Master, traveling over the northern part of the State. In 1857 he came to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he did much hard work in the cause of Christianity. In 1876 he came to Ringgold County, and settled in Monroe Township, where he has since resided. He has a farm of eighty acres in a good state of cultivation and well improved, a comfortable house, an orchard of 120 trees, native grove of two acres, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the premises looks cozy and home-like. In November, 1875, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Nelson, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, who was a widow with five children—Charles W., Clara, Effie, Nettie and Katie. Mr. Smith has preached the gospel about thirty years, and has been able to do a great deal of work in his Master's cause. His specialty is "the defense of truth against false doctrines." He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the cause of religion and education, and is a zealous worker in the cause of temperance. His theological studying was done mainly on horseback.



WT. SMITH, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, Redding, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, August 23, 1845, son of William and Catharine Smith. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he married Miss Elizabeth Burton, and they had four children—Omar, Sarah Belle, Violet and Allie May. Mrs. Smith died in 1881, and January 6, 1884, Mr. Smith was married to Melvina Stewart. He came to Ringgold County in 1870, locating on section 7, Middle Fork Township, where he improved eighty acres of land. He now owns 212 acres of well-cultivated and well

improved land. He followed farming until 1886, when he removed to Redding. He keeps good stock and his carriages and driving horses are of the best. He is also engaged in draying. Mrs. Smith is proprietor of "Mrs. Smith's Millinery Store" at Redding, where she carries a large stock of millinery, such as is usually kept in a first-class millinery store in larger towns. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are enterprising, courteous and accommodating, and richly deserve the public patronage.



BANNER GOODELL, of Union Township, residing on section 19, is a native of Connecticut, born March 1, 1829. When an infant he was taken by his parents, Jonathan and Sophia (Clark) Goodell, to Marion County, Ohio, and in that county he was reared to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm during the summer months, and in the winter attending school. He was the eldest child in a family of four children, of which he was the only son. His father died in 1839, at the early age of thirty-two years. Thus early in life our subject was largely thrown on his own resources, and was the main reliance of his mother and her younger children. January 8, 1852, Mr. Goodell was united in marriage to Miss Fanny A. Bunker who was born in Canada, July 4, 1831, a daughter of John L. and Priscilla Bunker. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell are the parents of ten children—Jonathan died in 1852, aged nine months; Eliphaz married Ella Johnson and has two children—Oral and an infant; Grace, living at home; William L., died in 1863, aged seven years; Cora E., died in 1861, aged eighteen months; James died in 1863, aged three years; George, Edmund and Dora at home; and Horace A. who died in 1872, aged about one year.

Mr. Goodell continued to reside in Marion County, Ohio, until he made his home in Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1856. Besides his own family he was accompanied to this county by his mother, who died at his home in 1879, at the age of seventy-one years, and his two sisters—Althea, wife of E. D. Hatch who now lives at Mt. Ayr, and Ruth C. who afterward married Ambrose Wright and died in Union Township in 1869. One sister of our subject, named Lucy, died in Ohio in February, 1840, aged seven years. Mr. Goodell came to Iowa in 1855 when he entered 160 acres of Government land in Union Township, a part of his present farm, where he built a small plank house in October, 1856, which stood a little in front of the site of his present residence, which is the finest in the neighborhood. He brought with him to this county a small capital, having \$300 in cash and a good team. He has witnessed almost all the changes which have taken place in Ringgold County, having been among the first to settle here, and has watched with interest the rapid development of the township where he has made his home for so many years. He has experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and has met with misfortunes, and has had his share of sickness, yet, he has by his persevering energy, industry and frugality prospered beyond his expectations, and has now a competency for his declining years. His farm now contains 420 acres of well improved land, and his fine residence property, on section 10, adjoins the village of Wirt on the west. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and are still united with that denomination. Mr. Goodell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Banner Lodge, at Wirt, No. 437, and is also a member of Mt. Ayr Chapter. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has served his township in many official

trusts, filling all offices faithfully and acceptably, and has also served on the county Board of Supervisors. Mr. Goodell is widely known throughout the county, and few pioneer settlers are more highly respected than he.



ITH S. BEALL, deceased, was the youngest son of Zephaniah W. and Eunice Beall, and was born in Ohio, the date of his birth being June 30, 1828. His early life was passed on the home farm in Ohio, and in his youth he acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches by attending the district schools. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, a profession he followed several years. He came to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, and taught the first school at that place, where he was engaged for one year. He was married June 17, 1858, to Charlotte W. Swan, a native of the State of Maine, the second daughter of Isaac and Lydia B. Swan. She came to Mt. Ayr in June, 1857, with her parents, her father becoming one of the most enterprising citizens of that place. He died in Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Beall were born four children, of whom three are yet living—Eunice, Randolph S. and Walter H. A daughter, Delia, died aged five years. About the fall of 1857 Mr. Beall was appointed Deputy Recorder, which position he filled for two years. He was then appointed deputy clerk for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected, serving in all a period of four years, when he resigned and engaged in the real-estate business, and was largely engaged in that pursuit until his death, which occurred March 22, 1876, and while in the real-estate business he did a great deal of writing in the clerk's office. He was one of the active and public-spirited

citizens of his county and was always interested in any enterprise for the advancement of the same. He was a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. He established the *Ringgold Record* and was its editor for one year. The family residence in Mt. Ayr was burned in December, 1880, and in March, 1881, the family removed to their farm on section 17, Poe Township, which contains 200 acres of choice land, where they have since made their home.



H T. MILLER, proprietor of the Clinton Valley Stock Farm, Clinton Township, resides on section 3. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 6, 1836, son of Henry Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was the youngest of the family, and his early life was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools of his native State. He was married March 24, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Zollman, also a native of Rockbridge County, and daughter of Henry and Elvira (Shafer) Zollman. A short time after his marriage Mr. Miller started for Iowa, coming all the way by team. He first purchased forty acres of wild land in 1862, and one year later bought forty acres adjoining. Twenty-five acres had been broken and a rude log cabin constructed. A few apple trees had also been planted. He has since added to his original purchase until he owns a farm of 815 acres. It consists largely of rich bottom lands on the West Fork of Grand River, and is known to be one of the best stock farms in Ringgold County. In a few years the rude log cabin gave way to the hewed-log house, and the latter soon gave way to his present residence, which was erected in 1876. It is built in modern style and is well furnished. He has a large corn barn, 42 x 50 feet, sixteen-foot posts with a rock base-



Mary H. J. Miller



H. J. Miller

ment of eight feet. It is substantially built, and has all the modern conveniencies for feeding and caring for stock. It is one of the best arranged barns in Southern Iowa. Mr. Miller is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and is making a specialty of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and in his herd of twenty five can be found some of the best registered stock in Ringgold County. He also has a number of improved draught horses. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He has served creditably as township clerk, member of School Board, and in 1883 was delegate to the State Convention. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church, and is always interested in religious or educational matters. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of ten children—Carrie B., now Mrs. R. L. Loutzenhiser; Elvira C., now Mrs. C. E. Hoover; Virginia E., now Mrs. John Warden; Margaret, Jane, Henry, John T., Charles Z., William B. and Bessie Dot. Mr. Miller has by honest dealing won the confidence of this community. Postoffice, Redding.

sought official positions he always took a deep interest in political affairs. He was a very prominent citizen of Ringgold County, and for several years was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, as was evidenced by his daily life. We will not describe the many good qualities of head and heart possessed by him, as his life and daily walk were more forcible and eloquent than mere empty words, and those who knew him in years gone by will so decide. His end was peaceful, as should be the close of a well-spent life. He looked upon death simply as a transition from one state of existence to another much better.



JOEL BROWN, farmer, section 25, Middle Fork Township, was born in Warren County, Indiana, December 8, 1830. His parents were William and Susannah (Waggoner) Brown, natives of Kentucky. They were married in Washington County, Indiana, and reared a family of nine children, of whom Joel was the second. He was reared to manhood in his native county, passing his time in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. He was married August 21, 1851, to Miss Avaline Cox, daughter of David and Mary Cox. In September, 1854, he started for Iowa with horse team and was on the road twenty days. The first winter was spent in Mahaska County and the following spring he came to Ringgold County and settled in Middle Fork Township, entering the land where he now resides, from the Government. His first house was built of logs, 16 x 18 feet, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. He has made improvements from time to time until his farm is in its present condition. He has a comfortable house, an orchard of three acres, a variety of small fruits, and is en-

AL F. TALBOT, deceased, was one of the most highly-respected citizens of Ringgold County. He was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born near the Virginia line, in the year 1809. At an early age he went to Morgan County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood, and married Lucy Lawrence, December 26, 1832. In 1848 he removed to McLean County, Illinois, and resided in Bloomington for ten years, and in 1858 came to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he made his home till his death, which occurred January 30, 1882, his wife having died some twenty odd years previous. Mr. Talbot was a Republican in his political views from the organization of that party, and though he never

gaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have six children—William David, Isaac R., Clarissa Jane, Louisa Lucretia, Phillip Jasper and Charles Nathan. Mr. Brown has served creditably as justice of the peace, constable and member of the School Board. He belongs to the Masonic order, Lodge No. 169, Mt. Ayr, and is a member of the Advent Christian church, of which he is deacon. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Thomas.



GEORGE S. ALLYN, cashier of the Mt. Ayr Bank, was born in De Witt County, Illinois, in the town of Clinton, March 9, 1847. His parents, Rev. Henry and Emily E. (Forman) Allyn, were natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and Kentucky respectively. They were married in Illinois, and to them were born two sons and three daughters, George S. being the eldest child. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. George S. Allyn spent his boyhood days in the various places to which his father was called to preach, and in his youth obtained a fair education. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years, and in the fall of 1866 came to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he followed farming during the summer months and taught in the winters until the fall of 1872, when he was elected clerk of the courts of Ringgold County, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1873, and served as such three terms of two years each. During this time he became associated with C. B. Morris in the real-estate business, and continued until May 1, 1886, when Allyn Bros. bought the business. Mr. Allyn was united in marriage in 1876, to Miss Mary V. Kinsell, a daughter of D. C. Kinsell. They are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Allyn was

appointed postmaster at Mt. Ayr and served two years, during Hays' administration, when he resigned in favor of Robert Williams. In June, 1880, he and his partner, C. B. Morris, organized the Mt. Ayr Bank, where they carried on a general banking business until May 1, 1886, when Mr. Morris retired and was succeeded by J. H. Allyn; this is the leading institution of the kind in Mt. Ayr. Mr. Allyn has held the position of cashier since its organization. Mr. Allyn belongs to the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F. He is also a Good Templar, and has served as worthy chief templar of his lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.



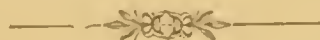
BENJAMIN W. TALBOT, who died at Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kansas, December 2, 1882, was a son of Allen F. and Lucy (Lawrence) Talbot, who were among the old settlers of Ringgold County. The deceased spent many years of his life in Ringgold County, and subsequently removed to Kansas, where he found his last resting-place. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services, enlisting as a private in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and after serving his country for four years returned home a commissioned officer. After removing to the State of Kansas he acted as deputy sheriff of Chautauqua County, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a faithful officer, never shrinking from doing his duty. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and as neighbor and citizen was held in high esteem wherever he made his home. He was a faithful member of the Christian church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at

his death T. N. King, Commander of Stone River Post, No. 74, issued an order, calling a meeting of the post to make arrangements for the burial of their beloved brother, and seventy-two veterans were in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect to their dead comrade. They laid him to rest beneath the flag he honored and so gallantly defended.



FRANCIS ELLIS, proprietor of the Ellis House and livery stable in Mt. Ayr, is a native of Virginia, born March 31, 1832, a son of Francis Ellis. His parents were natives of Ireland, immigrating to America about 1825, when they located in Virginia, where the father followed mercantile pursuits. When our subject was two years old his parents removed from Norfolk, Virginia, to Coshocton County, Ohio, where the father followed farming till his death. The mother also died in that county, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are yet living. Francis Ellis, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth in Coshocton County, receiving his education in the district schools. At the age of nineteen years he went to Davis County, Iowa, with a 160 acre land warrant his oldest brother gave his life for in the city of Mexico. In 1854 he was married to Miss Susannah W. Yoast, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Davis County, Iowa, with her father and mother, and teaching district school. They have two children—Truman C., and Mary Olive, wife of W. A. Reger. Truman B. graduated from the Medical College, at Iowa City, and is now a practicing physician of Bethany, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have lost three children by death. After his marriage Mr. Ellis settled on a farm in Davis County,

where he followed farming until 1859, when he engaged in the hotel business, and also bought a steam saw-mill, which he operated a year. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he engaged in mining, but did not meet with much success. He returned to Davis County, and from there went to Wayne County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he came with his family to Mt. Ayr, and again engaged in the hotel business, keeping the Mt. Ayr House, commencing on but \$400 capital, and from this small beginning he built up a large business, and after running the hotel for nine years he retired with \$28,000. He then purchased 1,010 acres of land, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but instead of making money in this enterprise he lost, owing to the prices of stock going down as well as all farm products. He soon abandoned farming and returned to Mt. Ayr, purchasing his present hotel, which is the leading house in the city. It contains forty-five rooms, which are all well-furnished and fitted up for the comfort of his patrons, all the accommodations being first-class, and in connection with his hotel he runs a livery well supplied with good horses and vehicles of different kinds, and is well prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and by his genial and accommodating manners he has made a success of his hotel, and gained the respect of all who know him.



J H. THOMAS, residing on section 1, Middle Fork Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 12, 1848. His parents were Dr. William and Ann (Burdett) Thomas, natives of Loudoun County, Virginia. They reared a family of six children—J. H., Matilda, Lucretia, Louisa, Martha and Susan. In

1856 the family removed to Marion County, Iowa, locating at Gosport, where the father practiced medicine until his decease, in 1871. In 1868 Mr. Thomas commenced teaching, and followed that vocation several years. He was married October 22, 1874, to Miss Hernon Hogeland, daughter of Hon. James S. and Mary Ann (Woods) Hogeland, who were the parents of six children—Elvira, Hernon, John, Peter, Laura and Mollie. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Thomas removed to Nebraska, and the year following located in Ringgold County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of eighty acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable, well-furnished cottage, and all modern conveniences. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children—Dotha Mabel, Stanley Roscoe and Corwin. Mr. Thomas was candidate for county auditor in 1885, but was defeated. Although a young man, and a recent settler in the county he has gained an enviable reputation. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Mt. Ayr.

REV. E. E. AUXIER was born in Mason County, Illinois, August 10, 1846. His parents were Eli V., and Margaret (Whipp) Auxier, the former a native of Big Sandy, Kentucky, and the latter also a native of Kentucky. They were married in Menard County, Illinois, in 1838, and were the parents of six children, two of whom are living—E. E. and Lydia A. Mr. Auxier passed his early life assisting on the farm, and attending the district school, and studying at home. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Paulina Killiom, a native of Menard County. At the age of twenty-six, he united with the Missionary Baptist church. In 1879 he came to Ringgold County and purchased his present farm, which contains eighty

acres of well-cultivated land, a good, comfortable residence surrounded with trees, an orchard of 200 trees, and a large variety of small fruits. He has in charge four church organizations—the Palestine Church, two and a half miles west of Leon; New Salem, five miles east of Davis City; Camdon, three and a half miles northeast of Westerville, and Providence Church, three and a half miles southeast of Davis City, in New Buda Township. Mr. and Mrs. Auxier have one child—James W. Mr. Auxier is a zealous and consistent worker in the cause of his Master, and has been able to do much gospel work in Ringgold and Decatur counties. Postoffice, Kellerton.

JOHN MILLER, farmer, section 11, Athens Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 5, 1838. His parents were William and Mary (Downs) Miller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. They were married in Stark County, and reared a family of three children—John, Catharine and William. One son was a member of the Forty-eighth Ohio and was killed at Remington, Virginia. When John was eight years of age his parents removed to Huntingdon County, Indiana, where he passed his youth, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. During the late war he enlisted, October, 1861, in Company E, Fifty-sixth Illinois Engineer Corps, and was in the service one year. He was honorably discharged in 1862, and returned to Putnam County. In 1863 he was married to Mrs. Susan (Maywood) Hale, and one year later removed to Coles County, Illinois, and in 1865 came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm, which was partially improved. Five or six acres had been broken and a plank cabin had been built.

Here Mr. Miller has since resided and continued to improve his farm. It contains 120 acres in a good state of cultivation, a comfortable house and out-buildings for stock. He also has one of the best orchards in Ringgold County. There are 1,000 trees of fifty different varieties. Mr. Miller has spent a great deal of time and money upon his farm, and it shows the enterprise and thrift of its owner. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian church, and is classed among the best citizens of Athens Township. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Kellerton.



R. B. HALL, farmer, section 16, Athens Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1845. His parents, John and Charlotte Hall, reared a family of eight children—Elizabeth, Rachel, Hester, Amos P., Asbury, R. B., Eliza and Harriet. R. B. was the sixth child. In 1856 his parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he passed his early life in assisting in the farm work and attending the common schools. July 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battle at Springfield, Missouri, in the Camden expedition, and in most of the prominent engagements of the Southwest. In an engagement under General Steele, the Eighteenth Iowa and a Kansas colored regiment were in one of the most desperate fights on record. The Eighteenth had about 400 men, and the colored regiment about 600, against 6,000 rebels. The Eighteenth lost 100 men, and the colored was nearly annihilated. Mr. Hall was also at the battle of Saline River and several other engagements. He was honorably discharged, August 7, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home in Appanoose County. He was married, May 4, 1871, to Miss

Elizabeth Sutton, of Wayne County, daughter of T. W. and Deborah (Quary) Sutton. By this marriage there were four children—Howard, Lulu, Clara, who died at the age of two years, and John, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hall died January 12, 1879, and March 21, 1880, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Walker, of Wayne County. By this marriage are three children—Grace, Ernest Blaine and Pearl. Mr. Hall removed to his present farm in 1880. He has 320 acres of well-improved land, a good residence, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees; out-buildings for stock, and a good orchard. He is a member of Post 96, G. A. R., at Mt. Ayr, and politically is a Republican. He is one of the leading men of his township. Postoffice, Kellerton.



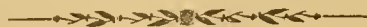
WILLIAM R. PECKHAM, deceased, was an enterprising farmer and early settler of Tingley Township, removing from Holmes County, Ohio, to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1864. He located on section 21, where he had a farm of eighty acres, and also had eighty on section 15, northwest of the village of Tingley. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 25, 1836, a son of William and Rebecca (Rawlston) Peckham. He was reared in his native county, and was there married, December 28, 1857, to Kate Bell, a daughter of Alexander and Nancy Bell. After his marriage, he settled on a farm in Ohio, where they lived until the fall of 1860, when they moved to DeKalb County, Missouri, and came from there to Ringgold County, Iowa, and a year later returned to Ohio.

Soon after his return to Ohio, Mr. Peckham enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served five months, being mustered out in 1863. In 1864 he came again to Iowa, and located on the farm, where he died, May 16, 1884. He was a devoted member of the Christian church. Mrs. Peckham resides on the homestead. She has no children of her own, but is raising a boy, with whose assistance she carries on the farm. Her residence is a good, two-story frame building, and her other farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. She is a member of the Christian church, and an esteemed citizen of the township.



P. F. HETZER, farmer, section 4, Middle Fork Township, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, March 10, 1828. His parents were Phillip and Sarah (Dernberger) Hetzer, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They reared a family of eight children—Phillip, John, George, Augustus, Peter F., James W., Sarah and Columbus. Mr. Hetzer resided in his native county until twenty-seven years of age. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he was employed on a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, where he remained several years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catherine Gilbert, a native of Athens County, and that same year came to Iowa and located in Mahaska County, where he resided about three years; then came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm, in Middle Fork Township, where he has since resided. He owns 120 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, and it is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, well furnished, surrounded with shade trees,

out-buildings for stock, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzer are the parents of two children—Cerilda, and Keziah, who is a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzer are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Delphos.



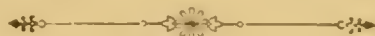
T. CARTER—Among the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Benton Township, none are more favorably known than the subject of this sketch, who occupies section 28. He is a native of Iowa, born August 17, 1854, the son of J. D. Carter, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County, whose sketch can be seen on another page of this work. The latter located in Benton Township when his son was fifteen months old, and brought him up on the farm, educating him at the common school, and at Garden Grove, Iowa. In 1874 our subject engaged in mercantile business in Mormontown, Iowa; about two years afterward he moved to Kansas, where he was engaged some months in a mercantile house, and for a time afterward was employed at farming, one season; and in 1878 he returned to his home township, locating on his present farm, in 1882. This farm, containing 120 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, well equipped, and as fine as any in the township. His residence, one and a half stories high, is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Carter's occupation is that of general farming, while he gives considerable attention also to stock-raising and feeding. Some of his live stock is of fine breeds. By his judicious management he has attained an enviable position financially, while socially and politically he stands high in the county. He is a Republican in his political

views. Mr. Carter was married February 16, 1882, to Miss Lora J. Dowlin, daughter of David and Mattie Dowlin, of Taylor County, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children—Clay S. and Grace M. Mrs. Carter is a woman of intelligence and refinement.



MS. TRULLINGER, justice of the peace and notary public, resides on section 8, Middle Fork Township, and is one of the pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana, May 18, 1830, son of Gabriel and Charlotte (French) Trullinger, who were natives of Ohio, and the parents of two children, a son and daughter. He lived in his native county until he was eight years of age, when his father moved to the Black Hawk purchase, the Territory of Iowa. Here our subject was reared amid the wild surroundings of frontier life, more frequently meeting with the red man than the white man, and often associating with the young Indians. He acquired a good, practical education by study at home and attending school in the log cabins. He was married in 1850 to Margaret Carr, and they had five children, only two of whom are living—A. C. and H. H. Mrs. Trullinger died in 1865, and in 1866 Mr. Trullinger was united in marriage with Maria Hampton, a relative of the Hon. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. They have seven children—R. W., L. B., John B., Ellen, Beatrice, Irving and Arcadia. Henry C., a young man of great intelligence and promise, died May 28, 1886, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. Trullinger is a Republican of pronounced type, dyed in the wool and warranted fast colors. He has served nearly twenty years as justice of the peace, and dispenses justice to all

who are called before his court in an impartial manner, worthy of a judge of the higher courts. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows order since he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Trullinger is quite extensively engaged in bee culture, making a specialty of Italian Queen and a cross of the same. He has a thrifty young orchard of 100 trees and several varieties of small fruits. Postoffice, Delphos.



HENRY C. SHELDON is a native of Ringgold County, Iowa, born on the old homestead of his father, in Tingley Township, February 25, 1860, the third son of Edgar and Matilda Sheldon, the father a native of Portage County, Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a school-teacher, and followed his profession through the Southern States a number of years before coming West. He was one of the first settlers of Tingley Township, and is the only one left of the first-comers. The parents of our subject had a family of eight sons, of whom seven yet survive. The mother died in 1883, while on a visit to her son, N. R. Sheldon, of Colorado. Henry C. Sheldon, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and educated in the district schools of this county and at the high school at Afton, where he attended one term. On attaining his majority he began farming on his own account, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in his twenty-second year to Miss Mattie McCartney, of Union County, Iowa, a daughter of James and Elizabeth M. McCartney. They have had born to them two children—Kent, and an infant yet unnamed. After his marriage, Mr. Sheldon settled on the old homestead of his father, on section 2, Tingley Township, which

contains 160 acres of well-improved land, under a high state of cultivation, and for several years was engaged in buying and selling stock, and later turned his attention to raising cattle, and has at present a number of thorough-bred of a high grade. He also has an interest in a fine Percheron stallion, imported by Dunham, of Oak Lawn, DuPage County, Illinois, which was purchased in 1885. In May, 1886, he established a cheese factory. His father established the first cheese factory in South-western Iowa, twenty-nine years ago.



D W. THOMPSON, M. D., Caledonia, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, May 1, 1843. His parents, Jesse and Jane (Dotson) Thompson, reared a family of eleven children, of whom the doctor was the sixth child. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Clinton County, Iowa, and a year later came to Ringgold County, settling in Poe Township. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. While in the army he contracted disease, the result of exposure and hardship, from which he has never fully recovered. He commenced the study of medicine in 1866. In 1868 he commenced to read under Dr. A. N. Stringer, of Ringgold County, and commenced the practice of medicine at Caledonia, in 1870. He has a large, successful and lucrative practice. He was married November 30, 1871, to Miss Ellen Hoover, formerly of Putnam County, Indiana. They are the parents of four children—Dora E., Eva A., Winnie M. and Henderson. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, Garnet Lodge, No. 416, Caledonia; also a member of the Cale-

donia Lodge, No. 293, I. O. O. F. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican. He always takes an interest in the advancement of any worthy enterprise, and is one of the leading citizens of Caledonia.



C HARLES RUSSELL, one of the oldest settlers in Ringgold County, is now living retired at Goshen, Iowa, his farm of eighty-seven acres on section 17, Jefferson Township, being carried on by tenants. He is a native of London, England, born July 16, 1826, a son of Thomas and Charlotte Russell. In March, 1849, he came to America, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New Orleans the following month. He proceeded from New Orleans to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Miami County, where he lived about five years. In 1854 he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Ringgold County, and has since been identified with all the enterprises of interest or benefit to the county. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in defense of his adopted country, and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He served three years, participating in several severe engagements, among others being the battles at Mobile, and Little Rock. He was mustered out at New Orleans, and after his return home again engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Russell was married in Iowa, to Mary Kasteel, of Ohio, who was born in Clarke County, that State, January 15, 1812, a daughter of Joab and Carry Harkester. To them was born but one child, a daughter—Martha, born January 11, 1852. She married John Blakestey, and January 12, 1873, died, leaving an infant daughter—Eva, who was born January 6, 1873, and has always had her home with her grandparents. In politics Mr.

Russell is a Democrat. He is a member of James Conley Post, No. 285, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.



REV. S. A. ELLIOTT, who makes his home on section 26, Rice Township, is a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, born October 21, 1836, a son of Comfort and Martha Elliott. His parents were natives of the State of New Hampshire. They were possessed of sterling character and worth, and wherever they resided gained the respect and confidence of all who knew them. His grandfather, Lemuel Rowell, was seven years a Revolutionary soldier, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. His mother was a daughter of Chas. Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1842 the family left Pennsylvania for Trumbull County, Ohio, and there the father died in 1850, aged fifty years. In 1853 the mother, with her children, moved to Illinois, and made her home in Peoria County, where our subject grew to manhood. In 1854 he experienced religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church, entered the ministry, and in 1858 joined the Peoria Conference. October 27, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Mark, and to this union have been born eight children, six still living—Mrs. Mattie A. Barnes, living in Leon, Decatur County, Iowa; Wm. C., A. W., Luella, Edna and Jessie. Anna Louisa died, aged six months, and Lillie M. died at the age of four and a half years. In 1865 Mr. Elliott asked for a location, and came to Iowa in 1866. He was admitted to the Des Moines Conference; and until 1875 he was actively engaged in the ministry, with the exception of one year, on the superannuated list. He is still engaged as a local preacher, and is always ready to impart religious instruction and consolation whenever and wherever

he is called, and with pardonable pride he looks backward to over a quarter of a century of Christian work. Mr. Elliott in 1856 purchased 240 acres of Government land, which he now owns and occupies, since having added eighty acres, and now has a fine property of 320 acres. In politics Mr. Elliott is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and is prominent in the councils of both interests. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and is at present serving his fourth term as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



JAMES H. NELSON was born in Monroe County, Indiana, August 1, 1846, the second son of R. K. and Mary J. (Glenn) Nelson. In 1853 the family moved to Monroe County, Iowa, where the mother died the following winter. The father survived until November, 1878, dying in Warren County, Iowa. James H. was reared in Monroe County, working on the farm in the summer and attending school during the winter months. He remained with his father until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was sent as a recruit to Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, then in Arkansas, but before he reached them they had been captured in the battle of Marks Mills. He was then placed on garrison duty, and served eighteen months and was mustered out in September, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. In 1873 he and his brother, W. D. Nelson, and sister, Maggie, moved to Ringgold County and kept house together until the marriage of his sister. April 3, 1878, he was married to Miss Alice A. Gillis, daughter of William B. Gillis. They have two children—Alice E. and William E. After his marriage Mr. Nelson settled on a farm west of Tingley, on sections 19 and 20, where he lived until March, 1886, when he moved to the

farm where he now lives, on section 21. His homestead contains eighty acres of fine land, and his farm on sections 19 and 20 contains 320 acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Nelson is one of the successful cattle-raisers of the township. He is an honorable business man and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.



WILLIAM R. HINCKLEY, one of the old and honored pioneers of Riley Township, where he has made his home since 1856, was born at Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, May 8, 1826, a son of Thomas and Mary (Scholfield) Hinckley, the father born December 6, 1787, on the old homestead in Connecticut, once the home of his father, Thomas Hinckley, Sr., and where our subject was born. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hinckley, who was Governor of the Massachusetts Colony during King Philip's war. His mother was born at Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, February 3, 1787, and is a lineal descendant of John Fox, the author of the "Book of Martyrs." The parents were married December 9, 1810, and of the six children born to them five are living—Mary, born October 9, 1811; John S., born June 30, 1816; Charles H., born May 23, 1818; Phalla M., born December 5, 1822, and William R., the subject of this sketch, born May 8, 1826. A son, Thomas, died November 30, 1853, aged forty years. The family of both his father and mother were remarkable for longevity. His father died December 11, 1876, in his ninetieth year, and his mother died in her ninety-sixth year, in 1882, both dying on the old homestead in Connecticut. John Scholfield, the maternal grandfather of our subject, with his brother, Arthur, came to America

in 1793, and erected and put into operation at Byfield, Massachusetts, wool-carding machines, which were the first ever erected in America. Some time later Arthur Scholfield engaged in the manufacture of broadcloth at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the first establishment of the kind in that State, and in 1809 President Madison was inaugurated in a full suit of broadcloth, manufactured in his factory. The great-grandfather of our subject, John Hinckley, was a son of Governor Thomas Hinckley, and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. A cartridge box bearing his initials and dated 1748, is now a priceless relic in the hands of our subject. He also has a Bible dated 1804, and the book of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, entitled "Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut in America," published by Timothy Green, at New London, in 1784, and an almanac published in 1776, besides other books nearly or quite as old. He also has in his possession a sickle and two forks of the rude, unfinished style used about a century ago. William R. Hinckley was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married November 7, 1850, to Lovina Grant, a native of Halifax, Vermont, born February 15, 1825, a daughter of Joshua Grant. Mr. Hinckley came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1847, where he worked at the cooper's trade, returning to Springfield, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1850. They are the parents of six children, of whom five are living—Horace, Mrs. Mary Ray, Phalla and Liberty L., at home, and John S. attending school in Connecticut. Thomas died in childhood. After his marriage Mr. Hinckley returned to Burlington, where he lived till he made his home in Riley Township, Ringgold County, in 1856. He has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county during the past thirty years, and has done his part toward building up the township in which he has lived for so

many years. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and has never used liquor nor tobacco, and for thirty years has not used medicine. He is a man of sterling worth, and is much respected by all who know him.



WILLIAM KELLY, farmer, section 12, Monroe Township, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born, August 1, 1837, son of Peter and Sarah Kelly. When he was ten years of age his parents immigrated to America, first locating in New York City, where he grew to manhood, and served his time as an apprentice in learning the trade of brick-layer and plasterer. In 1854 he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided about ten years, working at his trade, mining and farming. In 1880 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, in Monroe Township, which was then wild land. He has eighty acres of well-cultivated land, a good story-and-a-half residence, good buildings for stock, orchard, and native shade trees. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was married to Miss Susan Negley, of Bureau County, Illinois, and they have six children—John, Sarah, Mary, William, Martha and Charley. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic order, and politically is a Democrat. By fair and honest dealing he has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him, and is one of the best citizens of the township. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.



W. TOWNSLEY, farmer, section 14, of Athens Township, was born in Washington County, Iowa, December 4, 1846. His parents were William J. and Margaret R. Townsley, natives of Miami County, Ohio, who came to this State in

1845. They were the parents of two children—Jane and John W. His early life was spent in assisting in the work on the farm, and he received his education at Brighton Seminary. February 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Cooper, a native of Bureau County, Illinois, daughter of George and Ann Cooper. Mr. Townsley came to this county in 1877, and purchased 480 acres of land in Riley Township, which he commenced at once to improve. He had a good residence, barn orchard and field lots. In the fall of 1882 he came to his present farm, one mile south of Kellerton. His farm contains seventy-six acres of well-cultivated land. He has a comfortable house, orchard, barn, out-buildings for stock, feed lots and stock scales. He is making a specialty of buying and shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Townsley have three children—Homer W., Jennie and Junie, twins. Mr. Townsley is one of the leading men of Athens Township. Postoffice, Kellerton.



OSCAR FULLERTON, a son of John and Mary Fullerton, of Monroe County, Iowa, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, the date of his birth being July 7, 1850. When he was two and a half years old he was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the district schools. He was married in 1874 to Miss Vienna E. Clever, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Martin Clever, who now resides in Monroe County, Iowa. Mrs. Fullerton's mother died when she was nine years of age, and when she was fifteen she came with her father to Monroe County, Iowa, where she lived till after her marriage. Of the three children born to Mr.

and Mrs. Fullerton two are living—Martin J., aged ten years, and Robert E., aged four years. Their only daughter, Mary E., died at the age of three and a half years. Mr. Fullerton came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and has resided on his present farm since 1875, on section 8, Tingley Township, where he has 240 acres of choice land, well cultivated, and a comfortable residence and good barn and other farm buildings. Besides his home farm, he owns eighty acres on section 5, of the same township. Mr. Fullerton, in connection with his general farming is devoting considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton are active members of the United Presbyterian church at Eugene, and respected citizens of Tingley Township.



ANDREW J. GILLETT, of section 32, Union Township, has been a resident of Ringgold County since April, 1855. He and the old pioneer, John Folts, who lives on section 3, are the first two settlers of Union Township, the latter having made his home here in the same month as our subject, but a few days before. Mr. Gillett is a native of Genesee County, New York, born May 5, 1832, a son of Archibald and Mary (Scott) Gillett, who were natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. In 1847 the family left Genesee County, for Noble County, Indiana. The parents moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1857, where they lived on a small farm the rest of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, our subject being the only son and sixth child. Of their daughters, Nancy Ann lives at Sturgis, Michigan; Catherine lives in Missouri, near Fort Raleigh; Melvina and Violette live in

Indiana; Mariette is deceased, and Rosina, the youngest, lives in Southern Kansas. Andrew J. Gillett, the subject of this sketch, left his native county when about fifteen years of age, and grew to manhood in Noble County, Indiana, making that his home till he came to Iowa. He was married in Noble County, January 29, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, a daughter of Stanbury Wright, the pioneer settler of Tingley Township, but now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Gillett was born in Ohio, in 1836, but reared in Noble County, Indiana. In the fall of 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Gillett left Indiana with a view of making a home in the Hawkeye State, spending the following winter at Iowa City, and there their eldest child was born. In December, 1854, Mr. Gillett, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Wright, and his brother-in-law, John Strouse, visited Ringgold County where each entered Government land, Mr. Gillett entering eighty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land in Union Township, where he has since made his home. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have been born thirteen children—Archibald S., of Tingley Township; Mrs. Helen French, living in Southern Kansas; Mrs. Alice Buell, living in Wirt, Ringgold County; Andrew J., Jr., living in Dakota; Mrs. Diadama Ruth, living in Wirt; Mary died, aged eleven months; Ray, Traverse, Ida, Charles, Orr, May and Maud (twins); the last seven living at home with their parents. Mr. Gillett was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has made that his life work. Since coming to Iowa he has met with excellent success, and is proud of the State and of Ringgold County. Commencing poor—having barely enough to pay for his first entry, and leave himself part of a team to begin improving his farm—he has by his industry and strict frugality accumulated a fine property, his home farm containing 400 acres of as finely-

improved land as can be found in the township. The rude pioneer log cabin has now given way to one of the best farm houses in this part of the county, and the barns and out-buildings are substantial and commodious. In his political views Mr. Gillett is a Republican. He has held several official trusts in the early years of the township; served several years as township clerk, and also several terms as township trustee. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.



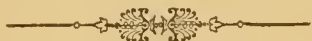
HENRY SIEMILLER, farmer, section 6, Clinton Township, Ringgold County, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1831. His father, George Siemiller, was a native of Germany, and came to America when eleven years of age. He was a weaver and dyer. His mother, Barbara (Plasterer) Siemiller, was a native of Pennsylvania. Henry was the second of a family of thirteen children. When he was six months old his parents removed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania. During his youth he worked at farm work in summer, and assisted in his father's shop during the winter. His education was received in the common schools and by study at home. In 1848 the family removed to Linn County, Iowa, eight miles southeast of Cedar Rapids, and settled in a place called Big Sugar Grove. Here he engaged in farming, and furnished grain to the railroad contractors when the Northwestern Railroad was being built through that county. He was married August 29, 1851, to Miss Deborah Falkenburg, born in Licking County, Ohio, and reared in Highland County, same State. In 1857 he removed to Worth County, Missouri. He was a minister of the United Brethren in Christ church, and during his residence in Missouri he was a traveling

minister. He united with that church in 1849, was licensed to exhort in February, 1859, at Caledonia, and in July following was licensed to preach. He worked many years in the cause of his Master. He served as presiding elder at Conference in 1868. From Worth County he came to Ringgold County, and first purchased 107 acres of land. He has since added eighty acres, and his farm now contains 167 acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. He has a good story-and-a-half house, an orchard of 150 trees and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Siemiller were the parents of twelve children, ten living—Elizabeth Ellen Cooksey, Newman Isaiah, George F., Mary Alice, John Amos, Abraham Lincoln, Lottie, Orange Neal, Henry Floyd and Ferdinand Augustus. The two deceased are Eliza Jane and Alvah. Mrs. Siemiller died March 1, 1875, and February 4, 1876, he was married to Miss Nettie Pringle, born in Keokuk County, Iowa, daughter of William and Rebecca (Williamson) Pringle. To this union were born five children—Dora May, Milton Wright, Amy Myrtle, Ray Emmett and an infant not named. Politically Mr. Siemiller is an American. At the election in 1860 he worked hard at the polls for Lincoln through repeated threats of shooting. He is also a strong Prohibitionist, having voted for J. P. St. John, and has done good service in the cause of religion and temperance. Postoffice, Mormontown.



JOSEPH WILCOX, farmer and stock-raiser, Tingley Township, was born in Genesee County, New York, October 12, 1820, a son of Daniel Wilcox, a farmer, living on what was known as the Genesee Flats. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father afterward moved to Portage County, Ohio, resid-

ing in that State until his death. When Joseph Wilcox was eighteen years old he started out for himself, and went to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he was employed a short time on a farm. He subsequently bought a farm in that State, on which he lived until 1866, when he moved to Lee County, Illinois, and lived on a farm near Dixon seven years, and in the spring of 1873 moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on section 22, Tingley Township. At that time the land was an uncultivated prairie, but now he has fine buildings, and the land all under cultivation and well stocked with horses and cattle. Mr. Wilcox has been twice married—first in 1842, to Elizabeth McCurda, who died in Pennsylvania, leaving two children—Austin, died while in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, and Huldah J. is the wife of Gilbert Luper. In 1846 Mr. Wilcox married Mary Johnson, also a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children; four are living—Willis W., Seth L., Nora T. and Mark D. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ISAAC W. KELLER, one of the oldest members of the Ringgold County bar, was born in Noble County, Ohio, September 29, 1828, a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Shafer) Keller, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Virginia, the father being a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. They were the parents of ten children—five sons and five daughters, our subject being the fifth child. Isaac passed his youth on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until reaching maturity, and at the age of twenty-one years began teaching school, which he followed for four years. He was married at the

age of twenty-two years, to Miss Rachel Morris, of Noble County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born seven children—Paroda A., John J., deceased, Clara B., Curtis, Louie, Florence J. and Edith O., the three youngest living at home. Mr. Keller left Noble County in 1855, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating in the north part of the county, near Eugene, where he improved a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for three years. He then moved to Mount Ayr, and soon after began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, when he opened a law office and practiced his profession for two years, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was sent South on the Mississippi River. He was commissioned First Sergeant, and in June, 1864, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company, in which rank he served until May, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in a number of engagements, including the battles at Helena, Little Rock, Arkansas, Prairie De Ann, Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, and Mobile, Alabama. After receiving his discharge he returned to Mt. Ayr, and was associated with W. T. Laughlin in his law practice for the next five years, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. He then returned to his farm, where he remained three years, when he returned to Mt. Ayr and embarked in the lumber trade, which he followed until 1879. In 1882 he resumed the practice of law, which he still follows with success. In 1859 Mr. Keller was appointed treasurer of Ringgold County, to complete an unexpired term. In the fall of 1859 he was elected county judge, and in the fall of 1861 was re-elected to the same office, which position he resigned in 1862 to enter the army. In the fall of 1865 he was again elected county judge for a term of two years. In the fall

of 1867 he was nominated for county judge, and also for State Senator, but declined the former nomination, and was elected to the Senate by a handsome majority. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving one term of three years. In the fall of 1879 he was again elected State Senator, and after retiring from the Senate he resumed his law practice. He has also filled several city offices such as city attorney and others, always serving with credit to himself and to the best interest of his constituents, and by his honorable dealings has gained the confidence of all who know him.



PETER GLEASON, a practical farmer and breeder of fine short-horn cattle, residing on section 13, Poe Township, is a native of New York, born in Tioga County, in January, 1833. His parents, Jesse and Didama (Ayres) Gleason, were also natives of the State of New York. Both are now deceased. Peter Gleason was reared on the home farm in his native county where he received the benefits of a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Ohio, and soon married a lady (Mary A. Jones) who died a year after her marriage, leaving one son. From Ohio he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he remained some twelve years. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Margaret McClyman, and to this union have been born six children—one son and five daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Gleason went to Idaho and Oregon where he remained about three years, when he came to Ringgold County. He resided in Ringgold County until 1880, when he took a trip to California, and engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and then on his return

trip stopped a short time in Ohio. He then returned to his farm in Poe Township where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which enterprise he is meeting with success. In politics Mr. Gleason affiliates with the Republican party. He has never aspired for official position, devoting his entire time to the duties of his farm and business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been quite a pioneer, crossing the plains and mountains eight times to the Pacific coast; was in that country and on the plains during the great Indian war of 1864-'5, which caused him much trouble and anxiety. He lost a large lot of stock at one time by Indians, and their pursuit and punishment ended in the Modoc war.



JOHN RYAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, Union Township, was born in Troy, New York, March 5, 1846, a son of John and Mary (Purcell) Ryan, natives of Ireland. In 1856 his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they lived four years, and from there went to Flint, Michigan, where they both died, in 1865. When seventeen years of age our subject started out on his own account, and went to Logansport, Indiana, and thence to different points in the South and Ohio, and finally, while at Dayton, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry. In August, 1862, he was transferred to the Twenty-first Army Corps, commanded by Crittenden, and took part in the battle at Chickamauga, and then was transferred to the Fourth Corps, and participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, Blain's Cross-Roads, Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Dandridge, Resaca. He was wounded twice, once at Chickamauga, and again at

Resaca, where he lost a middle finger. He served a little over three years, and after his discharge returned to St. Mary's, Ohio, where he married Miss Ellen Christy, a native of Auglaize County, Ohio. He lived at St. Mary's until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on the line of Decatur County, where he lived until 1884, when he moved to his present farm on section 27, where he owns 120 acres of improved land. He has accumulated his property by thrift and enterprise, as when he started in life for himself he had no means and no one to assist him, but he has prospered and now has a good home, and can look back with pleasure over a well-spent life, and forward to days of peace and plenty. He has had a family of thirteen children—William T., John H., Michael C., Edward A., Rachel M., Amos W., Mattie L., George F., Alfred L., Andrew H., Dennis Martin, died August 8, 1883; Gussie E., and Cora C., died July 15, 1886.



M P. BENSON, dealer in books and stationery and postmaster at Goshen, is a native of Iowa, born in Washington County, August 3, 1852, his parents, A. and Caroline Benson, being natives of the State of Ohio. Our subject was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till eighteen years of age, when he began farming for himself. He came to Ringgold County, September 17, 1880, and settled on a farm on which he resided till April 1, 1881. He then removed to Goshen, where he has since made his home, the first four years of his residence at this place being passed in working at the carpenter's trade, since which he has been engaged in his present business. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Goshen. In the year 1872 Mr. Benson was united in

marriage to Miss Sophia Pratt, who was born in Johnson County, Iowa, June 20, 1857. To this union have been born seven children—Stella, born November 18, 1874; Charlie, born January 5, 1875; Bertha, born July 17, 1877; Luretta and Lu-zetta, twins, born November 15, 1878, the former died February 12 and the latter February 24, 1879; Chester, born March 21, 1883, died November 21, 1884, and Dwight, born April 26, 1885. In his political views Mr. Benson is a staunch Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



G A. WYANT, residing on section 22, Lincoln Township, was born in Pennsylvania, December 26, 1834, a son of Jacob E. and Margaret Wyant, who were natives of the same State. He was reared to the avocations of farming and milling, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced life on his own account. He went to Kansas in 1855, remaining there but a short time, when he located in Illinois, where he taught school in the winter, and the following spring began farming. In 1856 he returned to Kansas, where he followed farming and school-teaching until the spring of 1875. He then came to Ringgold County, Iowa, settling on the farm where he now resides, and has since been engaged in milling and stock-raising. He is now the proprietor of a good mill, located on Platte River. His farm contains forty acres of land, which is well adapted to stock-raising. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock, making a specialty of thorough-bred Yorkshire and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Wyant was united in marriage, May 8, 1859, to Sarah A. Morrow, a native of Pennsylvania, born December 17, 1834, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Morrow. To them have been

born four children—Isabelle, born in November, 1862; James, born in August, 1867, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Wyant served in the last war, being Orderly Sergeant of Company A, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was in Price's raid through Missouri. Although he organized the Greenback party in Ringgold County, in his political views he is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



LOUTZENHISER BROTHERS, farmers and stock-raisers. The members of this firm are O. J. and R. L. Loutzenhiser, twin brothers, who were born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1850, sons of David and Eliza (Brown) Loutzenhiser. Their parents died before the boys were one year old. O. J. was reared a farmer by his maternal grandparents, who lived to be quite old; his Grandfather Loutzenhiser lived to be eighty-seven and his grandmother to be eighty-three. His Grandfather Brown was ninety-four years old, and his Grandmother Brown eighty-five. He received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he learned the mason's trade and followed that occupation eight years. In 1879 he came to Ringgold County, and purchased an interest with his brother, R. L. He was married July 26, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Judy, a lady of great intelligence and fine education, who was a successful teacher. She is a daughter of Judge Judy, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Loutzenhiser have two children—Roxie O. and Harry O. R. L. Loutzenhiser was reared by his Aunt Sallie McLaughlin until he was seventeen, when she died. Then he was one place and another until he came to Iowa. He resided in Pennsylvania until 1874, then came to Benton Township and settled upon a portion of

their present farm, which was then in its primitive state. The farm now contains 530 acres of excellent land, well cultivated and well improved. They are extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. They have each a fine residence, situated upon different parts of the farm, good out-buildings for stock, etc. R. L. was married June 29, 1881, to Miss Carrie Miller, formerly a teacher, daughter of H. T. Miller, one of Ringgold County's leading citizens, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. R. L. Loutzenhiser and wife have three children—Laura L., L. Blanche and Mary A. Loutzenhiser Brothers are genial in their manner and upright in their dealings, and no men in the township have more friends than the "twin brothers." They closely resemble each other in voice, manner and disposition, as well as in personal appearance. Postoffice, Mormontown.

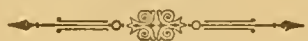


JL. PATTERSON, farmer, section 19, Benton Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 20, 1849, son of William and Ann (Lawson) Patterson. He was the youngest of three children. He was reared on the farm, and his early education was obtained in the common schools. Later he attended school at Oberlin. He was married April 13, 1876, to Miss Rowena Huffman, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Ferrell) Huffman. He resided in Richland County until 1877, and that year was spent in Colorado. In the spring of 1878 he came to Ringgold County, and purchased a farm in Benton Township of Henry C. Young. The farm contains 178 acres of land, mostly rich bottom land, on the west fork of Grand River. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a comfortable house, good out-buildings for stock and grain, a good orchard, and every-

thing about the place shows thrift and enterprise. He is located one and a half miles northwest of Delphos. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have two children—Floyd, born September 2, 1879, and Zella, born October 10, 1881. Politically Mr. Patterson is a Republican. He has been a member of the Board Central Committeemen for Benton Township four years. He takes an active interest in any enterprise that will benefit the community, and is recognized as one of the leading men of the county. Post-office, Delphos.



ROBERT H. RILEY was one of the first settlers of Athens Township, Ringgold County, locating on section 23, in the autumn of 1853. He laid a claim of 120 acres before the land had been put in the market, and afterward entered it from the Government. When Athens Township was divided the southern part was named Riley, in honor of the Riley family, they being early settlers. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, a son of William and Love Riley. He was reared in his native State, and was there married. He brought a family of children with him to Ringgold County, and made what is now Riley Township his home until March, 1873, when he moved to Decatur County, Kansas, where he still lives.



L. PERKINS, farmer, section 28, Monroe Township, was born in Madison County, New York, July 25, 1835. His parents were Stillman and Delana (Squier) Perkins, the former a native of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and the latter of Rutland County, Vermont. They were married in Cazenovia, New York, about 1820, and reared a fam-

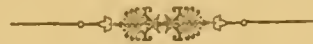
ily of nine children—Cecelia, Esli S., Elizabeth H., Admiral A., Irene D., Julia A., Josiah L., Gertrude M. and Gardner H. Mr. Perkins was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary, where many of our eminent men were educated. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching, and followed that profession several years. In 1856 he removed to Rock Island County, Illinois. The first year he was engaged in teaching, and then clerked in a mercantile establishment at Port Byron nearly two years. March 11, 1858, he married Lucinda Williams, a native of White County, Illinois. In 1860 he engaged in the milling business at Big Rock, Clinton County, Iowa, and in 1863, on account of failing health, caused by the dust of the mill, he sold out and returned to Rock Island County. The latter part of the same year he engaged in the mercantile business with William H. Devore, at Cordova. Mr. Devore is now a prominent banker at Port Byron, Illinois. The confinement of the store told severely on his already impaired health and caused him again to change his business, and in 1866 he closed out the store and the following year engaged in railroad contracting, making a specialty of bridge building. In 1874 he removed to Moline, Illinois, and engaged in the manufacturing business. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Rock Island County, and served two terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his party. In 1881 he was appointed assistant general manager, under A. B. Stickney of Minneapolis, of the Canada Pacific Railroad, headquarters at Brandon. He had charge of 200 miles of road construction one year. In 1882 he settled in Ringgold County, upon his present farm, located three miles northwest of Kellerton. It contains 250 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine two-story residence situated on a natural build-

ing site, and furnished in a manner that shows the refinement of the family. He has a thrifty orchard of 100 trees, and native shade trees, and out-buildings for stock. He is a member of the Masonic order, Barrett Chapter and Everett Commandery, No. 18, Rock Island. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are the parents of four children—William S., Arthur L., Mary D. and Herbert E. Politically Mr. Perkins is a Republican, and is considered one of the strong men in his party. He is one of the leading citizens of Ringgold County. Postoffice, Kellerton.



HENRY TODD, of Mt. Ayr, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1833, a son of Alexander and Sarah (Stevens) Todd, the father a native of Maryland, born in 1787, and the mother born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1792. The father was twice married, having four children by his first marriage. By his second marriage he had twelve children, our subject being the fifteenth child. Thirteen of his children lived to maturity, and at his death, which occurred in 1860, his descendants numbered eighty. Our subject lived on the farm where he was born until his father's death, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Elliott, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, by whom he had eight children, of whom four are yet living. Mrs. Todd died in 1881, and in 1882 Mr. Todd married Miss D. A. Jarvis, a native of Ohio, and to this union has been born one child. Mr. Todd followed farming in his native county until March, 1865, when he removed to Henry County, Iowa, remaining there till the fall of 1868. He then came to Ringgold County and located on a farm near the village of Goshen, where he purchased eighty acres to which he added till his farm contained 180 acres, and

there he followed farming and stock-raising until he was elected treasurer of Ringgold County, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1876, and in 1877 was re-elected to the same office. On retiring from the treasurer's office he began dealing in stock and real estate. In 1879 he was elected secretary of Ringgold County Agricultural Society, which office he has since filled with the exception of one year. In his political views Mr. Todd is a Republican. He has held several offices of his township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was justice of the peace of Mt. Ayr for three years, and is at present serving as treasurer of the city of Mt. Ayr. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church, his former wife having been a member of the same church.



GEORGE R. ANDERSON, a successful agriculturist of Jefferson Township, residing on section 11, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1846, his parents, Edward and Lavinia (Robinson) Anderson, being natives of York County, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Anderson, also a native of the same county. Edward Anderson is deceased, but the mother of our subject is still living, now sixty-six years of age, and makes her home in Marysville, Union County, Ohio. George R. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guards. He located in Mercer County, Illinois, in the spring of 1870, and in the spring of 1871 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson Township, on the farm

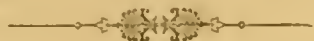
where he has since been a resident. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 127 acres of choice land. He is now principally engaged in raising stock. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage, October 31, 1877, to Miss Adda Neidigh, a native of Davis County, Iowa, her father, Charles Neidigh, having been a pioneer of that county. Mr. Anderson has served his township acceptably as assessor for five years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a respected citizen of Jefferson Township.



ASHER LORIMOR, one of the oldest settlers and most respected citizens of Liberty Township, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born May 3, 1821, a son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Sayres) Lorimor, the father born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of New Jersey. Our subject was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years settled in Guernsey County, where he lived with his parents for nine years. The parents then removed with their family to Washington County, Ohio, where they located on a farm. Asher Lorimor was married in Washington County, Ohio, May 6, 1847, to Miss Janet A. Breckenridge, and after his marriage settled on a farm in Washington County, Ohio, which he cleared and improved, living there till 1855, when he came to Iowa. He entered a quarter-section of land in Liberty Township, Ringgold County, having left his family in Madison County, Iowa, where he had rented land. After entering his land he went to Madison County, Iowa, and soon after met with an accident, breaking a bone of his leg in two places, which disabled him till the following spring, when he removed with his family to Ringgold

County, and settled in their new home in Liberty Township, where Mr. Lorimor built a small log house, 16 x 16 feet in size, where the family spent twelve years. Their humble dwelling was a favorite stopping place for travelers, it being frequently filled to its utmost capacity. Their only neighbor at the time of their coming to Liberty Township was Samuel Powers, who lived some two miles distant. The following year, 1857, Rufus Cavitt located about one and a half miles from Mr. Lorimor's home, and two years later came several others who settled in Jefferson Township. Mr. Lorimor lived on his farm ten years before his fence was joined by a neighbor. He followed stock-raising in connection with his general farming, the surrounding prairie being used by all for grazing purposes. Mr. Lorimor lost his wife in March, 1878, who left at her death nine children—Jane, wife of John Richards; Benjamin; Nancy, wife of Irvin Brent; John; Anna E., married Hampton Hargrove; Robert, Milton, Maria, and Sarah, wife of Henry Wheeler. Mr. Lorimor's second wife died about one year after her marriage, and in December, 1882, he was again married to Miss Ella Hamilton, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lorimor, by his industrious habits and excellent management, has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and after having divided some 200 acres of land among his older children he still has 367 acres left, having reserved a competency for his old age. Mr. Lorimor has been a member of the United Presbyterian church since twenty-six years of age, and for many years has served as trustee and elder. He attends the church of his denomination at Tingley. He circulated the first petition for a school in his part of Ringgold County, the first school there being taught by his sister, Elizabeth, who afterward became the wife of David Preston. Mr. Lorimor has been elected four times to the

office of justice of the peace, but in each case has refused to qualify. He was elected township supervisor under the old law, and was re-elected for a second term of one year when the law was changed. He then served as township trustee for some time, and is again holding the latter office with credit to himself and his constituents.



JOHAN ARCHBALD one of the prosperous stock-raisers of Tingley Township, and a practical farmer, was born in Rochester, New York, March 17, 1835, a son of James Archbald. When he was an infant he was taken by his parents to Will County, Illinois, there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. On attaining his majority he commenced life on his own account, beginning without means, but having a stout heart and a determination to succeed. He was married in 1860 to Miss Anna Price, of Will County, Illinois, and they are the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters—James, Lewis, George, Frank, Thomas, Mary, wife of William Olm; Sarah, Nettie, Anna and Ella, the four youngest daughters living at home. After his marriage Mr. Archbald bought a farm, on which he lived till 1869, when he removed with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and the same fall located on the southeastern part of section 36, Tingley Township, where he has since made his home, his residence being a large, two-story frame building. Mr. Archbald has by his own industry and good management acquired his present fine property, which consists of 538 acres of land, all in one body, though located in four townships, and is one of the best farms for stock in the county, being well watered by a branch of Grand River. All the improvements on

the farm have been made by Mr. Archbald, which, at the time he first settled, was raw prairie land. Since coming here he has become the principal cattle and hog-raiser in Tingley Township, his cattle being thorough-bred, and his hogs of the Poland-China grade. He also raises a few horses. He has a natural grove north of his house and barn, which affords the best of protection for his stock in winter. In politics Mr. Archbald is a Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont.



AS. WILEY, stock-dealer and agriculturist, section 7, Lott's Creek Township, is a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, where he was born January 10, 1849, son of Abner and Jane Wiley. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Hendricks County, Indiana, where they resided until 1840, and then moved to what was then the "Far West," beyond the Mississippi, the Territory of Iowa, locating in Jefferson County. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the pioneer schools of that day. In the spring of 1855 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, entering 240 acres of Government land. His first dwelling was a log cabin, 12 x 14 feet. He has improved his farm as his means would permit, until the Wiley farm is known as one of the best in the county. He now has 606 acres in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine story-and-a-half residence, surrounded with shade trees, an orchard of two acres, a large native grove of about ten acres, a large barn, 30 x 60 feet, with basement for stock, feed lots, stock scales, and all the conveniences for handling and keeping stock, in which he is extensively engaged. He stall-fed the first cattle that were fed in Ringgold County,

and in February, 1857, drove them to Council Bluffs and sold them for about 3 cents per pound. He was married in April, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Stewart, a native of Virginia. They have six children living—Oscar, Frank, Aleck, William, Hattie and Jennie. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Garnet Lodge, No. 416, Caledonia. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Mt. Ayr.



LAURENCE D. RILEY, section 23, Riley Township, resides on the pioneer homestead located by his brother Robert H. in 1853. He has been a resident of the township since 1856, and there are few men now living in the county who were here when he came. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 13, 1835, a son of William and Hannah Riley. He was reared on a farm, but when sixteen years of age began to learn the blacksmith's trade. The month of his majority he came to Iowa, his brother, Robert, and his sisters, Nancy and Patience, being residents of Ringgold County. He bought 120 acres of land, which is a part of his present farm, but did not settle down to battle with the realities of life till after the war. In March, 1862, he went to Kansas, and enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. His service was all west of the Mississippi River, in Missouri and Arkansas. July 4, 1863, he was in the battle at Helena, and in October, 1863, at Pine Bluff. In March, 1864, while scouting on the Saline River, near Mount Elba, he was taken prisoner and was confined ten months and twenty-five days in the stockade at Tyler, Texas. He at one time made his escape, but was taken again with bloodhounds. In February, 1865, he was paroled, and in April, 1865, was honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas. He then returned to Ringgold County, and

November 8, 1865, was married in Wapello County, Iowa, to Miss Julia Ann Argabright, a native of Mahaska County, Iowa, born July 20, 1847, a daughter of George and Cassandra (Downing) Argabright. After his marriage Mr. Riley commenced housekeeping on his land in Ringgold County, having bought the homestead of his brother Robert. He now owns 240 acres of fine land, the most of which is under cultivation, and his building improvements are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Riley has been a prominent man in his township, and has held every office in the gift of the people except justice of the peace and constable. He is now, for the third time, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ringgold County. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had eight children, but six are living—George W., David A., Hannah C., John W., Rebecca E. and Elsie M. Twin sons, Alfred and Albert, died in infancy. Mrs. Riley's father was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 31, 1812, and her mother was a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The latter died in Wapello County, Iowa, in 1860, and the father now lives with Mrs. Riley.



AO. INGRAM, of the firm A. Ingram & Sons, merchants of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is one of the representative young business men of the place, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens and all with whom he has any deal. He is a son of Andrew and Hester (Haddix) Ingram, the former being one of the most extensive stock-dealers of Ringgold County. A. O. Ingram was born in Fulton County, Illinois, January 18, 1855, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1869. He is well educated, having been given the advantages

of obtaining what would fit him for the successful pursuit of business. He began his mercantile life as a clerk in the store of J. S. Kirbey, with whom he remained several months. He was then employed some time by Huggins, Perkins & Co., and in 1875 formed a partnership with Day Dunning and embarked in business for himself. This firm continued six years, when Mr. Ingram retired, but a few months later he, with his father, bought the stock of Mr. Dunning, thus forming the present firm of A. Ingram & Sons. Theirs is now the leading dry-goods firm in the county and is well known, having a good trade from the surrounding country. They keep a full stock of everything in their line, aiming to please a large trade. Their large, double store is well lighted and is kept in perfect order, showing the oversight of a thorough business man. Mr. Ingram, in addition to attending to his mercantile interests, is largely interested in real estate and stock-dealing, owning a good farm in Liberty Township. He was married in 1877 to Miss Addie Kinsell, daughter of D. C. Kinsell, of Mt. Ayr. They have two children—Orr K. and Vera H. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Good Templars order.



GEORGE R. ESTEL, a son of Jacob and Anna Estel, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, September 11, 1834. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, remaining on the home farm till twenty years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha Roach, who was born June 6, 1840, she being a daughter of George Roach, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union were born five children, of whom four are yet living—Annie M., born

December 11, 1850; R. A., born April 26, 1862; William, born January 14, 1866, and John M., born February 12, 1869. A son, Jacob, was born July 24, 1864, and died in infancy. Mr. Estel came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1874, when he located on his present farm in Lincoln Township, and besides his agricultural pursuits follows the carpenter's trade. He has met with success since coming to Ringgold County, and is now the owner of 200 acres of as good land as can be found in his township. He has always been an industrious citizen, and by his honorable dealings and strict integrity he has gained the respect of all who know him. In his political views he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to lodge No. 555, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.



ROBERT FIFE, is a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, July 12, 1827, a son of Samuel and Mary A. Fife, with whom he remained till attaining the age of twenty years. He then bade farewell to his native land, and embarked on a sailing vessel at Londonderry, and after a voyage of six weeks and three days landed in Philadelphia. A week after his arrival he went to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was variously employed, remaining there till 1874. He then went to Clinton County, Ohio, where he spent two years, and in March, 1876, he came to Ringgold County, and settled on his present farm, on section 31, Liberty Township, where he has 220 acres of choice land, the greater part of which is under fine cultivation. Since making his home in Liberty Township he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and in connection with his general farming he is raising some good stock of a high grade. Mr. Fife was married in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, a

native of Massachusetts, but at the time of her marriage living in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, to which county her parents removed when she was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Fife have been born five children, of whom only three are living—Agnes, William M. and James P. Their daughter, Mary J., died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Fife and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has served as trustee. Mr. Fife is always interested in every enterprise which he deems of benefit to his county or township. He is one of the active and public-spirited men of this community, and a much-respected citizen.



A H. TEALE, junior partner of the firm of J. E. Teale & Brother, was born in Ohio, January 22, 1852, son of Frederick Teale whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, near Warren. Here Mr. Teale passed his early life, assisting on the farm, and receiving his education in the common schools of that county. In 1862 they came to Decatur County, and engaged in farming one year in Decatur Township. He then removed to Fayette Township, where he resided two years, thence to New Buda Township. In 1874 Mr. Teale engaged in the lumber business with his brother, J. E. Teale. In 1879 he removed to Kellerton, coming before the town was named. Their stone building was the first business house erected. They carry a large stock of goods, consisting of dry-goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, staple and fancy groceries, and a full line of hardware. They started the first lumber yard in the town, which is now owned by A. H. Teale. He was married January 1, 1871, to Miss

Frances Leachman, of New Buda Township, and they have four children—Clarance, Harvey, Katy and Estella. Mr. Teale is a member of Kellerton Lodge, No. 425, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and numbered among the solid business men of Kellerton.



ANDREW INGRAM, one of the leading stock dealers of Ringgold County, and one who, by his energy and perseverance, has contributed largely to its interests, came to Ringgold County from Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, in 1869. He is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeen, May 29, 1833. When he was eight years of age his parents, George and Jane (Smith) Ingram, immigrated to the United States, via Quebec, Canada, and were forty-two days in crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. Landing at Quebec they proceeded via the lakes to Huron, and thence to Savannah, Ohio, where they lived a number of years, and where Andrew grew to manhood and was educated. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, when he started out to commence the battle of life for himself. For several years he engaged in farming, teaching school during the winter, and then turned his attention to dealing in stock, on a small scale at first, as his means were limited. At that time he was living in Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and located in Ringgold County. His first business in the county was to buy hogs and cattle and drive them, on foot, to Afton and Leon. He has kept steadily at this business until he is now one of the largest buyers and shippers in Southern Iowa. In no year does he ship less than seventy-five car-loads, often reaching as



Yours Respectfully
Andrew Ingram

high as 125. He, in addition to his stock business, is one of the largest land-owners in the county, owning 1,000 acres, all well cultivated and well stocked. For the past eleven years he has been connected with the dry-goods trade, a member of the firm of A. Ingram & Sons, which is under the direction of his son, A. O. Ingram. Mr. Ingram is an enterprising business man, and has contributed largely of his means toward the development and improvement of his adopted county. He has always been a strict temperance man, and has given his influence on the side of law and order. He was married in 1854, to Miss Hester A. Haddix, a native of Virginia. They have two sons—A. O. and Wilber B.



A F. WALTER, farmer, section 3, Lott's Creek Township, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, March 7, 1837, son of Abraham and Martha Walter, of Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of eleven children, and was reared a farmer. He received a limited education in the common schools, but studied hard at home. In 1855 the Walter family started for Iowa by team, and arrived in Ringgold County July 11. The father located on section 9, Lott's Creek Township, where he still resides at an advanced age, and where he has all the comforts of a good home. At that time there were but three families living in the township. Game was abundant and supplied the family with plenty of meat. Mr. Walter was married December 4, 1859, to Miss Nancy Johuson, a native of Putnam County, Indiana, and daughter of James and Juriab Johnson who came to Ringgold County in 1856. Mr. Walter located on a piece of wild land near Caledonia. October 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and served three years and two and a half months.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and held fifty-three days at Memphis, Mobile, Cohabba, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia, after which he was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis for a time; was then granted a furlough and came home. He was afterward exchanged and returned to the front. He was at the siege of Atlanta, Jonesborough and Savannah, and was discharged December 29, 1864; then returned to his home in Ringgold County. In 1872 he came to his present farm which was then in its primitive condition. It is well improved and in a good state of cultivation. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, out-buildings for stock, an orchard of eighty-five trees, small fruits, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Everything about the premises betokens the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of ten children—Mary Ann, Vinola P., Nancy Lilly, Laura Belle, Ammon J., Varden, Lizzie, Martin Luther, Minerva J. and Leroy. Mr. Walter is a member of Post No. 96, G. A. R., Mt. Ayr, and is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee and one of its most liberal supporters. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Caledonia.



T. BARRETT, farmer, section 5, Middle Fork Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 5, 1842. His parents were James and Margaret (Butt) Barrett, the former a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and the latter of Brown County. They were married near Russellville, and reared nine children—John T., Frances E., Gilbert L., William H., Rebecca, A. C., Mary, George and Melcena. When twelve years of age his parents removed to Warren County, Illi-

nois, where his early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. His father died in 1861, and in 1867 the family removed to Story County, Iowa where J. T. resided until 1881, when he settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. He owns 120 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved, a comfortable home, out-buildings for stock, and a good orchard. He was married September 15, 1875, to Miss Margaret A. Silvers, born in High Point Township, Decatur County, July 19, 1857, and daughter of Jesse and Sylvia (Trullinger) Silvers, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Indiana. The father came to Iowa in 1843, and the mother in 1849. They were married in Davis County, and reared a family of nine children—G. C., Thomas J., Nancy, Margaret, Adaline, Henry, Priscilla and Alda. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have six children—William Lee, Jesse Cross, George Emmett, Ora Lafayette, Charles Lloyd and Floyd. In politics Mr. Barrett is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic and other societies. Postoffice, Redding.

JOHAN H. ALLYN, of the firm of Allyn Brothers, bankers and dealers in real estate, is a native of Illinois, born in De Witt County in the town of Clinton, September 7, 1849, the fifth child in the family of Henry and Emily (Forman) Allyn. Mr. Allyn passed his boyhood days in his native county, receiving a good education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he accompanied his mother, a widow, to Ringgold County, Iowa. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but on reaching manhood he embarked in the dry-goods and grain business at Redding, Ringgold County, which he followed for four years. He then, in May, 1886, became associated

with his brother, George S. Allyn, in the Mt. Ayr Bank and real-estate business at Mt. Ayr. Mr. John H. Allyn also represents several good fire-insurance companies: Germania, Continental, Union of California and the Commercial Union. Mr. Allyn was married in September, 1882, to Miss Josie Ferguson of Worth County, Missouri, a daughter of John M. Ferguson of Grant City, Missouri, where he was late judge of the Probate Courts. Mr. and Mrs. Allyn are the parents of one son, Elton. Mr. Allyn in his religious views is an Episcopal Methodist.

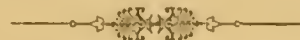
PETER MERRITT, farmer, section 21, Athens Township, has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for thirty years. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 4, 1828, son of William J. Merritt, whose sketch appears on another page of this history. When he was two years old his parents removed to Morgan County, Ohio, where he resided until nineteen years of age. His early life was spent at farm work. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of the back woods. In 1847 the family removed to Jackson. February 23, 1850, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Minerva J. Skinner, born in Perry County, Ohio, daughter of Charity and Samuel Skinner. In 1853, accompanied by wife and one child, he came to Iowa by team. His father and a brother-in-law named Foster came with them. The first winter was passed in Washington. In 1854 he removed to Marion County where he resided until the spring of 1855, when he located in Athens Township, on 120 acres of Government land, entered the fall before, built a log cabin, 12 x 14, with puncheon floor, and clapboard roof. He afterward removed to section 27, where

he resided until 1879, when he sold out and re-purchased the old homestead, known as Merritt Station, which he still owns. The farm contains eighty acres, well cultivated. He has a fine residence, 16 x 24, with L 14 x 16, built in 1880. He also owns eighty acres on section 21, with good house and orchard, 160 acres on section 27, well improved, making in all 377 acres. Politically he is a Democrat. They have one daughter, Martha, wife of C. H. Lewis, of Athens Township. Mr. Merritt started in life without means, but by good management he has acquired a good property. He is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County.



LUKE SHAY, a prominent and successful farmer, and one of the largest stock-buyers and shippers in Ringgold County, is a native of Ireland, born in the year 1824, a son of John Shay who was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. Luke Shay passed his boyhood on his father's farm, remaining in his native county till reaching maturity, and was there married March 6, 1848, to Miss Julia Whelan. Of the nine children born to this union seven are yet living—John V., born in 1849; Jeremiah, born in 1850; Margaret E., born November 22, 1853, is now the wife of M. N. Hart; Thomas S., born December 19, 1855; William H., born December 19, 1857; Luke H., born March 14, 1860, deceased; Michael C., born February 20, 1862; Mary J., born January 9, 1864, deceased; Edward L., born September 15, 1866, deceased. One month after his marriage Mr. Shay sailed with his bride from Liverpool, England, and thirty-two days later landed in New York, May 10, 1848. In 1851 they located in Clarke County, Iowa, and soon after removed to Union County. They came to Ringgold County in 1854, and set-

tled on a farm in Washington (now Jefferson) Township, where they made their home for ten years. They then followed farming on the Platte River for eighteen years, when they settled on their present farm on section 1, of Rice Township. Mr. Shay commenced farming and trading in stock in Ringgold County on a small capital of \$360. He applied himself diligently to his business interests, and by his persevering energy and excellent business qualities he has made his pursuit a success. His farm now contains 700 acres of well-cultivated land, and he is one of the most extensive shippers in the West, his shipments of hogs and cattle amounting annually to 150 car-loads. Besides his home farm Mr. Shay has accumulated much property, having given to each of his children a good farm of 200 acres. All of them are doing well and are honorable and respected citizens. Mr. Shay has a good residence, comfortable and convenient, where he is surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shay are worthy members of the Roman Catholic church. In his political views Mr. Shay is a Democrat and a strong supporter of his party. He is one of the active and public-spirited citizens of his township and has contributed largely to the agricultural interests of Ringgold County.



FUGGINS, SAVILLE & LAWHEAD, dealers in dry-goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, stoves and tinware, clothing, hats, caps, etc., Redding, Iowa. This firm is one of the most enterprising mercantile houses in Ringgold County. The men comprising the firm are known to be among the best business men of Ringgold County. It is a branch of a large mercantile house in Mt. Ayr, and was established at Redding in the fall of 1886.

It is under the supervision and management of the junior partner, D. E. Lawhead. Mr. Lawhead was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 26, 1853. His father, R. J. Lawhead, is a prominent citizen of Ringgold County. His mother was formerly M. J. Elder. The family removed to Warren County, Illinois, in 1854, where they resided until 1876. Our subject was educated at Monmouth, Illinois. In 1873 he commenced teaching, and followed that occupation until 1879, when he engaged in the mercantile trade at Mt. Ayr, with J. R. Henderson, as clerk. Two years later he went into business with his father, the firm being Lawhead & Son. In 1882 the present firm was organized. Mr. Lawhead was married September 26, 1876, to Miss Rettie Wright of Monmouth, Illinois, and they have one child—Orr. Mr. Lawhead is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically is a Republican. Though but a young man he has gained an enviable reputation, socially and financially.



TC. HEPPELLEY, farmer and stock raiser, living on section 30, Lincoln Township, was born in the State of Illinois, April 12, 1840, a son of John and Permelia Hepperley, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Our subject was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. At the age of twenty-three years he began farming on his own account. He was united in marriage to Miss Selina A. King, a daughter of W. and Eliza (Brown) King, who were natives of Ohio. They have six children—Jacob F., born May 24, 1864; L. C., born January 6, 1866; John W., born July 2, 1870; Alice E., born August 24, 1873; Mark W., born July 24, 1875, and Grace P., born June 19, 1877. Mr. Hepperley came to Iowa in the

spring of 1869, remaining but a short time, when he went to Kansas. After spending three years in that State he returned to Illinois, where he resided two years, coming thence to Ringgold County, Iowa, since which he has lived on his present farm. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Lincoln Township, where he has 200 acres of choice land all under cultivation. He has a fine orchard on his land which contains 100 apple trees, besides an abundance of other kinds of fruit. Since coming to this county Mr. Hepperley has served as road supervisor in Lincoln Township. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



MELVILLE BENEDICT, a prosperous and public-spirited citizen of Riley Township, residing on section 3, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, March 20, 1853, a son of Benjamin and Emily Benedict, the father born in New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 23, 1824, and the mother a native of North Salem, Westchester County, New York, born July 8, 1828. The mother died in Connecticut, March 18, 1864, leaving three children—Mrs. Clementine Bloomer, living in Connecticut; Melville, our subject and Van Wyck, born November 22, 1860, a telegraph operator of Polk County, Iowa. Melville Benedict accompanied his father to this State in 1868, making their home in Burlington about seven years, when he removed to Decatur County. Our subject was married in Decatur County, December 16, 1877, to Miss Susan E. Longacre, born in Marion County, Ohio, March 6, 1860, a daughter of Daniel Longacre, who died in Decatur County July 22, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have had three children, of whom their first child died in infancy. The names of those living are—

Mary J., born May 9, 1881, and May M., born May 1, 1884. Mr. Benedict located on his present farm on section 3 in the fall of 1878, where he has 220 acres, besides which he owns two other small tracts, twenty acres in this, Riley Township, and seventeen acres in Harrison County, Missouri. Politically Mr. Benedict is a Republican. He is a much-respected citizen of Riley Township, and gives liberally of his means toward the advancement of any enterprise which he deems for the good of his neighborhood, township or county.



J H. GANDER, farmer, section 10, Middle Fork Township, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born September 7, 1839. His father, George Gander, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother, Elizabeth Groves Gander, was a native of Zanesville, Ohio. She was the second wife of George Gander, and was the mother of five children, J. H. being the second child. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm. He was educated at Putnam University, and Zanesville, Ohio. When the civil war broke out he enlisted, in 1861, in Captain Talley's company for three months, and served his time, then re-enlisted for three years in Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, being the second name on the company roll, and was in thirty-five different engagements. Their initiatory engagement was at Fort Donelson; then Shiloh, Corinth, Water Valley march, and all the battles down the Mississippi River prior to the siege of Vicksburg, which were fought by General Grant. They were at Vicksburg, and then went with General Sherman from Ackworth to Atlanta, where, July 22, 1864, Mr. Gander was wounded in the right knee, and was sent home. He rejoined his

regiment in time to go with Sherman to the sea, and thence north to Goldsboro, where they fought their last battle. From there went to Washington, and after the grand review of the army went by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Columbus, Ohio, and were mustered out. He was wounded twice, first at Shiloh, where he received a slight scalp wound, and the second time, July 22, in front of Atlanta, Georgia. He was taken prisoner at Baker's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, Georgia, made his escape the same day and joined his regiment. He enlisted as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in June, 1864, and to First Lieutenant in the fall of that same year. February 15, 1865, he received a Captain's commission, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. He resided in Muskingum County, teaching until 1867, when he removed to Ringgold County. He was married August 4, 1871, to Miss Emma C. Arnett, daughter of Henry Arnett, a pioneer of Ringgold County. After his marriage he located upon his present farm, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, in 1876-'7, spent in teaching in California. His farm contains 120 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, well furnished, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, a commodious barn, 24x40 feet, a native grove of two acres, an orchard of two acres, and everything about the premises indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Gander are the parents of four children—Gilbert M., Carrie L., Henry C. and Edna E. Mr. Gander has served creditably as township trustee, assessor, road supervisor and member of the School Board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge

No. 169, Mt. Ayer; is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, exhorter and a recording steward of that church, and always takes an active part in religious or educational matters. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Ingart.



THOMAS PRICE, deceased, was one of the substantial citizens of Ringgold County, and at the time of his death was a resident of Tingley Township. He was a native of Hampshire, England, born February 2, 1843, and at the age of five years was brought by his parents, Thomas and Ann (Prichard) Price, to America. The family settled in Will County, Illinois, where both parents died. Of seven children born to them Thomas Price, our subject, was the youngest. His eldest brother was killed in the late war. Thomas Price enlisted at the age of nineteen years in the three-years' service, a member of Company G, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted and served till the war closed. He was mustered out in June, 1865. In September, 1862, he commenced active duty as a soldier. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, in the Atlanta campaign, and the battle at Franklin. With the exception of a few days in the hospital he was never absent from his regiment. After the war he returned to Will County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in February, 1871, to Miss Eudora Rodgers, of Will County, a daughter of Thomas Rodgers. To them were born three children, one son and two daughters—Thomas E., Mary E. and Nellie E. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Price came to Iowa and settled in Ringgold County, on section 36, Tingley Township, on land

which he had purchased the year before. Mr. Price improved his farm, which at the time of his purchase was raw prairie land, and brought it under thorough cultivation his farm containing 170 acres. In connection with general farming he was engaged in stock-raising, and was regarded as one of the most successful stock-raisers in Tingley Township. He was actively engaged until the fall previous to his death, when he was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis, from which he died in February, 1882. In politics Mr. Price was a staunch Republican, and at the time of his death was trustee of his township. He was one of the self-made men of the county, he having commenced here without means, but being possessed of industrious habits and persevering energy he became one of the prosperous citizens of his township, and left at his death a handsome estate. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and as a neighbor and citizen was held in high esteem.



BENJAMIN KELLER is engaged in farming and stock-raising, on section 14, Grant Township, where he has eighty acres, and on section 15 where he has 120 acres, making a fine farm of 200 acres. Mr. Keller is a native of Ohio, born May 12, 1833, his parents, Benjamin and Eleanor Keller, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He was married February 9, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Talley, who was born in Ohio, July 28, 1843, a daughter of A. G. and Sarah Talley who were both natives of Delaware. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keller, ten are living—Mary V., born November 3, 1862; Rosa B., November 1, 1864; George E., September 29, 1866; E. K., December 21, 1868; John N., April 10,

1871; Sarah E., April 18, 1873; Eva J., February 28, 1877; Jessie F., January 21, 1880; Carrie E., March 18, 1882, and Benjamin A., born March 9, 1885. Their eldest child, C. E., was born November 24, 1860, and died December 4, 1864; and C. J. was born October 24, 1875, died March 28, 1876. Mr. Keller is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Grant Township, and during his residence here has filled the offices of justice of the peace, township trustee and school director. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 19, 1865. Mr. Keller has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County since 1855, living with his father until 1860, in which year he built a hewed-log house, in which he lived a number of years, and which has now been replaced by his present more commodious and substantial residence. Mr. and Mrs. Keller with their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Keller is a Republican.



JOHIN C. FOUSER, one of the representative farmers of Union Township, residing on section 28, was born in Summit County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 28, 1841, a son of Jacob and Sarah Fouser. The family removed to Will County, Illinois, in 1854, where both parents died. John C. Fouser, the subject of this sketch, lived in his native county till about thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Will County, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Fouser came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, in March, 1877, and commenced improving, from a state of nature, his fine farm property of 240 acres, which,

with the exception of forty acres, is located on section 28, Union Township, the remaining forty acres being on section 32. His farm is now under a high state of cultivation, on which he has planted both shade and fruit trees in large numbers, erected a very fine residence, and has made his home very attractive in its surroundings. In politics Mr. Fouser casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



ALEXANDER BLACKMORE, farmer, section 8, is one of the old pioneers of Monroe Township. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Blackmore, the former a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Beaver County. They had five children—Alexander, Martha, Jane, Elizabeth and Samuel. When Mr. Blackmore was eight years of age the family removed to Richland, now Ashland County, Ohio, where his early life was spent upon a farm and in attending the subscription schools held in log school-houses. In September, 1856, he was married to Miss Ann Sneer, a native of Huron County, Ohio, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Simmons) Sneer. A short time after his marriage he started for Iowa with a team, and spent the winter of 1856-'7 in Monroe Township with his brother-in-law, Isaac Oliver. The following spring he located in Union Township where he bought eighty acres of land and resided upon it six years. He then sold, and purchased his present farm of 138 acres, of his father. Here he has since resided and further improved the farm until he has one of the best improved farms in his township. He owns 199 acres, a fine residence built in 1883, modern style, bay windows, and porticos, and well furnished. He has also

a good barn, and out-buildings for stock, a good orchard, and everything about the premises shows the industry and thrift of its owner. He also owns eighty acres of improved land on section 16. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore are the parents of five children, but two are living—John and Nellie. Three died in infancy. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and politically is a Republican. He started in life without means, but by industry and good management he has accumulated a fine property. Postoffice, Blackmore.

REV. B. DAVID HIMEBAUGH, one of the enterprising agriculturists of Washington Township, residing on River Lawn Farm, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1824. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Altman) Himebaugh, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in Greensburgh, that State. After their marriage they settled in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where they lived till their death. Our subject lived in his native county till sixteen years of age, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed four years. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ellen Cross, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, and daughter of George W. and Mary (Nellis) Cross. They have one daughter living—Alice, wife of Dr. H. J. C. Reed, of Worth County, Missouri. Their eldest daughter, Ella, died in Mendota, Illinois, September 2, 1856. After his marriage Mr. Himebaugh settled in Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois, where he lived eighteen years, working at his trade most of the time. In the fall of 1872 he came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he purchased forty acres of his present farm, then raw prairie land. He has since added to his original purchase till he has 175

acres, which he has brought under fine cultivation. In connection with his general farming and stock-raising he runs a small dairy. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is an active worker in the Sabbath-school. He has been a minister of that denomination since 1849, and was ordained deacon in 1859, in Galena, Illinois, by Bishop Ames, and elder in Freeport, Illinois, in 1869, by Bishop Clark. He joined the Rock River Conference in 1857, and was appointed to High Prairie, Paw Paw, and Wyanet, and retired from the active work of the ministry in the fall of 1860, and went to Minnesota, health seeking. He returned to the active work of the ministry in the fall of 1869, served the same conference, being appointed to Shabbona Grove for one year, and Asbury for two years. In the fall of 1871, his health failing, he retired to private but not inactive life. In addition to his farm he owns some fine city property in Mendota, Illinois, which he still calls his Western home.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, treasurer of Ringgold County, and a prominent and influential citizen of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Florida, born in the town of Quincy, January 19, 1845, the second of a family of six children of William and Frances (Williams) Campbell, natives of Nova Scotia and Virginia respectively, and early settlers of Florida. The father left Florida at the breaking out of the late war, coming with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on a farm near Caledonia, and about ten miles south of Mt. Ayr, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Thomas Campbell, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood in his native State, where he received the benefit of a good common-school education. He was

about sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Ringgold County, and until reaching the age of twenty years he worked on the home farm during the summer months, and in the winters taught school. He was married in 1867 to Miss Olive Bullington, a daughter of Josiah Bullington of Marion County, Iowa. After his marriage he followed farming until he removed to Mt. Ayr, in March, 1886. He was nominated for the office of county treasurer on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1885, and assumed the duties of that office January 1, 1886. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 160.



JOHAN MERRYMAN, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Grant Township, living on section 30, is a native of Ohio, born March 7, 1835, his parents, William and Naoma (Thurman) Merryman, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life work. At the age of fourteen he commenced working on a farm by the month, which he followed till twenty years old, when he rented a farm, and began farming on his own account, in Knox County, Illinois. He was married in the year 1854, to Miss Rebecca Moore, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Layton) Moore, the former a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Merryman are the parents of four children—Arzina, Emma, William and Eva. He lived in Knox County fifteen years, and then moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Merryman has met with success as an agriculturist, and has now a good farm containing 240 acres of well-improved land, a fine orchard, a good house and farm buildings. In addi-

tion to his farming he has for fifteen years been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Grant Township, which he has served as road supervisor and school director.



GW. GARTIN, farmer, section 8, Middle Fork Township, was born in Fulton County, Indiana, January 31, 1842. His parents were Felix and Phœbe (Moyer) Gartin, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Clermont County, Ohio. They were married in Indiana, and had a family of eight children—Griffith, George W., Anderson, Charles and Nancy (twins), Allen, Mary Amanda and Robert. When our subject was thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Lucas County, Iowa; settled in Davis County for a short time, then returned to Indiana, locating in Miami County, where they resided until 1858, then returned to Lucas County, settling six miles south of Chariton. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. October 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and was in several of the famous battles of the war. He was at Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea, then marched to Goldsboro, North Carolina. He served as musician until the siege of Atlanta, when he shouldered the musket, and was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Lucas County. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Bates County, Missouri, where he lived eighteen months, then returned to Lucas County and remained until 1875, when he settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. It is now

well cultivated and well improved. He has a comfortable house surrounded with maples, an orchard, barn and out-buildings for stock. He was married March 25, 1864, to Miss Marietta Threldkeld of Lucas County, and they have five children—Rosetta Belle, Thomas, Stephen, Franklin and Eugene. The father and sons play fife and drums, and they form one of the best martial bands in Southern Iowa. Mr. Gartin is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association and is president of the same. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Redding.

F. TALLEY, section 12, Grant Township, was born in the State of Delaware, January 25, 1841, a son of A. G. and Sarah Talley, also natives of Delaware. In 1842 his parents moved to Ohio, and thence, in 1850, to Indiana, living in that State six years, and in 1856 moved to Iowa, and located in Ringgold County, where he has since lived. In 1866 he began teaching school and taught almost constantly from that time until 1883, working on the farm a little in the summer. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster at Goshen, and served efficiently until January, 1886, when, on account of the change in the administration, he was removed. He is now giving his attention to agriculture, having a good farm of 120 acres, with a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Talley married Sarah C., daughter of Benjamin and Elinor Keller, in 1860. To them have been born ten children. The eldest, a son, born in September, 1861, died in infancy. Adam Clark, born April 29, 1863; Ambrose E., born May 31, 1866; Charles Day, born July 31, 1868, died February 28, 1869; Lloyd, born January 14, 1870; Cleo, born February 15, 1872, died March 7, 1872; Mary Maud, born September 14, 1873;

Gilbert Haven, born July 8, 1876; Ellis Bright, born June 13, 1878, died August 26, 1878, and Nora May, born December 2, 1881. In politics Mr. Talley is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. N. DEWITT, a member of the firm of Dewitt Brothers, of Tingley, is one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Tingley Township. This firm is extensively engaged in breeding fine, French draught horses, besides running a livery stable at Tingley, which is well stocked with good vehicles of various kinds and fine horses. This firm has four fine stallions, as follows: Sultan, No. 1541, is a jet-black Percheron, foaled in 1879, weight, 1,950 pounds, and imported from France by John Virgin & Co., of Fairbury, Illinois, in 1882, subsequently purchased by J. Story, from whom it was bought by Dewitt Brothers in January, 1886, for \$2,500. In a ring of forty stallions at the Peoria State Fair in 1882 Sultan took the first premium and sweepstakes, and also took the first premium and sweepstakes at Peoria in 1883, in a ring of sixty stallions, and over the noted stallion, Drumpeller. Sultan was also shown at Cambridge fair in 1883 where he took the first premium in a ring of thirty over Drumpeller and several other noted horses. The second horse owned by Dewitt Brothers is called Honest John, a rich-bay stallion, four years old, and weighing 1,360 pounds, was purchased by E. N. Dewitt in the fall of 1884. No. 3, Tempest, is a dark-gray Norman, age, four years, weight, 1,600 pounds, was bred in Illinois and purchased by Oren Dewitt in 1884. Bodsie Hero is a dark-bay, English shire colt, three years old, weighing 1,500 pounds, was purchased by E. N. Dewitt in 1884. Dewitt Brothers lost a fine horse in 1885, worth \$1,500. E.

N. Dewitt, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Illinois, born in Henry County, June 23, 1856. He was reared a practical farmer, and at an early age began handling stock. He lived in his native county till 1885, when he came to Ringgold County and established himself in the town of Tingley. Mr. Dewitt is not only a skilled horseman but is a most excellent judge of the qualities of a horse.



JOHAN H. RICHARDSON, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments at Mt. Ayr, is a native of Iowa, born in Muscatine County, January 15, 1854, a son of William and Caroline (Keyes) Richardson, both natives of the State of New York. William Richardson was among the early settlers of Ohio, from which State he came to Iowa in 1849, and married Caroline Keyes in 1853. They settled in Ringgold County, this State, in 1880, where they have since made their home. John H. Richardson was reared on the home farm in Muscatine County, where he attended the district schools until eighteen years of age. He then went to Michigan with his parents, where he attended the high school at Northport for two years, and later attended Grand Traverse College for one year, after which he returned to Iowa and began his career as a teacher. He taught five years in the common schools in the eastern part of the State, then taught in the high school at West Liberty, Muscatine County. In 1881 he was appointed an assistant in the public school at Mt. Ayr, which position he filled for two years, when he was promoted to the principalship of the school. He held the position of principal for three years, when he resigned, and immediately engaged in his present business. He is located on the east side of the square, in a fine brick business block, where he keeps

on hand a complete stock of jewelry and silverware, musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., and in his business he is meeting with success, having by his upright and honorable dealings, gained the confidence of all who know him. Mr. Richardson was married in 1883 to Miss Lulu Miller, of Indianola, a daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Miller, who was a member of the Des Moines Conference at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have two children—Harry M. and Edith E. Both Mr. Richardson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ROBERT F. ASKREN, attorney at law, and one of the prominent citizens of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Indiana, born on a farm in Boone County, November 12, 1840. His parents, David and Mary (Craig) Askren, were natives of the State of Ohio, the father born in Adams County. They were among the early settlers of Indiana, removing from Ohio to that State in 1832, when they settled in Boone County, moving thence to Clinton County, and later to Tippecanoe County. Robert F., our subject, grew to manhood on his father's farm in his native State, receiving his primary education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1861 he enlisted in the service of his country in Company G, Fortieth Indiana Infantry. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River, and was in the service for two years, when he was discharged on account of ill health, in January, 1863, after which he returned to Tippecanoe County, and was unable to do anything until 1865. In that year he entered Augustina Seminary, then located at Paxton, Illinois, where he prosecuted his studies about two years. He

then began reading law in the office of C. H. Frew, of Paxton, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He came to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, in the spring of 1870, and opened a law office, being associated with his brother, J. C. Askren, under the firm name of Askren Brothers for a short time, since which he has conducted the office alone. Mr. Askren was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Ada J. Osborn, of Mt. Ayr, and to this union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Askren has held the office of mayor of Mt. Ayr, was county superintendent of schools four years, and in the fall of 1876 was elected county auditor, serving as such one term. For the past three years he has held the office of county attorney. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.



JOHAN BLAUER, proprietor of the Evergreen Dairy Farm, and the leading dairyman of Ringgold County, is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, born June 21, 1840. He was well educated in his native land for the profession of a teacher, and for a time was employed in that capacity by the State. In 1861 he came to the United States, feeling that life in this great land of free men, with its broad prairies, would afford opportunities denied him in his native home. He reached New York City in March of that year, coming directly to Iowa, where he has since resided, first in Muscatine County, then in Louisa County. From Louisa County he removed to Keokuk County, and in 1881 came to Ringgold County. In 1862 his parents, Frederick and Anna Blauer, came to America and settled in Louisa County, Iowa, and are still living on a farm in that county, the father at the advanced age of

eighty years, and the mother aged seventy-one years. Mr. Blauer was married in Louisa County, Iowa, August 18, 1864, to Miss Sabina Brownawell, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1843, but since 1851 has lived in Iowa. Her father, John Brownawell, died in 1856, and her mother, Elizabeth, is still living in Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Blauer are the parents of five children—J. Frederick, born June 25, 1865; C. Edward, born February 21, 1867; S. Albert, born May 1, 1869; Annie E., born April 17, 1871, and Susan S., born October 25, 1873. Mr. Blauer located on his present farm in May, 1881, which was then raw prairie. His farm is now well improved, containing 320 acres, the eastern half of section 27, Rice Township, and is well adapted to stock and dairy purposes, to which Mr. Blauer is devoting his entire attention. He has on his farm over 100 head of cattle, and twenty horses of a high grade, and turned off during the season 100 hogs. In 1883, from twelve cows, he netted on the sale of butter \$450. His fine creamery butter is made at his own home under the supervision of his wife, and has a reputation above all, that enables him to obtain the highest price. His residence is one of the best in his township, and is surrounded by evergreens and shade trees planted by his own hands. Mr. Blauer landed in America entirely without means. His parents helped him at different times, giving him in all about \$500, and when he came to Ringgold County he brought with him a capital of about \$5,000. By his energy and good business qualities he is rapidly moving to the front rank of Southern Iowa's dairymen and stock-raisers. Mr. and Mrs. Blauer, and their four eldest children, are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Blauer was ordained an elder in the Congregational church, in Grand View, when he was twenty-four

years of age. At present he is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Ayr. Mr. Blauer has been active in Christian work since twenty-three years of age, and is at present president of the Young People's Christian Association, an organization numbering about fifty of the young of Rice Township and its immediate vicinity.



DANIEL C. TIDRICK, an active and enterprising farmer and raiser of fine Poland-China hogs, residing in Liberty Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 3, 1837, a son of Robert and Mary (Karr) Tidrick, the father a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and the mother born in the State of Pennsylvania. They were married in Guernsey County, the mother living there till her death. The father is still a resident of that county. Daniel C. was reared on the home farm in his native county, where he attended the common schools, completing his education at the high school at Hopedale, Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union, a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and belonged to the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. After taking part in several skirmishes he was placed on detached duty, and after being in the service three years he was mustered out in July, 1865, at Washington. He was present at the trial of the parties who were implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. On receiving his discharge he returned to his native county, where he remained until 1868. He was united in marriage in December, 1864, to Miss Esther J. McCall, of Guernsey County. They have six children living—Robert C., Mary E., Allison M., Elmer M., Ralph W. and Ettie M., the two eldest being engaged in teaching

school. In 1868 Mr. Tidrick removed with his family to Cass County, Missouri, where he resided five years, and in the fall of 1873 located in Taylor County, Iowa, on a farm five miles east of Bedford, where he engaged in general farming. In the spring of 1876 he came to Ringgold County, settling on his present farm on section 5, Liberty Township, which contains 240 acres of choice, well-improved land. He is one of the most prosperous stock-raisers of Liberty Township, and is making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, and has taken as many as three prizes at one fair on one sow. He has at present fifty head of hogs on his farm, each having a pedigree and entitled to registry. He also raises cattle and horses, the latter being Norman and Clydesdale. Mr. Tidrick is a member of the American Poland-China Record Company at Vinton, Iowa. Mr. Tidrick was elected township assessor in 1880 for a term of two years, and elected to the same office in 1884, which position he still holds. He and his wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee.



CYRUS B. DAMAN, residing on section 3, Jefferson Township, was born in Ontario County, New York, February 22, 1817, his father, Benjamin Daman, being a native of Connecticut, and among the early settlers of Ontario County, New York. Our subject passed his youth on the home farm, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving such education as the rude log-cabin schools of that early day afforded. He accompanied his parents to Medina County, Ohio, in 1833. He was united in marriage, October 15, 1840, to Miss Fannie A. Dake, a daughter of John Dake. They are the parents of eight children—Eunice A., W. Adelia,

John H., deceased; Aurelius O., Sarah E., Rosanna A., Charles B. and Francina M. Mr. Daman came to Iowa with his family in 1852, when he located in Marion County, where he followed farming till 1859. In 1857 he came to Ringgold County, and after purchasing his present farm he returned to his home in Marion County, settling on his farm in Jefferson Township in 1859, which was then entirely unimproved. On first locating in this county he experienced many of the hardships incident to a life in a new country. His nearest milling place was at Osceola, and he drove his hogs to market to Afton. He has met with success in his farming pursuits, and is now the owner of 215 acres of choice land, most of which he has rented out to tenants. Since becoming a resident of Jefferson Township Mr. Daman has held the office of township trustee for two years, and has been a member of the School Board several years. In his religious views he is a Disciple.

WILLIAM M. MARKLEY, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Jefferson Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary J. (Warden) Markley, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father being of German descent, and the mother of English parentage. William M. was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served under General Hancock. He participated in the battles of Stony Creek, Stone River, Five Fork Creek and a number of other battles and skirmishes, and April 4 and 5, 1865, helped to capture Lee's wagon train. Mr. Markley went to Union County, Ohio, in the spring of 1870, where he followed farming

till the fall of 1876. He was married in February, 1874, to Miss Annetta Mitchell, a daughter of John C. Mitchell, of Union County, Ohio, the father being a son of Judge Mitchell, a pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Markley are the parents of five children—Mary J., John R., Lutie M., Arthur B. and Benjamin M. Mr. Markley came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1876, and has since resided on his present farm on section 23, Jefferson Township, where he has 169 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Markley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT C. HENRY, senior member of the law firm of Henry & Spence, was born near Cadiz, in Harrison County, Ohio, December 14, 1841, a son of Robert and Susan (Chaney) Henry, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. Robert C. Henry was taken by his parents to the Territory of Iowa in 1844, they locating in Lee County. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the schools of his district and Denmark Academy. He remained at home till twenty-four years of age, except while in the army, when he was married August 10, 1866, to Miss Jane F., eldest daughter of John Hart, of Lee County, and to them have been born six children. Mr. Henry entered the law department of the university at Iowa City, where he took a full course, graduating in the class of 1869. He began the practice of law at Keosauqua, Iowa, where he remained till 1870, coming thence to Mt. Ayr, where he resumed his practice, forming a partnership with George W. Ball, which lasted but ninety days, when Mr. Ball went to Iowa City. Mr. Henry was

then associated with W. T. Laughlin for a time, after which he carried on the office alone until the fall of 1878. He was then elected judge of the Third District, comprising the counties of Clarke, Decatur, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Taylor, Page and Montgomery, and in that capacity occupied the bench four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Mt. Ayr, when he formed a partnership with R. H. Spence, thus forming the present law firm of Henry & Spence, which carries on a general law business and practices in all the courts. Mr. Henry is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



ROBERT BRYARLY WILLIAMS, senior member of the firm of Williams & Tedford, editors and proprietors of *The Ringgold County Republican*, is a son of John T. and Jane (Bryarly) Williams, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. They were reared and married in the Keystone State, where they lived until 1856. In that year they came to Iowa, and located in Ringgold County. They lived on a farm in Jefferson Township until 1861, when the family removed to Mt. Ayr. John T. Williams was for many years one of Ringgold's most prominent citizens. He held the offices successively of recorder and treasurer (before those offices were separated), treasurer, and county judge. In 1875 he was employed as manager of the grange store, just starting at Mt. Ayr, and he was in charge of this at the time of his death, in 1881. Mrs. Williams is yet living. Of their nine children, all are living in and near Ringgold County. The subject of this biographical notice was born June 21, 1856, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was but an infant when the family came to this State and county. When of suitable

age he entered the public school at Mt. Ayr, where he received a good English education. Commencing with 1875, for two years he taught school, first in the country and then in the village of Mt. Ayr. Then for one year he was deputy postmaster, after which he was appointed postmaster. He held this office for two years, resigning to take charge of the store at his father's death. He sold out in 1884, was unemployed for one year, and in 1885 started the *Republican*, in partnership with Frank Wisdom. The latter's interest is now owned by Rev. J. H. Tedford. The *Republican* has a good following in Ringgold County, and reflects credit upon its owners. Mr. Williams is personally a clever, popular young man, well fitted for his position. Mr. Williams was married February 20, 1879, at Mt. Ayr, to Miss Mary J. Willey, daughter of Dr. A. J. Willey. They have a son, Harold, born January 31, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



RICHARD SHAWLER, a prominent and successful agriculturist of Grant Township, living on section 31, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, is a native of Kentucky, born March 25, 1839, his parents, James B. and Martha (Ray) Shawler, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, remaining on the home farm till attaining the age of twenty-one years. He then began working for himself, beginning life as a farm hand. He worked for the farmers by the month until he had saved enough to purchase a team, when he rented land which he farmed till 1869. For his wife he married Miss Elizabeth Salling, January 27, 1861, who was born in Kentucky, April 11, 1839, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Jones) Salling. They are

the parents of four children—Belle, born December 13, 1861; Ida, born May 14, 1863; Viola, born October 21, 1866, and Estella, born September 13, 1872. Mr. Shawler came to Iowa in October, 1869, when he located in Union County, remaining there six years, and in 1875 came to Grant Township, Ringgold County, when he located on his present farm, and by his industry and good management has accumulated a fine property, his farm containing 240 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Shawler in his religious faith is a Baptist. In politics he is an Anti-monopoly Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Clearfield. He is an ex-justice of the peace, having served in that office for eight years in the township in which he lives.



BENJAMIN F. DAY, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, and an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Liberty Township, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born near Chillicothe, July 1, 1831. His parents were both natives of the State of Virginia, the father, Hedgman Day, born in Pendleton County, March 18, 1801, and going to Ohio in 1804, and the mother born in Rockingham County, December 2, 1800. Their wedded life was spent in Ross County, Ohio, where they reared a family to honorable and respectable status in life, and gained the respect of the entire community. Both parents died in Ross County. Of the eight children born to them seven grew to maturity, six of whom are yet living. Benjamin F. Day, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm in Ohio till attaining the age of twenty-one years. His youth was passed in attending the district schools during the winter terms, his summers being employed in assisting with the work

of the farm. In October, 1852, he came to Iowa, and the two years following worked on a farm in Louisa County, and in the fall of 1854 he went to Madison County, remaining there till the year 1855. He was united in marriage March 6, 1855, to Miss Margaret Williamson, a native of Ohio, being brought by her parents to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1836. At the time of her marriage she was living in Muscatine. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Day brought his wife to Ringgold County, Iowa, and for two summers followed farming on what is now section 3, Poe Township, when he paid a visit to his native State. Returning to Ringgold County, he settled on section 1, Liberty Township, his present home. In 1862 he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and took part with his regiment in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Little Missouri, Prairie de Ann, and others. He was mustered out in June, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, after being in the service of his country nearly three years. He then returned to his farm in Liberty Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1875, his first wife dying on the farm in February, 1870. She left at her death three children—John H., Martha J. and Margaret E. Mr. Day was again married December 13, 1870, to Mrs. Mary A. Bear, of Mt. Ayr, widow of Adam Bear, who was wounded in the late war April 19, 1864, and died from the effects of his wound, June 19 following. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Day removed his family to Mt. Ayr, he having been elected by the Republican party to fill the office of county recorder, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1875. He served in that capacity two years, when he again engaged in farming and stock-raising on his farm in Liberty Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Day has filled all the township offices except that of justice of the peace,

and in all his official positions he has always given entire satisfaction to his constituents. He takes much interest in the cause of education, having at one time been a successful teacher himself. He has taught in Ringgold County thirty-seven terms, and one term in Taylor County, Iowa. Mr. Day is a member of Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows order.



WL. ARNETT, farmer, section 10, Middle Fork Township, was born August 17, 1835, in Des Moines County, Iowa, son of Henry Arnett now of Mt. Ayr. He was the second of a family of nine children. When three years of age his father removed to Calhoun County, Illinois, where W. L. remained until he was twenty years old. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of his day. In June, 1855, the Arnett family came to Ringgold County and settled on section 15, Middle Fork Township. Mr. Arnett resided here until April 10, 1856, when he returned to Calhoun County. He was married April 12, 1857, to Miss Mary M. De Long, born in Jersey County, Illinois, daughter of Luther B. and Mary Ann De Long. September 10, 1863, he returned to Ringgold County. February 23, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in several of the most noted battles of the war. He was honorably discharged August 19, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, and arrived home August 24, 1865. He settled upon his present farm June 20, 1868. At that time it consisted of 160 acres of wild land. He has since added to the original purchase until his farm consists of 280 acres of as good land as the township affords. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good story-and-a-half

house, an orchard of four acres, native groves, barn, 40 x 40 feet, and is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Arnett have five children—Olive, William E., Mary Alice, Henry Luther, and Findley B. Luna died at the age of ten months. Mr. Arnett has since served creditably as township clerk and member of the School Board. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always takes an active interest in any enterprise that tends to the advancement of education or religion, and is always a liberal contributor to any worthy object. By fair and honorable dealing he has secured the confidence of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican. Postoffice, Ingart.



ALBERT F. HATHAWAY, a leading farmer of Tingley Township, is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, born January 30, 1837, a son of David and Sarah (Hull) Hathaway, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. His father was a farmer in New York State, and also a lumberman in the Allegheny pineries. Albert is the fifth of ten children, seven of whom are living. In 1841 the parents moved to Iowa, landing in Burlington July 4. They settled on a farm in Henry County, near Mt. Pleasant, where they made a home, and lived there about thirty years, and again moved to Canaan Township, near Winfield, and there lived until the death of the father, in May, 1881. The mother is now living in Winfield, Iowa. Albert F. was married to Samantha Smith, January 1, 1861. In June, 1862, he started to the Rocky Mountains, and returned to Afton, Union County, November 2. In the spring of 1863 his wife died, leaving one daughter, Samantha. He was married again December 17, 1863, to

Mary E. Hester, a native of Indiana, who came with her parents to Iowa when a little girl. Albert F. Hathaway and family moved to the southwest quarter of section 3, Tingley Township, Ringgold County, and in the fall of 1870 to the place where they are now living. He has been successful, and now owns 320 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have ten children—Holis B., born in 1865; Aurillia E., Arden E., Albert E., Mary E., Sarah E., Wilbur F., Ida M., Helen S. and Lydia. In politics Mr. Hathaway is a Greenbacker, and was the only man in Tingley Township that voted the Anti-monopoly ticket at the Peter Cooper run for President.

JAMES SHERMAN SHEPHERD, Editor and proprietor of the *Mt. Ayr Journal*, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 4, 1834. His parents, James and Jane (Sherman) Shepherd, were natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively. They were married in Ohio, however, of which State they were pioneers. Seven years after marriage, in 1827, they removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, which was their home for seventeen years. Mr. Shepherd, Sr., knew Abraham Lincoln well. The latter was then a young lawyer, well known and liked in the county seats to which his legal practice took him. In 1844 the family removed to the Territory of Iowa, settling at Keosauqua, the county seat of Van Buren County. Here for the next six years Mr. Shepherd published the *Iowa Democrat*. He also kept a hotel until 1877. He died in 1880; his wife preceded him eight years. Of their twelve children five are yet living, and of these the next to the oldest is the subject of this sketch. He was first employed in his father's printing office when only ten years old. His work at that time, however, was not steady, as he attended school regularly until sixteen

years old. He then served a regular apprenticeship. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster at Keosauqua, holding that office five years. In 1860 he and his father purchased the *Des Moines News*, at Keosauqua, and with this he was connected until the autumn of 1865. For the next fifteen years he was variously employed—at his trade, insurance, real-estate dealing, running a hotel, and for two summers cutting stone. In 1880 he came West as far as Corydon, Wayne County, where he published the *Corydon Democrat* for two years. In the autumn of 1883 he was elected county superintendent of schools, on the Fusion ticket. He held this office during 1884 and 1885, and in November of the latter year bought the *Mt. Ayr Journal*, to which he has since devoted his time. The *Journal* is the organ of the Democratic and Greenback parties in Ringgold County, these two organizations uniting against the Republican party in this county. The paper is one of standing and influence, and is increasing in circulation and value—a just tribute to the capacity of its owner and editor. Mr. Shepherd was married January 9, 1862, to Miss Mary Moore, of Keosauqua. Of four children, three are living—Minnie, Little and George. Mr. Shepherd is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES L. SHATTUCK, station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Mt. Ayr, is a native of the State of New York, born in Cortland County, April 28, 1824, his parents, David P. and Asenath (Phelps) Shattuck, being natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, our subject being the

sixth child. He was reared on the home farm, his father following the avocation of a farmer, and his education was obtained in the district schools and at the Cary Collegiate Institute. He remained with his parents till reaching the age of twenty-three years, when he commenced farming on his own account. He was married December 23, 1847, to Miss Rhayadergowsky Winslow, a native of Monroe County, New York, where her father, Jacob Winslow, is still living. They have had two sons, of whom only one is living—Jacob, now in Chicago, Illinois, who has been an engineer for eighteen years. Charles L. was killed in a railroad accident near Lucas, Iowa, in November, 1884. Mr. Shattuck followed farming until 1861, when he entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company as a station agent, remaining with that company until the winter of 1876-'7, since which he has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and is at present acting as ticket and freight agent at Mt. Ayr. Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to a lodge in New York State.



D. SERGEANT, postoffice, Mt. Ayr, is one of the model farmers of Grant Township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, on section 33. His farm, which contains 280 acres of well-cultivated land, is among the best in his township, his residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient, and the entire surroundings of the place show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Sergeant is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born January 12, 1844, a son of W. C. and E. C. Sergeant, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Our subject was reared from his boyhood to

agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in assisting his father on the home farm. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the year 1871, since which he has lived on the farm where he yet resides, and during his residence in Grant Township has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community by his honorable and upright dealings. For his wife he married Mary Crews, on March 20, 1875, who was born March 30, 1854, a daughter of J. M. and Mary Crews, natives of North Carolina. They are the parents of four children—Jasper N., born February 12, 1876; John D. and Louis E. (twins), born April 12, 1878, and Nellie, born October 27, 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.



JOHN W. HUNTER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, Jefferson Township, was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 20, 1844, a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Kerr) Hunter, the father being a native of North Carolina. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying March 21, 1875, and the father August 10, 1881. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six are still living, whose names are as follows: John W., our subject; Louisa, Mrs. Susan Cargill, A. Albert, Charles M. and Edgar M. Our subject accompanied his parents to Marion County, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and from there to Lucas County, in the fall of 1855. In 1861 he and his father came to Ringgold County and bought a tract of land, on which our subject, with his brother and a sister, remained till the fall of the same year, and began making improvements, the land being on section 6 of Jefferson Township. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 5 of the same township, and is

making a specialty of thorough-bred and graded horses and cattle. Mr. Hunter was married in this county February 26, 1884, to Miss Ida C. Dutcher, who was born near Charles City, Iowa, October 3, 1858, a daughter of Newman Dutcher, of Charles City. They are the parents of one daughter—Mary Fern, born March 14, 1885. Mr. Hunter has never sought official positions, devoting all his time to his farm, which contains 125 acres of choice land, besides which he owns an interest in the old homestead on section 6. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Hunter belongs to the Christian denomination.



SAMUEL ENGLAND, an active farmer and stock-raiser, living in Tingley Township, was born in Cass County, Michigan, May 13, 1833, a son of Thomas and Varlinder (Harrison) England, the father a native of Maryland and a farmer by occupation, and the mother born in Clarke County, Ohio. The parents settled in the State of Michigan in 1828, where the mother died. After the death of his mother our subject was taken by his father to Louisa County, Iowa, the father dying in that county in 1844, leaving Samuel an orphan at the age of eleven years. He then lived with his guardian, Judge Springer, of Louisa County, till sixteen years of age, when he began life on his own account, his only capital being a pair of willing hands and a determination to succeed. He was variously employed till reaching maturity. He was married in his twenty-third year to Miss Drusilla Butler, a daughter of Jacob Butler of Jefferson County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. England have seven children—Joseph, T. W., William S., Jacob M., Emma A., Letta M. and Nellie E. After his marriage Mr. England settled on a farm in Jefferson County, containing 160

acres which he converted from a wild tract to a well-cultivated farm, living on it till he came to Ringgold County in May, 1868. He then settled on section 29, Tingley Township where he has since made his home, his farm containing 320 acres of well-improved land, besides which he owns forty acres in Washington Township, all of which has been acquired by his persevering industry and good management. Since coming to this county he has traded in real estate, buying and selling some 1,800 acres of land in the county. He devotes considerable attention to raising stock of a high grade, having on his farm at present 140 head of cattle, part of which are thorough-bred, 100 head of Poland-China hogs, besides a good stock of horses. Mr. England in politics is a Republican, and has taken quite an active part in the politics of his county. He was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors in 1876, which position he filled acceptably for three years.



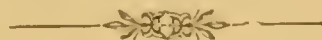
REV. PHILLIP JACKSON, residing on section 6, Benton Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born July 20, 1840, son of Elijah and Selida Jackson. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the district schools of his native State. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first to go forth in defense of union and liberty, enlisting in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry. He was in the second engagement at Bull Run, and at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, where he lost his right arm from a ball, an ounce in weight, which he still carries near his armpit as a memento of what he gave to his country. He was honorably discharged in November, 1862, and returned to Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio. He was married September 23, 1865, to Miss Rachel Wiley,

daughter of David and Martha Wiley, of Noble County. Mr. Jackson resided in Noble County until 1878, when he removed to Washington County and remained until 1885; then came to Ringgold County, and located on his present farm in Benton Township the following spring. His farm contains eighty acres of as good land as can be found in the township. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good residence, surrounded with native shade trees, out-buildings for stock, a fine orchard of ninety trees, and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have three children—William M., a qualified teacher, David Fay and Roxy Ann. Mr. Jackson united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870, and was licensed to preach in 1875. He has been an active worker in the cause of his Master, and a strong advocate of temperance. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County.



THOMAS SHERILL, section 4, Rice Township, is one of the oldest pioneers of Ringgold County, locating on section 8 of Rice Township May 31, 1855. At that time Indians were the principal inhabitants, and deer and wolves roamed at will over the prairie. Mr. Sherill is a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, born near Indianapolis, and reared on a farm in Putnam County, Indiana. His parents, James and Nancy Sherill, were natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively, and were married in Indiana. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of five children—Thomas, our subject, the eldest child; William, now living in Jefferson Township, Ringgold County; Mrs. Rebecca Haines, living in Fremont County, Iowa; and David W. and William, residents of Indiana. Thomas Sherill was

married in Putnam County, Indiana, February 12, 1855, to Miss Eliza Siple, who was born in Virginia, in 1833, but was brought by her father, Conrad Siple, to Putnam County, where she grew to womanhood. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherill, all but one are yet living—Samuel W., Mrs. Mary Homer, a widow; Mrs. Ida Homer, William, Jessie, Olley, Emma, Lawrence, and Katie. John, their fourth child died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Sherill had but a team and two cows when he came to Iowa, and the first few years of his residence here he had a hard struggle to obtain the necessities of life, but by persevering industry and economy, combined with good business management, he soon became possessed of ample means, becoming a wealthy citizen. He has been one of the county's most active citizens, and few men have had a more active part in its development. For many years he led an active business life, and was quite extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He located on his present farm in 1859, where he has 320 acres, all but ten acres improved by himself. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now identified with the Greenback party. Mr. and Mrs. Sherill are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sherill is a member of Mt. Ayr Lodge, I. O. O. F.



JO. MILLER, postmaster and proprietor of Miller's Store, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1851. His parents, Thomas C. and Martha (McCullough) Miller, reared four children—Laura, J. O., Anna and Maggie Etta. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, where he was reared, and obtained his education at the district school and at Carthage graded

school. He was married December 26, 1872, to Miss Josephine Spangler, of Hancock County, daughter of William and Emily Spangler, and they have six children—William H., Martha, Mary, Eva, Maggie, Fred and an infant unnamed. Mr. Miller came to Ringgold County in the spring of 1873, and located on section 9, Monroe Township. He has 160 acres of land, which he has cultivated and improved, a comfortable residence, barn, orchard, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the place shows the industry and thrift of its owner. In the spring of 1886 he purchased the store building, goods and residence where he now lives, of George W. Bradford. He carries a good assortment of general merchandise, and keeps in stock everything usually kept in a country store. He was appointed postmaster July 8, 1886. He served as township trustee five years; is a member of the Presbyterian organization at High Point, and politically is a Republican. Although a young man, he has gained a social and financial position among the leading citizens of his township.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 2, Jefferson Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Madison County, February 3, 1842, his father, Lewis Johnson, being a native of Highland County, Ohio, and among the early settlers of Madison County, Indiana. George W. Johnson was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Warren County, Iowa, to which county his parents had moved in 1847. He was united in marriage November 29, 1860, to Miss Eliza J. Mahan, a daughter of Herran Mahan. They are the parents of two children—Eugene J. and Minerva. Eugene married Frances Case and has three children—Roy, Edis and Early. They live in

Taylor, Texas. Minerva married Frank Loomis, of Jefferson Township, Ringgold County, and has one daughter—Minerva V. Mr. Johnson was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He served his country about one year, and participated in the battles of Goldsboro, Columbia and others of minor importance. He has been a resident of Ringgold County since August, 1865, when he settled on his present farm in Jefferson Township, which contains eighty acres of valuable land. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is one of the respected citizens of his township.

JW. CROUCH, postmaster at Redding, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, August 23, 1828. His parents were James and Rachel D. (Patterson) Crouch, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Kentucky, and had a family of six children, three of whom lived to be grown—William F., J. W. and Charles N. When he was four months old his parents removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where they resided four years, then removed to Shelby County, where they lived until 1846, when they moved to Iowa. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and at Danville, Illinois. When the family came to this State they first settled in Davis County, four miles west of Drakeville. Mr. Crouch was married December 27, 1849, to Miss M. E. Ralston, of Davis County, and daughter of John and Mary (Trullinger) Ralston. He was engaged in farming in Davis County until 1866, when he came to Ringgold County, and settled in Middle Fork Township, section 21, where he improved 120 acres. In 1876 he

sold his farm and removed to Old Redding, where he engaged in the mercantile business with C. S. Pugsley, for fourteen months. He then sold his interest and went to clerking. He was appointed postmaster at Redding in 1879, and re-appointed in 1885. He erected the first building in Redding. Mrs. Crouch died April 1, 1875, leaving seven children—Mary Jane, Elizabeth F., John M., Delilah J., James W. and Laura E. March 15, 1883, Mr. Crouch was married to Miss Martha E. Trullinger, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Moss) Trullinger, and to this union have been born two children—Ida Louisa and Charles Claude. Politically Mr. Crouch is a Democrat. As a postmaster he is courteous and accommodating, and has made many friends.

JOHAN W. JOHNSTON, one of Union Township's leading agriculturists, residing on section 18, has been a resident of Ringgold County since the spring of 1870, living on rented land in Monroe Township the first two years after coming here. He had visited Ringgold County in the fall of 1869, when he purchased eighty acres of land, a part of his present farm. While living in Monroe Township he also improved his land on section 18, Union Township, breaking twenty-five acres the first year, and the same amount the second year. In 1872 he removed to his farm in Union Township, and that year cultivated fifty acres without any assistance. Mr. Johnston is a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, born February 9, 1834, his parents, Anthony Y. and Polly (Elderkin) Johnston, being natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont respectively. Both of his parents are deceased, the father's death occurring in 1855, and the mother dying in the year 1880. Mr. Johnston was married in his native county, October 14, 1858, to Miss Lovina L. Beightol, who was born in

Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1834, her parents, Thomas and Molly (Yarger) Beightol, having been born in the same State. Her father is still living in Pennsylvania. Her mother is deceased, her death taking place in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of nine children, all but the eldest daughter living at home. Their names, given in order of their birth, are—Mary Ella, wife of Eliphaz Goodell, living near Mr. Johnston's; Ada May, engaged in teaching, which she has followed seven terms, boarding at home; Cyrus D., Joshua B., Ellis L., Phineas F., Edith C., Charles W. and Seth T. The year following his marriage Mr. Johnston removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and from there moved to Lee County, in the spring of 1866, where he remained till coming to Ringgold County, in 1870. Mr. Johnston was reared to agriculture, which he has always followed, and owing to his industry and good management he has been very prosperous through life. He brought with him to Ringgold County a small capital, having about \$600 left after paying for his first eighty acres. His home farm now contains 360 acres of choice land, all under improvement, besides which he owns an eighty-acre farm in Liberty Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In school matters he has always taken a deep interest, and in all enterprises for the public welfare or the advancement of his township he is one of the most active workers.

REV. J. H. TEDFORD of Mt. Ayr is the son of H. H. and Margaret (McClurg) Tedford, natives of Tennessee. They removed to Indiana in 1830. Mr. Tedford, the father, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1875. His wife died in

1833. Of his seven children two are living; and of these the eldest, the subject of this notice, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 4, 1833. At the age of seventeen he entered Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1856, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied three years in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. He then entered upon the work of the ministry, which he has followed ever since, coming to Iowa in 1879. In July, 1886, he became associated with R. B. Williams in the ownership and publication of the *Ringgold County Republican*. He was married in June, 1862, to Elizabeth Rowan. They have two children.

DC. ABARR, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Ringgold County, and was born February 15, 1828, in White County, Illinois, son of John and Rhoda Abarr. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1856 his mother and one of his brothers removed to Whiteside County (his father having died in 1830), where they resided until 18—, then came to Ringgold County and located in the eastern part of Clinton Township. He was married August 13, 1861, to Miss Ann M. Poor, daughter of Alvin Poor, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County. He located on the home farm where the family now reside, in 1871, the farm having been improved by his father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Abarr have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Cordelia A., Silas W., Curtis E., Mary E. Edwards, Millage Lester, Alice Belle, Harland, Effie, Alvin, Ralph, Gertie, and Addie May who died at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Abarr was a man of industrious habits and good morals, and always took an active interest

in any enterprise that pertained to the welfare of the community. He died April 13, 1882, leaving a wife and eleven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. Mrs. Abarr resides on the old homestead, which contains 230 acres of well-cultivated land. She has a comfortable, well-furnished house, where the family have all the comforts of a good home.



JOHN COIE, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 8, township 70, range 29, Tingley Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in September, 1837, the eldest son of Robert and Maria (Elder) Coie, his father a native of County Down, Ireland, and the mother of Coshocton County, Ohio. The father was born in 1797, and was quite young when he came to America, where he died in 1857. The mother is still living on the old homestead in Ohio. Of a family of seven children born to them five grew to maturity, of whom four sons are still living. One son entered the Union army and was wounded at the battle of Knoxville, Tennessee. He returned home sick, and died from the effects of his wound. John Coie, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in his native county, attending the common schools, and completing his education at Beaver Academy. After leaving school he taught for ten winters and one summer. He located in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1864, where he followed teaching for four winters, and during the summer months worked at the carpenter's trade. He purchased his present farm in 1870, which was then an unbroken tract of prairie land. He was married in 1876 to Miss Elizabeth McClatchey, a native of Magherafelt, County Londonderry, Ireland, but at the time of her marriage living in North Bend, Nebraska. To them have



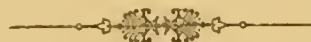
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been born four children—Theodosia M., John S., Robert T. and Mary F. Mr. Coie's farm, which contains 240 acres, is now under fine cultivation and well improved, and in connection with his general farming he is engaged in raising cattle and hogs of a high grade. He commenced life with but small capital, and by his own efforts has accumulated his present fine property, and is numbered among the self-made men of Ringgold County. He has one of the finest libraries in the county. In politics he is a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since coming here has taken an active part in the politics of his party. He has served as township trustee and magistrate for twelve years. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Twentieth General Assembly, and re-elected to the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1885, which position he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Both Mr and Mrs. Coie are members of the United Presbyterian church, at Eugene.



MP. HOFFMAN resides on section 18, and is one of the leading agriculturists of Middle Fork Township. He was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, October 15, 1841. His parents were Absalom Hoffman, a native of Ohio, and Nancy (Conrad) Hoffman, a native of Indiana. He was the eldest of eleven children. When he was quite young his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. During the late war he enlisted, August 8, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga and all the historical engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was honorably discharged

July 6, 1865, and returned to his home. In 1870 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm in Middle Fork Township. It was then in a wild unimproved state. He now owns 440 acres of land, and it is recognized as one of the best farms in the township. He has a good, well-furnished house, out-buildings for stock, a good orchard, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He was married December 19, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Bishop, born in Montgomery County, Indiana, and daughter of John Bishop. Mr. Hoffman is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.



JOSEPH ROBINSON, one of the prosperous farmers of Washington Township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, August 17, 1835, a son of Robert and Jane Robinson. When he was an infant his parents moved to America, and lived in Canada two years, then returned to Ireland, where he remained sixteen years. June 15, 1853, he sailed from Liverpool for America in the ship, *Fidelia*, and landed in the city of New York, a penniless boy in a land of strangers. He obtained employment in a brass-finishing and gas-fitting establishment, where he worked a year and then went to Washington County, New York, where he was employed on a farm nine years. He then left New York and drifted to Ohio, and thence in 1861 to Wisconsin. He lived in Dane County, near Madison, until the fall of 1864, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1865 moved to the farm where he now lives, on section 13, Washington Township. He bought eighty acres of land, forty of which were under cultivation, and a small log cabin had been built. He has added to his first

purchase from time to time until he now owns 840 acres. The most of his land is seeded to grass, as he makes a specialty of stock-raising, having at times large numbers of both cattle and hogs. He also has some fine horses and colts, the most of them being of the Norman breed. Mr. Robinson has made his property by his own industry and good management. He is an honorable, upright man, and in all his dealings with business men wins their respect and confidence. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Dunlap, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but living in Washington County, New York, at the time of her marriage. They have six children—Hiram S., Charles H., John D., Minnie Maggie, Elizabeth and Ida. The latter died aged twelve years. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.



HENRY ARNETT, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is a native of Montgomery County, Virginia, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by strangers. He passed his early life on a farm, attending, when possible, the district school. In 1828 he came West, and lived in Illinois three years, and in the fall of 1831 went to St. Charles County, Missouri. He was married April 8, 1832, to Lucinda Wood, a native of St. Louis County, Missouri. In 1834 he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived a year, and then went to Des Moines County, and from there to Louisa County, where he lived two or three years. About 1838 he returned to Des Moines County, and subsequently to Calhoun County, Illinois, where he lived until the spring of 1855, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located in Middle Fork Township. In the spring of

1885 he retired from farm life and moved to Mt. Ayr. He has been an energetic, enterprising man, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served in different official capacities. To him and his wife have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living—William L., Margaret M., George W., Virginia, Emma C., Charles W. and Alice Carey. The deceased are—Elizabeth, Sarah C., Mary Ellen and Henry Augustus.



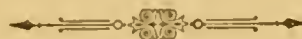
ABRAMHAM JOHNSON, one of the pioneers of Ringgold County, located in Roscoe Township in 1856. He was born in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, August 2, 1818, and when he was about seven years of age his parents, Robert and Anna Johnson, settled in Putnam County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and was there married, in 1839, to Lucinda Woods, a native of Kentucky, born in 1819. They lived in Putnam County ten years after their marriage, and then moved to Champaign County, Illinois, where they lived five years, and in 1854 moved to Iowa, and lived about eighteen months in Monroe County, moving thence to Ringgold County. He located on the farm where he now lives, on section 20, Riley Township, in 1862. His homestead contains ninety-five acres of choice land, and he also owns thirty acres of timber land in Missouri, near the State line. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had a family of eight children, of whom six are living—James, of Mt. Ayr; Mrs. Mary J. McClurg; John H., of Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah E. Draper; Jephtha S. and Mrs. Martha A. Bayless. William died in childhood, and Mrs. Kittie Ann Walter, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Johnson and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Re-

publican. Mr. Johnson's father died in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1837, and in 1849 his mother accompanied her sons, Adam and William, to Union County, Iowa, where she died in 1875. Mrs. Johnson's mother died when she was ten months old, and she was reared by an older sister, Mrs. Nancy Wass, of Indiana. Her father married a second time, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he spent the last days of his life.



JOHAN M. POOR, farmer, living on section 22, Rice Township, was born in Washington County, Indiana, August 4, 1836, the eldest child of Alvin and Julia A. Poor, who were among the pioneer settlers of Ringgold County. They came to this county in the year 1856, and settled in Clinton Township on a farm where they spent their last years. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are yet living. Their names are—John M., Isabella, Alvin M., Ann Maria, Daniel W., Clinton E., Susan E. and Wesley A. John M. was reared in Washington and Pike counties, Indiana, his parents locating in the latter county a few years previous to their coming to Ringgold County. In 1857 he returned to Indiana where he attended school, preparing himself for a teacher, which profession he followed in Indiana and Illinois, until his father's death which occurred in 1862, when he returned to Ringgold County to settle up his father's estate. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and although his regiment did not participate in many historic battles, their duty was arduous, as well as honorable, ridding the country from bushwhackers in Arkansas and Mississippi. Mr. Poor took part in the siege and capture of Mobile, and in the last campaign in Texas. He

received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, August 10, 1865. He returned to Ringgold County, April 11, 1867, when he was married to Miss Mary J. Baird, a daughter of Samuel Baird, one of the early settlers of Clinton Township where he still resides. Mrs. Poor was born in Putnam County, Indiana, October 12, 1849, and came with her parents to Ringgold County in 1855, where she has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Poor have six children living—Eugene W., Millie Belle, Mary Emma, Willie W., Elmer R. and Lura M. Orville, their fifth child, died aged one year. Mr. Poor followed farming in Clinton Township until 1875, when he commenced improving his present farm in Rice Township, having improved his 160 acres himself without any assistance. In politics Mr. Poor casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has served in several township offices efficiently and acceptably, and is at present township assessor. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.



DAVID CARLTON, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, residing on section 21, is a native of Ireland, born September 15, 1841. At the age of seven years he, in company with his parents, Daniel and Nancy (McArvy) Carlton, sailed from Belfast for America, landing at New Orleans, January 1, 1848, and after remaining there a short time went to Connecticut, and from that State removed to Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to the life of a farmer which he has always followed. He left Indiana for Illinois in 1863, remaining in the latter State until coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1871, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home. By his persevering energy and good management

he has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a fine farm containing 160 acres of cultivated land with good residence and farm buildings. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Lincoln Township, taking an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of the same, and during his residence here has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him, by his honorable and upright dealings. For his wife Mr. Carlton married Miss Florence Jackson, a daughter of William and Phœbe (Myers) Jackson, who were natives of Indiana. Mrs. Carlton was born May 4, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have two children—G. A., born August 2, 1872, and J. R., born August 7, 1884. In politics Mr. Carlton is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Carlton is a member of the Christian church. Their postoffice is at Clearfield.



S W. FITTRO, farmer, section 11, Athens Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 3, 1830, son of Samuel and Hannah (Webb) Fittro, the former a native of York County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children—Betsey, Joseph, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Catherine, Samuel, Rosilla and John. The family removed to Licking County about the year 1822, and were among the early settlers of that county. Mr. Fittro passed his early life assisting at farm work and attending the subscription schools in log school-houses. In 1842 the family removed to Louisa County, this State, where our subject lived until he reached his majority. He was married August 27, 1853, to Miss Bersey Ireland, born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and daughter of William and Catherine Ireland. In 1855 he came to Decatur County, locating three miles north of Leon, where he

resided three years, then sold and removed to section 25, where he lived until 1877; then sold and removed to Athens Township, where he purchased 400 acres of land, a portion of which is now included in the town plat of Kellerton, having, in 1879, sold eighty acres to one Perkins for town lots in the northern part of the town. His home farm contains 240 acres of land, well cultivated and well improved. He has a fine residence, one and a half stories high, 16 x 26 feet, with L, 24 x 26 feet, a commodious barn 32 x 44 feet, and an orchard of 300 trees and small fruits. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding. Mrs. Fittro died March 19, 1864, leaving one child—Alice. In October, 1864, he married Susan West, of Decatur County, who died in a few months. March 25, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Sarah McCartney, *nee* Burkett, widow of J. McCartney. She was born in Putnam County, Indiana. They have three children—Chester, Charles and Ernest. Mr. Fittro's farm adjoins the town plat of Kellerton, and is considered one of the most valuable farms in the Township. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Kellerton.



J OHN BEATY, residing at Goshen, Ringgold County, is a native of Ireland, born May 5, 1835, a son of John, Sr., and Sarah (Jenkins) Beaty, who were also natives of the same country. They immigrated to America when our subject was fifteen years old, sailing from Liverpool in 1850, and landing at New York. They at once proceeded to Ohio and there our subject lived until 1862 when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and several other engagements of minor importance during the two years he was in the service. He was honorably discharged at Washington,

when he returned to his old home in Ohio. He remained there but a short time, when he went to the State of Illinois, where he was married August 11, 1864, to Sarah A. Nelson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Susan N. (Reed) Nelson. They are the parents of five children—Alam N., born June 13, 1865; Steven E., born September 11, 1867; Anna B., born November 2, 1870; William J., born July 17, 1876, and Clyda J., born August 18, 1878. Since coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, Mr. Beaty has prospered in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of 480 acres of valuable land located on section 27 of Lincoln Township. He is now engaged in dealing in fine horses, two of his horses being imported and quite celebrated. Since coming he has served as school director, and held the office of postmaster. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.

ABRAHAM MOSIER, farmer, section 12, Lott's Creek Township, is one of the enterprising and successful pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 22, 1836. His parents were Christ and Ann (Winger) Mosier, were natives of France and reared a family of six children—Christ, Benjamin, Barbara, Ann, Abraham and Isaac. When he was five years of age his parents removed to the Far West, as it was then called, the Territory of Iowa. They settled in Lee County, and were among the first settlers of that county. Here, amid the wild surroundings of frontier life, Mr. Mosier was reared and educated, in the pioneer schools. He was married June 17, 1862, to Miss Emma Mackey, a native of Washington County,

Ohio. In 1863 he came to Ringgold County and settled in Riley Township on eighty acres of wild land, which he still owns. He has since added to the original purchase until he now owns 300 acres. He has a good two-story residence, erected in 1882, modern style and well furnished, an orchard consisting of three and a half acres, and a large native grove of maples. His farm is well watered and well adapted to grazing. He usually keeps about fifty head of cattle, besides horses and swine. Mrs. Mosier died March 19, 1881, leaving five children—John, Tilla Belle, Janey, Nellie and Lillie. Mr. Mosier is considered one of the leading men of his township. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church, and politically is a Greenbacker. Postoffice, Caledonia.

JOHN H. McELROY, residing on section 11, of Riley Township, Ringgold County, where he has a fine farm of 260 acres, is a native of County Down, Ireland, born January 31, 1846. In 1851 his parents immigrated to the United States with their four children, and settled in Union County, Ohio, where the father died a few years ago. The mother still lives in that county with two of her children, Margaret Ann and Samuel. Her children, Charles A., William, Susan and Esther Ann, are also residents of the same county. John H. McElroy passed his youth in Union County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he ran away from his home, being determined to fight for his adopted country, and in July, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Battle of the Cedars, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Decatur, Alabama, Overall's Creek, Kingston and Goldsboro, North Carolina.

He was honorably discharged at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 28, 1865, when he returned to his home in Union County, Ohio, remaining there till he came to Iowa, in 1869. After living in Ringgold County for three years, he settled on his present farm in Riley Township and commenced improving it in the fall of 1872, and has converted it from the naked prairie into one of the best farms in Riley Township. Mr. McElroy was married November 16, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Bonham, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 4, 1854, a daughter of Harvey Bonham, a resident of Ringgold County. They have two children living—Sanford H. and William H. A son, Charlie Blaine, died September 16, 1880, aged two years, and a daughter, Ivy L., died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. McElroy is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

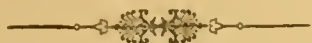
J T. BERNARD, lumber-dealer and proprietor of Redding Furniture Store, is a native of Prince Edward Island, where he was born February 28, 1832, son of Samuel and Isabella (Ross) Bernard, the father a native of the same island, and the mother of Scotland. He was educated on his native island and in 1850 the family removed to Iowa County, Wisconsin. Mr. Bernard was married December 31, 1857, to Miss Martha A. Darrough. He was engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing in stock until 1881, when he removed to Ringgold County and settled in Redding. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are the parents of one child, a son, William F. Bernard, who is engaged in business with his father. He was born May 31, 1860, and was educated in Wisconsin. He

came to Redding with his father. He was married in 1881 to Miss Annie Jones, of Sauk County, Wisconsin, daughter of J. M. Jones. They have two sons—James and Leroy. The firm of J. T. Bernard & Son was established in June, 1881, and they carry on an extensive business. They keep in stock a full line of all kinds of pine lumber, wire and paints. The furniture room is 20 x 50 feet, and they carry a large stock of furniture suitable for the cot of the laborer or the mansion of the rich—all of which is sold at reasonable prices. Politically they are Republicans and zealous Prohibitionists. They each have a fine residence.



J AMES A. MILLER, farmer, section 15, Monroe Township, was born in Essex County, England, July 18, 1826, son of James and Catherine Miller. He remained in England until he reached manhood, and in 1846 crossed the waters and located in Upper Canada, where he remained five years. He was married March 9, 1854, to Miss Hannah J. Wilson, born in Upper Canada, daughter of Hugh W. and Sarah Ann Wilson, who removed to Illinois in 1850. Mr. Miller resided in Putnam County until 1857, when he came to Iowa and located in Adair County. He was among the first settlers of that county. Here he improved eighty acres of wild land, and was in the employ of the Western Stage Company for a long time. He was considered an expert in the handling and care of horses. While in the employ of that company he passed through many hardships and dangers. In 1870 he came to Ringgold County, and settled in Monroe Township. His home farm contains 160 acres. He also owns eighty acres of improved land on section 8. He has a good residence, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and furnished in a manner

that shows the refinement of its occupants. He also has a good barn, crib, granary, out-buildings for stock, and feed lots. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has some as fine horses as can be found in the township. Everything about the farm shows the industry and thrift of its owner. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of five children—Charles H., Leonard J., Florence K., Ida A. and Sadie A. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are consistent and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Miller has by fair and honest dealing won the confidence of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as his bond. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.



JOHAN E. SCOTT, mayor of the city of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Noble County, Ohio, a son of Matthew and Susannah (Archibald) Scott. In 1866 his parents moved to Guthrie County, Iowa, and subsequently to Phillips County, Kansas, where the mother died, in 1883, and the father still lives. John E. Scott was reared on a farm, attending in his youth the district schools. When nineteen years old he began teaching, which he continued several years, and then entered the State University at Iowa City. In 1870 he went to Riley County, Kansas, and taught there until 1873. Then went to Macon County, Missouri, and in the fall of 1875 returned to Iowa City, and entered the law school, from which he graduated in 1876. Immediately after his graduation he located in Mt. Ayr, and formed a partnership with A. M. Cole, which was of short duration. He subsequently was connected with Morris & Allen, until 1878, when he bought the abstract books and business of Everett, and

has since given his attention to real estate, abstracts and loans in connection with law practice. In the spring of 1883 he was elected mayor of Mt. Ayr, and served a year, and in 1885 was again elected, and re-elected in 1886. He was married in June, 1879, to Miss Clementine Pierson, daughter of C. K. Pierson, of Ringgold County. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter.



COLMAN HOLLINGSWORTH, residing on section 28, Union Township, who has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for many years, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 23, 1837, a son of Abner and Nancy Hollingsworth who were born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania. The father still resides on the old homestead in Ohio. The mother is deceased. Of their seven children our subject was the fourth child. He was reared to a farm life, living in his native State till reaching maturity. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Missouri, and was a resident of Platte County, that State, at the time of Lincoln's nomination for President, in 1860, returning to Ohio in the fall of that year. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the assault upon the defenses of Vicksburg under General Sherman. He was at Haines' Bluff in December, 1862, and was at the taking of Arkansas Post, and also in the campaign culminating in the surrender of Vicksburg. He was in the second campaign against Jackson, Mississippi, this ending his active service. At this time he received a furlough on account of sickness and returned to his home. He was discharged in March, 1865, and now receives a pension. His two brothers, George M.

and La Fayette, both served in Ohio regiments during the war, the former in the Forty-third Ohio Infantry, and the latter a member of a cavalry company. His brother Hezron was not physically qualified for service, and remained with his parents. After the close of the war Mr. Hollingsworth came to Ringgold County, where he has since made his home, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres of choice land, where he makes his home. He was married in Ringgold County in February, 1867, to Miss Louisa Richards, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, a daughter of James Richards. Her parents were early settlers of Ringgold County, Iowa, coming to Union Township in 1857. Her mother died in May, 1872, and her father's death occurred January 8, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are the parents of five children all living at home — Minnie, Manford, Guy, Bessie and Abner. In former years Mr. Hollingsworth was a Democrat, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but in 1872 supported Horace Greeley, and now affiliates with the Greenback party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Banner Lodge, at Wirt.

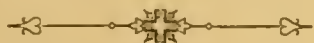
WILLIAM B. PENICK, one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers, and a breeder of fine cattle, residing in Tingley Township, is a native of Iowa, born in Wapello County, May 22, 1858, a son of W. C. and Martha A. (Thompson) Penick, the father engaged in the banking business at Chariton, Iowa. Of a family of six children born to his parents our subject was the third. He received good educational advantages in his youth in the schools of Chariton, and later attending the Northwestern University at

Evanston, Illinois, where he pursued his studies for four years. After leaving school he spent three years in his father's bank, at Chariton. He was united in marriage in November, 1881, to Miss Katie Waddell, of Mason City, West Virginia, and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, named Martha Lee. After leaving Chariton Mr. Penick settled on his present farm in Tingley Township, on section 36, where he has about 800 acres, all under fence and well improved. He raises and feeds about 400 hogs annually, and about the same number of cattle, being classed among the successful stock-raisers in his township. He has a large barn, and his sheds are both comfortable and commodious, and are a great protection for his cattle and hogs in time of a storm.



ABRAMHAM ROBERTS, one of the principal agriculturists of Liberty Township, residing on section 1, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 4, 1840, the youngest of a family of four children. His father, Thompson Roberts, was a farmer by occupation, which pursuit he followed till his death. He died when our subject was but seven years of age. The mother also died when our subject was a mere boy, leaving him an orphan at a very early age. After the death of his parents he was employed on the farm of John S. Webb, for whom he worked nine years, near Indianapolis, Indiana. In the spring of 1865 he came to Ringgold County, where he lived on rented land for four years. He then bought forty acres of his present farm, which was one of the first settled farms in this part of the county. He was united in marriage in March, 1871, to Miss Louisa J. McMullin, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Ringgold County.

They are the parents of six children—four sons and two daughters. Mr. Roberts brought with him to this county \$700, which he had saved from his own earnings, and this money he invested in a team, which he subsequently traded for his first forty acres. Here he followed farming a number of years, when he seeded his farm to grass, and turned his attention to raising stock. He is making a specialty of high-grade cattle and draught horses, being especially successful in the raising of horses. To his original purchase he has added from time to time till his farm now contains 230 acres of choice land, 160 acres being across the line in Monroe Township. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, a good frame barn and other farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock, and by his industry and good management has acquired a good competency for his declining years.



J. T. TODD, senior member of the general mercantile firm of J. T. and C. J. Todd, of Goshen, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver County, February 26, 1845, a son of Alexander and Julia Ann Todd, who were also natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits which he followed until 1879. In 1851 he left his birth-place with his parents, who settled in Scott County, Iowa, where he remained on the home farm for two years. At the age of fifteen he began farming in Scott County, which he followed till 1865, when he returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there till 1868, when he returned to Iowa, and located in Ringgold County, having since been a resident of the county, and becoming one of its leading and public-spirited citizens. He was the first postmaster of Goshen, which office he filled efficiently and satisfactorily. He

was married at Goshen in 1883 to Miss Anna McNeer. He built the first store in the town of Goshen, and in 1879 established his present mercantile business since which he has built up a good trade. Mr. Todd is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. 53, at Goshen. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.



JONATHAN LONG, living on section 1, Jefferson Township, was born in Noble County, Ohio, September 9, 1836, a son of Samuel Long, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and an early pioneer of Noble County, Ohio, now deceased. Our subject spent his youth in helping his father with the work on the farm, and his education was such as the log-cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. He has been twice married, his first marriage taking place June 17, 1858, with Miss Harriett Redd, a daughter of Peter Redd who was one of the early settlers of Guernsey County, Ohio, and to this union three children were born—Samuel, Dora and Mary. His first wife died in June, 1864, and in August, 1865, he was again married to Rachel Baxter, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, her father, John Baxter, being born in the same county. To this union have been born nine children—Frank E., John B., Nathaniel B., Sadie C., Carrie L., Anna V., Lizzie I., Charles W. and Alice C., all but Alice being born in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. Long came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, in January, 1880, and settled on his present farm in Jefferson Township in the spring of 1884. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 240 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. and Mrs. Long and their daughter, Sadie, are members of the United Presbyterian church.

The father of our subject emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in a very early day, making the entire journey with his wife and one child with one horse, he leading the horse on which his wife and child sat. The Indians were the principal inhabitants of Noble County at that time, and there they experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. At one time the father paid his last money, 50 cents, for a sack of corn which he took twenty miles to mill to be ground, while the mother and her children lived on parched corn and deer meat. Their nearest neighbor was five miles distant. Both parents are now deceased.



J W. ABARR, farmer, section 16, Clinton Township, is one of the old pioneers of the county, having been identified with its interests for more than thirty years. He was born in Murray County, Tennessee, October 1, 1816. His father, John B. Abarr, was a native of France, and served in the war of 1812. His mother, Rhoda (Wilson) Abarr, was a native of North Carolina. They were married in Murray County, and reared a family of five children, all sons—J. W., John B., Richard L., Bartley R. and D. C. When our subject was a few weeks old his parents removed to Gallatin County, in the then Territory of Illinois, being among the early pioneers of that county. They remained here four years, and then removed to White County, where the father died, in 1834. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending the subscription schools of that day. November 26, 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Smith, a native of White County, and daughter of Carter and Ruth (Dagley) Smith. In 1848 Mr. Abarr, with wife and two children, removed to Whiteside County, Illinois, where he resided until the

spring of 1856, when, with two brothers, B. R. and D. C., and their mother, he came to Iowa, arriving in Ringgold County, April 30, and settled upon his present farm. He had visited the place the year previous and purchased the farm from one Tom Lovell. There were forty acres of land, upon which a log cabin had been constructed. He entered 160 acres from the Government on section 16. He added to his farm from time to time, until at one time he owned 1,000 acres. He has sold and divided among his children, until his farm now consists of 400 acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable house, corn barn, 40 x 42 feet, sixteen-foot posts, the frame all of native timber. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Abarr are the parents of five children—John C., who served during the late war in the Forty-third Missouri; W. S.; Helen, now Mrs. G. W. Spence; Alice, now Mrs. J. R. Stevens; and Halley. Five children are deceased—Huston, the fourth child, died at the age of twenty years; Electa Ann, died at the age of three years; Solon G., died at the age of two years, and James H., died at the age of one year. During the late war Mr. Abarr enlisted in Company I, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. His two brothers, John B. and B. R., and a nephew, W. R. Abarr, were in the same regiment. Mrs. Abarr died August 31, 1885. Politically Mr. Abarr is a Republican. He voted for General Fremont in this county in 1856. Postoffice, Redding.



J ONATHAN PARKHURST, farmer, section 7, Benton Township, was born in Windsor County, Vermont, July 17, 1836, son of John and Hannah (Johnson) Parkhurst. He was the twelfth of thirteen children. He was reared a farmer, and

educated in the common schools of his native State. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Knox County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming seven years. From 1861 to 1864 he resided in Cleveland, Ohio. March 5, 1864, he was married to Miss Nancy Sendley, who was born in Buffalo, New York, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Clark) Sendley. Soon after marriage he returned to Knox County, and remained until 1867; then removed to Ringgold County, and settled on section 20, on the State road, where he resided three years. In 1870 he settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild condition. He has improved and cultivated his land, and everything about the place indicates thrift and industry. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, and an orchard of 150 bearing trees. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst are the parents of five children—Ettie Adella, Louise Rowena, Margaret Ellen, John Edwin and Clara Lovina. Politically Mr. Parkhurst affiliates with the Republican party. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County, Iowa.

DE WITT C. WOOD, a young and enterprising farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Warren County, Illinois, born near the village of Berwick, February 21, 1864, a son of Allen and Mary S. Wood. When he was two years of age his father died, and from that time until sixteen years old he made his home with his grandfather, Henry Wagoner. He was reared on a farm but received a common-school education, attending the schools of his district in the winter. When sixteen years old he started out to take care of himself and assist his mother, and rented a farm. He was successful and subsequently bought 100 acres, paying only part cash, however. After getting his land paid for he sold it and came to Iowa, and

for a time lived in Taylor County, moving thence to Ringgold County, and located on his present farm which he took in exchange for one in Taylor County. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the enterprising and successful young men of the township. He is unmarried, his mother and only sister, Maria E., making their home with him. His sister is an intelligent, cultured young lady, and is one of the successful teachers of Ringgold County.

B NEVILL, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 22, Lincoln Township, where he has eighty acres of fine land, is a native of England, born December 4, 1844, a son of John and Hannah (Bond) Nevill, who were also natives of England. April 7, 1852, they left their native country with their family, and landed at New York the following May, when they proceeded to Wisconsin, where they resided a number of years. Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm in Wisconsin, and has made farming the principal avocation of his life. He remained in Wisconsin until 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and was in the service three years. He was mustered out at Vicksburg August 9, 1863, receiving his final discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, when he returned to his home. In 1866 he came to Iowa and began working on the railroad, which he followed for four years when he rented a farm in Washington County, of this State, on which he resided three years. He then came to Ringgold County and has since followed agricultural pursuits on the farm where he now resides. For his wife he married Cynthia E. Pratt, a daughter of E. P. and Amanda (Roberts) Pratt. Mrs. Nevill is a native of Iowa,

born in Johnson County, January 28, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Nevill have six children—Lizzie E., Stella, John A., Mary, Lelia and Boyd B. Mr. Nevill, since coming to Lincoln Township, has filled the offices of township clerk and trustee, and has served as treasurer of the School Board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Greenback party. He is a comrade of Edd Ottier Post, No. 290, G. A. R., of Clearfield, Iowa.



FRANK McGUGIN is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born near Hickory, July 24, 1843, the fourth in a family of six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Campbell) McGugin. In March, 1846, the parents settled in Knox County, Ohio, where they are still living, on the old homestead. Frank McGugin passed his youth on the farm in Knox County, Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and spent the first two years of his term of service in Virginia. In 1863 he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, Ninth Army Corps, and in October of the same year to the Army of the Mississippi, in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in which he served till the close of the war. He took part in twenty-eight engagements, including the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain. He was captured by the enemy at the battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was imprisoned at Andersonville, and after being incarcerated two months and two days in that Southern prison pen he made his escape. He had to walk some 300 miles be-

fore reaching the Union lines, taking him nine days and nights, and during this time his principal food was raw potatoes, having but one meal, which was given him by an old colored man. On reaching the Union lines he was almost naked, and scarcely able to stand, and he was granted a furlough of thirty days. He rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, when he was made First Lieutenant, and later promoted to Captain of his company, which position he held till mustered out, August 4, 1865. He then returned to Knox County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Melissa Critchfield, and to them have been born two sons and one daughter—Daniel E., Clifford N. and Stella M. After his marriage Mr. McGugin settled on a farm in Knox County, where, in connection with his farming pursuits, he carried on a flour-mill for several years. In the fall of 1872 he came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm on section 12, Tingley Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits, his farm containing 160 acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land. Mr. and Mrs. McGugin are members of the Christian church, of which he is at present serving as deacon and trustee.



JOSEPH L. MCPHERSON, section 8, Tingley Township, is one of the leading farmers of Ringgold County. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1850, the only son of Hugh H. and Rebecca (Jenkins) McPherson, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Maryland. His mother died when he was seven days old, and when he was eleven years old his father married again. When he was seventeen his father died, and he began the battle of life alone. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the

spring of 1876, and the following summer was employed on a farm by the month. He then engaged in farming for himself, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, well improved, with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. McPherson was married in the spring of 1882 to Miss Ella Kirkham, of Monroe County, Iowa. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, residing on section 16, Rice Township, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, February 17, 1849. His parents, William and Sarah (Louder) Anderson, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married, and there their seven eldest children were born—Mrs. Rhoda Stanford, a widow, now living in Decatur County, Iowa; John Calvin and Isaac B., living in Henry County, Indiana; Joel M. and Mrs. Mary A. Dunn, residents of Reno County, Kansas; Solomon S. was a member of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and died during the war, aged nineteen years; and William S., the subject of this sketch. Their daughter, Mrs. Sarah Iren Deck, was born in Decatur County, Iowa, and is now living in Reno County, Kansas. In 1851 the parents removed with their family from North Carolina to Henry County, Indiana, where they resided till 1859. They then settled in Woodland, Decatur County, Iowa, and two and a half years later came to Ringgold County, and settled on a farm in Eden Township, where they have since made their home. William S. Anderson, our subject, grew to manhood in Ringgold County, being about thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to this county. He was married in Woodland Township, Decatur County, December 4, 1870, to Miss Ellen Frazer,

who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, June 15, 1853. Her parents settled in Henry County, Indiana, in 1868, and in 1870 moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where the mother died, March 10, 1876, aged fifty-one years. In 1884 the father of Mrs. Anderson, Stanly Frazer, moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he now lives. Mrs. Anderson was the eldest in a family of six children. Her eldest sister, Sarah, is her father's housekeeper; Mary M., a teacher, also lives with her father; James E. died in early childhood; Amanda is the wife of John L. Coaltrane; and Nannie. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children—Charles C., born September 5, 1871, and Edward L., born October 10, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson lived on a farm in Decatur County, Iowa, until 1875, when they moved to Reno County, Kansas, remaining there five years. In the fall of 1880 they returned to Decatur County, and the following spring came to Ringgold County, and settled on their present farm on section 16, Rice Township, which contains forty-five acres of good land, this farm being one of the first settled in the township. Besides his home farm Mr. Anderson owns eighty acres of valuable land, which is located a half-mile from the homestead. In politics Mr. Anderson casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ROBERT CAMPBELL, a leading farmer of Ringgold County, is a native of Indiana, born in Madison County, June 12, 1842, a son of John and Susan (Williamson) Campbell, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Maryland. In the fall of 1856 his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Ringgold County, buying a tract of land on section 10, Wash

ington Township. The father died in 1881, and the mother is still living. They had a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living, our subject being the fourth. He was reared a farmer, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served until August, 1865. He was captured near Helena, Arkansas, when on a scouting expedition, and was held a prisoner from March till September, when he was paroled and sent to St. Louis, and a month later was exchanged and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee. At Selma, Alabama, he received a gun-shot wound through the thigh, which disabled him for a time. After his discharge he returned to his father's farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and after his marriage settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of choice land. He was married in 1869 to Sarah A. Mumford, who died in April, 1883, leaving one daughter—Estella M. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican.

Sadie and Ida. Two are deceased, the eldest, Ella, and the third, May. They are members of the United Presbyterian church, at Eugene.

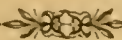


JAMES W. GLENDENNING, farmer, section 22, Middle Fork Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, May 2, 1842, son of James and Elizabeth Glendenning, natives of Tennessee. He was the fifth of a family of nine children. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Audrain County, Missouri, where they remained several years, then went to Galloway County, thence to Gentry County, locating near Lott's Grove. In the spring of 1861 they came to Ringgold County. Our subject was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. In March, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. This regiment was in most of the principal engagements in Missouri and Arkansas. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned home. He was married October 4, 1866, to Miss Delilah Jarvis, formerly of Ohio, daughter of Phillip and Mary Jarvis. In 1867 he located in Rice Township, and two years later purchased his present farm, which at that time consisted of 160 acres of wild land. He has added to and improved it, until he now has 200 acres of as good land as can be found in the township. He has a fine two-story residence erected in 1883, main part, 14 x 30 feet, with L, 14 x 16 feet, with a porch eight feet. The house is built in modern style, well furnished, and is one of the best buildings in the township. He is engaged principally in stock-



ANDREW STEVENSON, section 17, Tingley Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born October 5, 1840, a son of John and Margaret (Henderson) Stevenson. In 1862 he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company A, Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865. He was married in April, 1864, to Mary C. Gilbert, of Licking County, Ohio. After his return from the war he engaged in farming until 1868, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on his present farm, which contains 200 acres of choice land. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have five children—Byron, Margaret, Elizabeth,

raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Glendenning are the parents of six children—William, Mary, Clara Belle, Ella, Sadie and Verdue. Gretta is deceased. Mr. Glendenning is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically affiliates with the Republican party. He is very highly respected in the community where he is known, and is one of the leading men in his township. Postoffice, Ingart.



WILLIAM CASNER, one of the active and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Jefferson Township, and an old pioneer of Ringgold County, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1819. His father, John Casner, was a native of Maryland. In early life he followed the shoemaker's trade, but his later years he spent in farming. William Casner received his education in the log-cabin school-houses of his neighborhood, which he attended while not helping with the work of the farm. In 1828 he went with his parents to Noble (then Monroe) County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He then began dealing in lumber, and was engaged in the lumber trade twelve or fifteen years, in that State. He was married August 24, 1844, to Miss Margaret A. Keller, a daughter of John Keller, deceased. Of eleven children born to this union, only five survive—Mary A., Christiann, Jane, Susannah and Charles, all married but the latter. Mr. Casner went overland to California in 1852, where he mined for two years, returning to Ohio in 1854. In the fall of 1855 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and entered over 700 acres of wild land, most of which was located in Jefferson Township. He brought his family here in the spring of 1856, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his

home, located on section 15, Jefferson Township, on which he has made all the improvements, and brought his land under fine cultivation. Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was built on his land near his house, in 1858. This was a frame structure, 22 x 28 feet, and was the first church built in the county. Mr. Casner has now 200 acres of valuable land, and is at present devoting his time principally to raising stock. He has held several offices since coming to the township, having been justice of the peace three terms, and has served as trustee, school director and school treasurer. Mrs. Casner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Casner was a soldier in the late civil war. He was a member of Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, and others. He served two years and seven months, when he was discharged for disability. He has never fully recovered from the effect of his army experience, and now draws a pension from the Government.



IRENEUS MILLSAP, farmer, section 18, Clinton Township, is one of the early settlers who has been identified with the interests of the county for thirty years. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, December 29, 1837. His parents were Bela and Jane (Bunch) Millsap, natives of North Carolina. They reared a family of seven children—G. A., Nancy Ann, Jane, William, Sophronia, F. A. and Irenus. Mr. Millsap was reared a farmer and was educated in the common schools. In 1856 the family came by team to Madison County, Iowa, where they spent the winter, and the following spring came to Ringgold County, locating on section 12, Benton Township, on wild land the father had entered from the Government. Mr. Millsap was mar-

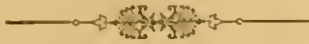
ried May 21, 1861, to Miss Mary C. Dennis, a native of New Jersey. When twelve years of age she came with her parents, William S. and Nancy (McLean) Dennis, to Taylor County, Iowa. Mr. Millsap settled upon his present farm in 1875, which was then in a wild state. His farm contains ninety-eight acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, and orchard and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Millsap are the parents of eight children—Nancy J., Elma Alice, Ulysses A., Emma E., Silas W., Angie May, Sidney C. and Nora Belle. Mr. Millsap is politically a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since seven years of age. Postoffice, Mormontown.



JOHAN A. LESAN, an active and successful farmer of Liberty Township, residing on section 36, is a native of Maine, born near Bangor, July 10, 1832. When he was seven years of age his parents, Charles I. and Mehitabel S. (Pratt) Lesan, removed to the city of Bangor, where the father followed the mercantile business. John A. Lesan was reared in Bangor, receiving his education in the schools of that city. He left school when sixteen years old, and followed the sea from that age till he attained the age of twenty years, coasting from the Bay of Bangor as far as Florida. He then accompanied his father to Stark County, Illinois, his mother having died some years previous, and in that county he was married, in the year 1859, to Miss Maggie Coon, a native of Canada. They are the parents of two daughters—Hattie M. and Nellie B. Mr. Lesan left Stark County in 1860, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, purchasing at that time eighty acres of open prairie land,

on which he erected a small log house, 14 x 16 feet, and began improving his farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the defense of his country, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was immediately sent to Missouri, thence down the Mississippi River. He took part in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, and the taking of Mobile. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, when he returned to his farm in Liberty Township, Ringgold County, where he has met with excellent success in his farming and stock-raising. He has added to his original eighty acres by subsequent purchases till his home farm contains 180 acres of choice land, besides which he owns 100 acres of pasture land located in Poe Township. He is still devoting his attention to stock-raising, and has on his farm at present sixty head of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and some fine specimens of Norman horses. Mr. Lesan was elected justice of the peace of Liberty Township in 1862, which office he resigned to enlist in the defense of his country. Soon after his return from the army he was elected trustee of Liberty Township, and a member of the Board of Supervisors under the old law, which position he filled until he was elected sheriff of Ringgold County, in 1868, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1869, serving in that capacity for two years. He also held the office of postmaster at Mt. Ayr for two years, until 1871. In that year he returned to his farm, and soon after was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and during his term of office he has never had a case of his appealed to the higher courts, but he has had his decision sustained. Mr. Lesan is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty

years, and has held many of the offices of his church, such as class-leader, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is one of the respected citizens of Liberty Township, having by his honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who know him.



HENRY H. ROSS was born in Livingston County, Missouri, near Chillicothe, August 11, 1840, the eldest son of Thomas and Martha (McMillan) Ross, who are of Scotch descent, the father born in Ohio and the mother in Kentucky. The mother of our subject went to Illinois when seventeen years of age, where she was married, and soon after went with her husband to Missouri where he followed the teacher's profession. In 1849 they moved to Wapello County, Iowa, and the year 1859, came to Ringgold County, where the father followed his profession, being among the first school-teachers of Mount Ayr. He is still living in Ringgold County. The parents of our subject had a family of thirteen children, of whom only five—four sons and one daughter—survive. Henry H. Ross passed his youth in Wapello County, Iowa, where he attended the district schools. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1859, and attended school at Osceola till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in the Western department. He was captured at the battle of Pea Ridge, but was soon after exchanged. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, atavenport, Iowa, after serving his country faithfully for four years. He then returned to Mt. Ayr, where he taught school for thirty-six months. In 1867 he was elected county superintendent of schools. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Doze, daughter of Peter Doze, one of the

early settlers of Ringgold County. They have two children living—Minnie and Eunice McClintock. Mr. Ross was elected county surveyor, and served as such four years. In 1879 he was elected to the same office, holding the position the four years following. He was elected county auditor in the fall of 1885, which office he still holds, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Ross is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



WILLIAM H. HAVILAND, a representative of one of the oldest families of Washington Township, was born on the old homestead in Washington Township, Ringgold County, Iowa, July 6, 1862. His father, William A. Haviland, was a native of Canada. He came to Illinois when a young man, and was married in that State to Mary J. Skidmore. He subsequently came to Ringgold County, Iowa, with his family, which then consisted of his wife and two children, when he settled on a farm which is still occupied by our subject. The farm then contained 160 acres of raw prairie land, entirely unimproved. The father being a carpenter, immediately erected a small log house for his family, and began improving his farm, but later in life resumed working at his trade. He was an industrious citizen, and was one of the most respected men in Washington Township, where he resided so many years. He died August 27, 1885, leaving a wife and three children—Elzina, wife of R. A. Spence, of Mt. Ayr; John A., and William H., our subject. The mother is now in her sixty-second year, and is making her home with our subject, on the old homestead. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity. At his death he left a well-cultivated farm, containing 150 acres, which was purchased by our subject, he

having bought the interests of the other heirs. William H. Haviland was married February 19, 1882, to Miss Tillie Yachack, who was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, a daughter of Wentzal Yachack, a Bohemian by birth. They are the parents of two children—Ethel V. and Vella I. Mr. Haviland is classed among the successful stock-raisers in his neighborhood, being principally engaged in raising cattle and hogs.



DAVID PRESTON, a successful farmer of Liberty Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born near Monongahela City, January 3, 1833, his parents, Bernard and Margaret (Williams) Preston, being natives of the same county, the mother dying in Washington County in 1852. Of a family of ten children born to them seven still survive, our subject, David Preston, being the fifth child. He passed his youth on the home farm, remaining in his native county until the spring of 1856, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on sections 30 and 31, Liberty Township, where he began to improve the land which at that time was raw, unbroken prairie. His first house was built of logs, with a clapboard roof, its size being 16 x 17 feet. Mr. Preston was married in 1862 to Miss Ann Eliza Lorimer, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Madison County, Iowa. She died in August, 1881, leaving three children—Jessie M., wife of Brown Thompson; E. K. and Nellie. Mr. Preston was again married in April, 1884, to Miss Anna Wirt, who was also a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph Wirt, of Ringgold County. In February, 1859, Mr. Preston was appointed sheriff of Ringgold County to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Allison. After holding the office of sher-

iff for one year Mr. Preston went to Colorado where he was successfully engaged in mining gold. Two years later he returned to Ringgold County and has since been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, his cattle and horses being of a high grade. His farm is mostly seeded to grass. His rude log house has given place to his present commodious residence, the old clapboard roof of the former being now on the roof of his barn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Preston are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected citizens of Liberty Township. Bernard Preston came to Ringgold County about six months after his son, David Preston, settled here, and died in Liberty Township in 1873.



JONATHAN STUCK, farmer, section 4, Lott's Creek Township, is among the leading agriculturists and old pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1828, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Stuck. He was the third of four children, and was reared a farmer. At the age of fourteen years he learned the tailor's trade, and followed that occupation four years. He then removed to Lucas County, Ohio, where he resided three years, thence to Seneca County, Ohio. In 1852 he was married to Miss Anna Paine, and their two children were Henry and Franklin. In 1855 Mr. Stuck removed to Missouri, where Mrs. Stuck died the same year. July 14, 1855, he came to Ringgold County and entered 160 acres of land from the Government at \$1.25 per acre. His first residence was a log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, with puncheon floor. He has since added to his farm until he owns 349 acres, and his farm is known to be one of the best in the township. He has a good, one-and-a-half-story residence, modern style and well furnished, sur-

rounded with shade and ornamental trees, out-buildings for stock, an orchard, and everything about the place indicates the thrift of the proprietor. In 1857 Mr. Stuck married Miss Mary Hollister, a native of Greene County, Indiana, and they have eleven children—Elizabeth, Mary Ann, John, Jacob Lincoln, James Manuel, Lucinda, Peter, Daniel, Charlie, Martha and Joseph. Mr. Stuck came to Ringgold County with very little means, but by industry and good management he has acquired a large property. Postoffice, Caledonia.

CHRISTIAN WALTERS, one of the pioneers of Union Township, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Ringgold County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 29, 1831, the ninth child of Conrad and Susan (Coffman) Walters, who were born and reared in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and after their marriage settled in Ohio. After the mother's death the father was again married, and by his second wife had a family of eight children. Eleven children were born to his first wife, who was the mother of our subject. He passed his boyhood on the home farm, remaining with his parents till seventeen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's and carriage-maker's trade, which he followed for several years, being engaged in business for himself part of the time. In 1857 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and bought at school-land sales six eighty-acre lots located in Union, Monroe and Tingley Townships, and commenced improving part of his land. In the spring of 1859 he disposed of these lands at an advance on the purchase price, leaving himself 160 acres on section 23, Union Township, a part of his present homestead. He had at this time about \$1,500 with which to make

improvements on his land, and immediately began to build a house, which he afterward rented. He became a contractor and builder, and erected, by contract, sixteen school-houses, fourteen in Ringgold County and two in Decatur County. In 1864, wishing for a change and new enterprises, Mr. Walters went overland to California as builder and freighter, and was engaged in contract work in that State for two years, returning to this county in 1866, by the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. He was married in Crawford County, Ohio, December 5, 1867, to Miss Margaret Dickson, who was born in that county in 1842, a daughter of George and Agnes Dickson, and a sister of John and George Dickson, of Union Township, this county. Of the nine children born to this union, seven are living—Agnes, Charles, Leona, Jap, Cary, Ollie and Bert. Two children died in infancy. In 1876 Mr. Walters brought his family to Mt. Ayr, where he lived four years, improving a farm near that city. He owned 100 acres adjoining that place and 320 acres one and a half miles distant, improving both of these farms, where he built good houses, and also erected a fine residence in Mt. Ayr. He subsequently disposed of to advantage his property at and near Mt. Ayr. Mr. Walters came to Ringgold County a poor man, the little capital he had being mainly borrowed; but industry and energy combined with good business qualifications and a determination to succeed have enabled him to win, and he is now numbered among Ringgold County's wealthiest men. He has led an active business life, which failing health alone has now in a great measure compelled him to relinquish, yet he is and has been for many years successfully engaged in stock-raising, and in the past years he was extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock—his horses West and his cattle and hogs to the Eastern

markets. His real estate now amounts to about 1,450 acres, his home farm containing 1,200 acres of finely-improved land. In his political views Mr. Walters is a Democrat. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Grand River, Decatur County, Iowa. Mrs. Walter's father died at the residence of our subject in 1880, while here on a visit.



WILLIAM LUCAS, one of the first settlers of Union Township, settled on section 6, in August, 1855. He entered over 1,000 acres of land, giving to each of his children 120 acres of prairie, and twenty acres of timber land. He has been a hard-working man, and has assisted materially in the development of his township. Mr. Lucas was born in Maryland, but when seven years of age was taken to Ohio, where he was reared. He married Margaret Carson, and to them were born eleven children, seven of whom came to Iowa with the parents, and one was born in Ringgold County. These are—Elizabeth, Emeline, Sarah, Margaret (deceased), William L., Elreta, Oscar and Byron. Mr. Lucas died February 2, 1876, aged seventy-six years. His widow survives him, and is still a resident of Ringgold County.



EPHRAIM H. LONGACRE, section 4, Riley Township, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, July 11, 1851, a son of Daniel and Octavia Longacre. In 1866 his parents moved to Iowa and located on section 3, Riley Township, Ringgold County, on the farm now owned by M. Benedict. In 1874 they moved to Decatur County, and settled near Van Wert, where the father died in 1882, and the mother still lives. Their family consisted of four chil-

dren—Fanny, deceased; Ephraim H., Mrs. Jane Cook and Mrs. Susan Elvira Benedict. Ephraim H. Longacre left the home roof when nineteen years of age, and has since been acting for himself and adding to his material prosperity year by year. He is a young man of good habits and fine business ability and is considered one of Riley Township's most substantial citizens. He owns 420 acres of valuable land, all but twenty acres being under cultivation. His homestead is one of the best in Ringgold County, and contains eighty acres of choice land. Mr. Longacre was married April 3, 1876, to Miss A. S. Foster, who was born in 1856, a daughter of Andrew Foster. They have six children—Merritt, Grace, Daniel W., Walter, Eveline and Ray. In politics Mr. Longacre affiliates with the Republican party.



JH. BEESON, farmer, section 19, Clinton Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 28, 1829. His parents were Jesse and Mary (Woodhouse) Beeson, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They reared three children—J. H., Margaret and Lucinda. When J. H. was five years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father by death. During his early life he worked on a farm and attended the common schools. He was married March 28, 1850, to Miss Eliza Ann Wertz, born in Darke County, Ohio, and reared in Miami County, daughter of John and Catharine (Bartmass) Wertz. A short time after his marriage he removed to Cass County, Indiana, where he remained three years; then removed to Fulton County where he resided until 1858; then came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm. He came by teams, and was on the road

seven weeks. In 1860 he built a log cabin on his land, 16 x 18 feet. In 1877 he built the house he now occupies. It is in modern style and well furnished. He has a good barn, 24 x 32 feet, native groves, a good orchard, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have six children—William Perry, Sarah Emeline, Mary Adaline, Francis Marion, Joseph Asbury and Ora Alice. They have fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Beeson has served as township trustee and member of the School Board. Politically he is a Republican. He started in life without means, but by industry, economy and good management he has acquired a good property. Postoffice, Mormontown.



WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, one of the enterprising farmers of Liberty Township, residing on section 22, is a native of Ireland, born near Colerain, March 16, 1830, a son of Alexander and Jane (Crow) Campbell, who were both natives of Scotland. Our subject remained in his native country till nineteen years of age, when he embarked on a sailing vessel at Liverpool, England, and after a stormy voyage of three weeks landed at New York. He proceeded at once to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents resided, they having come to America some four years before. William A. Campbell found employment in a chemical factory in that city, where he was engaged in the manufacture of acids for seven years. He was married in 1850 to Miss Mary A. Sample, a native of Ireland, but at the time of her marriage living in Philadelphia. They are the parents of eight children—Ella H., wife of James Brownlee, now living in Texas; Hessie J., married Robert N. Wilson, now living in Kansas; Alexander, mining in Montana, near Helena; James S., in Dakota; Victoria S., wife of A. B. Her-

rion, of Ringgold County, Iowa; Sarah L., a teacher, and Joseph D. and Ollie, living at home. In August, 1856, Mr. Campbell removed with his family to Monroe County, Indiana, where he bought a farm, and a steam flour and saw-mill, and there followed farming and milling until the fall of 1874, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating on section 16, Liberty Township, where he remained till 1882. He then settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which he has converted from raw prairie land into a well cultivated farm, and has a neat and substantial residence, and good farm buildings. In connection with his general farming he is raising cattle and horses, the latter being of the Norman breed. Although Mr. Campbell has met with heavy losses through life—he having had his fine residence and mill in Indiana destroyed by fire, by which he lost some \$12,000, and at another time losing \$3,000 by going security for a party—he has by his persevering energy and untiring industry accumulated a competency for his declining years, and by his strict and honorable dealings has gained the confidence and good will of all who know him. Mr. Campbell has been elected to fill township offices but has refused to qualify. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he served as elder while living in Indiana.



ANDREW J. HESS, proprietor of the Ohio House, Wirt, Iowa, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born September 4, 1832, a son of Joseph and Mary (Black) Hess, natives of Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of twelve children, ten of whom are living. He was reared in Knox County, and was there married in his twentieth year, to Miss Margaret Nyhart. After his marriage he settled on a farm in

Ohio, living there until the summer of 1865, when he removed to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on section 16, Union Township. In 1884 he left the farm and removed to Wirt, and has since given his attention to the hotel and livery business. He has been successful in his business transactions, and although a poor man when he came to Iowa, now has a competency for his declining years. He has held several offices of trust in the township. He was appointed postmaster at Union Hill under Johnson's administration and held the position seven years. He has served as justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.



GEORGE LILES, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Union Township, living on section 3, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 21, 1828, a son of Lemuel and Hannah Liles, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. They moved with their family to Ohio in an early day, where both died, the mother in 1852, and the father in 1875, in his ninety-seventh year. They were the parents of fourteen children—ten sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the ninth child. Thirteen of the children grew to maturity, and at present seven are yet living. George Liles was reared on a farm and early in life inured to toil. He grew to manhood in Logan County, Ohio, and was there married July 13, 1854, to Miss Hannah Cooper, a native of Hardin County, Ohio, born December 4, 1835, a daughter of William and Sarah Cooper. To Mr. and Mrs. Liles have been born thirteen children, of whom eight are living—Joseph G., at home; Aramintia, wife of Samuel Donovan of Union Township; Lemuel, at home; Ruth, wife of William Dickson of

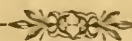
Union Township; Julia, John, Emma Agnes and Birt, living at home. Four died in infancy, and one son, Franz Sigle, died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Liles resided in Hardin County, Ohio, one year after his marriage, and in the fall of 1855 located in Davis County, Iowa, where he followed farming and coal mining for several years. In January, 1865, he visited Ringgold County, when he purchased 160 acres of John Paine, who had built a small cabin on the farm and opened twenty acres, and the same spring brought his family to their new home, where they have since resided. Mr. Liles made his first money in Ohio, in cutting hoop poles, stave bolts, etc. When he reached Davis County, he had but \$240 in cash and a team. There he bought a farm of 120 acres for \$1,000, making his payments principally with the money he earned at coal-mining, and by his industrious habits and strict economy he has acquired from small beginnings a good property and is now the owner of a good home; and by his honorable and industrious life he has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Liles has never allowed unfavorable weather to interrupt the usual farm operations, believing that seed time and harvest are promised, and he has never failed to merit and receive fair returns for labor. In politics Mr. Liles is a Republican. In his religious faith he believes in the doctrine of the United Brethren denomination. Mrs. Liles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



WILLIAM H. BARNES, one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Riley Township, residing on section 10, was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 11, 1841, a son of Benjamin and Cornelia (Boynton) Barnes, the father born and reared in Delaware, and the

mother a native of Vermont, but reared in New York State. The father died in Marion County, Ohio, June 6, 1840, aged fifty-four years. He left three children—Lydia, now living in Indianola, Iowa, married George W. Longaker, who enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and died in the service of his country; William H., the subject of this sketch, and Benjamin O., who enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and died at Rock Island, Illinois. Our subject was reared in his native county. His father dying when he was only eight years old, he was in early life thrown on his own resources, his youth being spent in toil. Receiving fair educational advantages, he made the most of his opportunities, and became a well-informed man. In 1861 he came to Iowa, locating in Decatur County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining there till May 22, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was with his regiment at Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois, guarding rebel prisoners. During the last year of the war Mr. Barnes was active in recruiting his company, and on its organization he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was honorably discharged, October 20, 1865, when he returned to Decatur County, Iowa. Desiring to better educate himself, he entered Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, in 1865, attending that institution four years. In 1868 his mother and stepfather, Harvey Bonham, who had come West with him, moved to his farm in Riley Township, living there some nine years. After leaving college Mr. Barnes followed the teacher's profession, in which he was very successful. Mr. Barnes bought 100 acres of his present property in 1865, although he did not locate there till the year 1868. This property is known by old settlers as the Riley farm, having been at one time the home of Robert H. Riley, the pioneer set-

tlar of the township, and in whose honor, at the suggestion of Mr. Barnes, the township, when organized, was named. Mr. Barnes has added to his original purchase, 160 acres, and has made it one of the best farms in his neighborhood, where he is still engaged in farming. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage, November 13, 1884, to Miss Maggie A. Sinco, born in Decatur County, Iowa, November 2, 1854, a daughter of Henry and Jane Sinco, of whom her father is now deceased. Her mother now lives at Kellerton. They have one child—Virgin, born October 16, 1885. In politics Mr. Barnes is identified with the Republican party. He has held the office of township clerk since the township was organized, with the exception of perhaps three years, and all the time has been secretary of the School Board. He has served three years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and has twice been elected assessor.



W D. THRIFT, section 2, Grant Township, was born in North Carolina, October 29, 1825, a son of David and Lydia Thrift. In 1845 he left his native State and went to Indiana, and from there came to Iowa, and lived a year in Appanoose County. In 1852 he moved to Lucas County and worked at the blacksmith's trade three years, in Chariton, and in 1855 located on the farm where he now lives, in Ringgold County. His farm contains 100 acres of valuable land, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Thrift was married in Iowa to Sarah Dodd, a native of Virginia, born in 1832, daughter of Reed and Arena Dodd. They have had six children—A. J. (deceased), Eli, L. L., Martha, Mary and Sophronia. August 9, 1862, Mr. Thrift enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-ninth

Iowa Infantry, and served one year. He is a member of James Conway Post, No. 285, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health.



JAMES BEARD was born in Brown County, Ohio, in Higginsport, on the banks of the Ohio River, December 20, 1844, the eldest son of Daniel and Catherine Beard, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father of our subject moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1809, he being then six years of age, and in that State he grew to manhood and learned the cooper's trade. He was married to Catherine Richardson, and to them were born seven children—two sons and five daughters. The family subsequently removed to Indiana, where the father died, in March, 1859. After his death, in 1869, the mother and her children came to Ringgold County, Iowa. The mother is still living, and is now making her home in California. James Beard lived in his native county till about nine years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the service of his country at the age of sixteen years, being a member of Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Island No. 10, New Madrid and Fort Pillow, and from there went to Memphis, thence up White River, where he took part in other engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Helena, receiving a fracture of the bone in his left thigh, which disabled him for seven months. He rejoined his regiment the following October, and in March following was taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, when he was sent

to Tyler, Texas, where he was placed in the stockade, remaining there till August 15, when he made his escape. He traveled northward through Texas and Arkansas, but was recaptured after seventeen days' hard traveling, his principal food during this time being raw corn. He was taken back to Tyler, Texas, where he was kept prisoner until February, 1865, when he was exchanged. He then went to New Orleans, where he received a furlough for thirty days. He was mustered out with his regiment at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1865, after serving four years. He then returned to Parke County, Indiana, where he remained until 1869. He was married in 1866 to Miss Aurelia J. Ogden, of Parke County, Indiana. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1869, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Beard was elected sheriff of Ringgold County in the fall of 1883, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1885, which position he still holds to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Beard is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are the parents of six children—two sons and four daughters.



GEORGE R. STEPHENS, owner and editor of the *Ringgold County Record*, was born in Paulding County, Ohio, December 21, 1853. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1858, settling in Linn County, and moved from there to Wapello County. His father died in 1864, having seen hard service at the front for "Uncle Sam." The subject of our sketch, therefore, got an early acquaintance with the stern realities of life. He spent about seven years working for farmers in his neighborhood, and securing a common-



*Very Truly Yours,
Geo. Stephens*

PROPRIETOR OF
THE RINCOLD RECORD
MT. AGE, IOWA

school education, after which he taught school about four years. In 1873 he came to Ringgold County. In 1876 he purchased a half interest in the *Ringgold Record*, the Republican newspaper of the county. In about a year his partner expressed a willingness to buy or sell. Mr. Stephens concluded to buy. He has remained in this business ever since. He started without a dollar, and has made his way entirely unaided. He has evinced that kind of perseverance that never fails to win success. The *Record*, under his administration, has grown from a poorly-printed little sheet, with a very poor outfit indeed, to the dignity of a fine-looking paper, occupying a two-story brick building of its own. Mr. Stephens was married in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1876, to Miss Adelia Morse, and they have one child.



JAMES M. SIMPSON, section 17, Jefferson Township, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, December 26, 1832, his father, John Simpson, being a native of Montgomery County, Virginia, and was a miller by trade. The father was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812. The grandfather of our subject, Allen Simpson, was a Captain during the war of the Revolution and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. Our subject passed his boyhood days on a farm in Fountain County, Indiana, to which county his parents removed in 1836, his mother dying there the same year. His father died in 1844, after which he lived with a farmer, named John Starns. His education was received in the schools of Fountain County, he attending the log-cabin subscription schools, and in 1842 began attending the free schools which were organized there about that time. He began teaching school at the age of sixteen years, and taught till he had bought his

time for which he paid \$150, receiving \$12 a month. He then attended school at Bloomingdale, Indiana, where he was a fellow student with Hon. Joe Cannon, Congressman for Illinois, after which he taught a select school in Montgomery, Indiana. He went to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1853, and taught a subscription school on Buffalo Prairie until March, 1854, and while there he saw the first train that reached the Mississippi River. He then went to Oberlin College, Ohio, and while there was taken sick. On recovering his health he taught in his former school for a time. In August, 1855, he went over part of Iowa on foot, and while on this tramp, was overtaken by General Crocker who took him into his buggy. He returned to Indiana in September, 1855, where he taught till the spring of 1858. He was married June 10, 1856, to Jane E. Gilkey, a native of Montgomery County, Indiana, and a daughter of William Gilkey. They have had nine children born to them, of whom six are living—Maggie, Allen, Myra, Martha, Ella and Nancy E. He went to Ford County, Illinois, in the spring of 1858, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. While living in Ford County he had his barn blown down, and his horses killed by a tornado. He returned to Indiana the same year, and in the spring of 1861 returned to Ford County, Illinois, where he worked on his farm, and at nights wrote for the *Crawfordsville Journal*, of which he was editor. He helped to organize the Republican party, and was the Republican candidate for Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1874, and although his township was largely Democratic, he carried it by eighty majority. He became a resident of Ringgold County, Iowa, in September, 1875, when he settled on his present farm. Since coming to this county he has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and has in his home farm 480 acres of well-improved land.

He is still engaged in general farming and stock-raising, paying special attention to graded stock. He still devotes a little time to literary pursuits, and is at present correspondent for the *Creston Gazette*.



WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, farmer, section 5, Athens Township, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1829. His parents were William H. and Maria (Bell) Bradley, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Washington County. They reared a family of four children—William H., Mary, Ellen, Margaret. William was the oldest child, and when he was four years of age his parents removed to Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he received his education. He attended the same school with James G. Blaine for a time. In 1839 the family removed to Jefferson, Greene County, where they remained until 1845, thence to Washington County, thence to Allegheny County in three years, and in 1852 removed to Wayne County, Ohio. He was married October 16, 1856, to Miss Catharine Stair, a native of Germany, and daughter of John and Christina (Mosses) Stair. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Bradley came to Iowa, and settled in Poe Township, Ringgold County. At that time Mt. Ayr had only eight log houses. In the spring of 1857 he located on the B. B. Dunning place, where he resided until the fall of 1860, then removed to section 21, Poe Township, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Mobile, and several minor engagements. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Ringgold County. In 1870 he removed to section 1,

and in 1876 to section 6, Athens Township. In 1879 he moved upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. He has improved it until he has brought it to its present condition. He has a fine residence, and a barn, 32 x 36 feet, an orchard of eighty trees and small fruits, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of five children—Keziah, Joseph, Louis, Seigel and Zephina. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Mt. Ayr, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge 69. By honest dealing he has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. Postoffice, Kellerton.



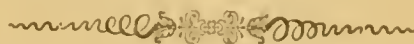
GEORGE DICKSON, one of the early settlers of Union Township, living on section 9, is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born June 14, 1834, a son of George and Agnes Dickson. He was reared a farmer, and has made that the avocation of his life, and by his own efforts has acquired a competency, and become the owner of a good and comfortable home. Mr. Dickson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in April, 1859, and the same season visited Kansas, and looked over a part of that State. He then returned to this county where his brother John had located in 1856. He remained in Union Township until July 4, 1861, when he was married to Miss Eliza J. Ambrosier, a daughter of Jacob Ambrosier, of Crawford County, Iowa, Mr. Dickson having returned to his native county for that purpose. In September following he left Crawford County with Sylvester Beaver, returning to Ringgold County with 600 sheep, which they owned between them, two months being occupied in driving the sheep to this county. The

first year of his married life was spent on his brother John's farm, when he removed to the farm where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. When he first settled on his present farm nine acres had been cleared and a small cabin built. The homestead now contains 200 acres of improved land, with good residence and farm buildings, which is the result of years of toil and industry. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are the parents of three sons and one daughter—Willis, married to Ruth Liles and living on part of his father's farm; Emma Agnes, wife of Jerry Chitwood, of Union Township; Jacob and Homer living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the Christian church. In national politics Mr. Dickson votes the Democratic ticket, but in local elections casts his vote for the man whom he considers best fitted for office.



ARCULUS LENT, residing on section 3, Union Township, where he has a fine farm of 120 acres, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 17, 1834, a son of John and Sarah (Miles) Lent. Both parents are deceased, the father dying in Creston, Iowa, and the mother in Ohio. Mr. Lent has been a resident of the Hawkeye State for thirty-one years, and for almost eighteen years has made his home in Ringgold County. In 1855 he located in Clarke County, Iowa, and the first two years worked in a saw-mill at Hopeville. He then engaged in farming and before leaving that county became the owner of two farms, and commenced the improvement of both. He was married March 8, 1857, to Miss Catherine Miller, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 1, 1836, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Miller, who were among the early settlers of Doyle Township, Clarke County, Iowa. Of the

nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lent six are living—John H., Thomas M., Alfred T., Charles W., Mina E. and James W., all living at home except Thomas, who resides in Kansas. Three daughters, Sarah E., Libby R. and Alice E., died in infancy. In April, 1869, Mr. Lent brought his family to Ringgold County and commenced improving his present farm, which he has converted from a state of nature to one of the best farms in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Lent are members of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Lent is independent, voting for men, not party.



JOHAN C. SINCO, section 1, Riley Township, was born in Greene County, Indiana, January 12, 1839, a son of Henry and Jane Sinco, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. They were married in Indiana, and when our subject was four years old moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, being among the pioneer families of that county. Subsequently they moved to Decatur County, and there the father bought 300 acres of land, and laid out a town which he named Paris, but which is now called High Point. Selling that property they moved to Ringgold County, in 1855, and settled on section 2, Riley Township, and there the father died in 1874, aged seventy-four years. The mother is now living at Kellerton. Their family consisted of seven children—John C.; Columbus B., who died while serving his country, in the twenty-first year of his age; Mary Ellen, wife of Frank Scott, of Decatur County; Martha, deceased, wife of Gilbert Mark; Caroline, wife of J. H. Johnson, of Nebraska; Charlotte, wife of Dell Ferguson, of Decatur County; Margaret, wife of William Barnes, of Riley Township. John C. Sinco was married May 24, 1863, to Caroline Cling, who was

born in Huntington County, Indiana, April 27, 1846, daughter of J. W. Cling, who moved to Illinois in 1850, and in 1857 to Harrison County, Missouri, and is now a resident of Decatur County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sinco have seven children—Sarah, wife of A. I. Paullin; Lawn Dora, Florence Mary, Lulu Lillian, John H., Nancy Anna and Jessie Maud. The fine farm property of 300 acres owned by Mr. Sinco was entered and entirely improved by himself. In politics he is a Republican. He has served his township acceptably and efficiently in several public positions, and at present is school treasurer.



JOHAN D. MOORE was born in Greene County, Indiana, June 10, 1844, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Sparks) Moore, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, the father going to Indiana when about four years of age. The parents left Indiana for Cedar County, Iowa, when he was about ten years old, where the father followed farming till he retired from active life. The mother is still living in Cedar County. Of the five children born to the parents only two are now living—John D., and Sarah, wife of M. S. Gaddord, now living in Clinton County. John D. Moore, our subject, was the eldest child in his father's family. He received good educational advantages, attending the district schools, and later entered Oskaloosa College, where he pursued his studies for one year. On leaving school he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and was a member of the Army of the Tennessee, Seventeenth Army Corps, under command of General Blair. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta campaign, and at Bentonville, North Carolina, being in the service eighteen months. He was honorably

discharged, and was mustered out in July, 1865. After the war he returned to Cedar County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth C. Goodwin, of Greene County, Indiana, a daughter of Abner Goodwin. They have seven children—Jacob H., William H., Lillie B., Frank M., John A., Sadie E. and Paul R. Mr. and Mrs. Moore began married life on a farm in Cedar County, Iowa, where they lived till 1874. They then came with their family to Ringgold County, and lived on a farm south of Tingley for four years. They then returned to Cedar County, coming again to Ringgold County in the fall of 1884, when they settled on section 10, Tingley Township, their farm containing 320 acres of improved land, all under fence and seeded down to grass. He is one of the successful farmers of his township, where he is also engaged in the manufacture of cheese. He milks thirty cows, and sends out about 400 pounds of cheese a week. He and his wife are active members of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. He was licensed as an evangelist eight years ago, and has since been engaged in the ministry, his church being at Tingley, of which he was one of the organizers.



WILLIAM QUINN, one of the old pioneers of Ringgold County, Iowa, now living in Jefferson Township, was born in Fleming County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 29, 1830. His father, Joseph Quinn, was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Fleming County. William Quinn was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving such education as the rude log-cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. He left his native State with his parents when about four years of age, they locating

in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1834. There he remained till the fall of 1854, when he came to Iowa, living in Marion County until the following spring, since which he has been a resident of this county. On coming to the county he settled in Jefferson (then Washington) Township, on wild land, when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants of the surrounding country, and there he experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country. He was always been a hard-working citizen, and by his persevering industry he has converted his land into a well-cultivated farm, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His farm is located on section 15, Jefferson Township, and contains 100 acres. Mr. Quinn was married May 7, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Hunter, a daughter of Andrew Hunter. Of the eight children born to this union but three are living—William A., Clarinda B. and Minta, all at home. Mrs. Quinn died May 21, 1885. She was an earnest Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Quinn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

P JARVIS, superintendent and builder of bridges, residing on section 12, Benton Township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 22, 1832, son of Phillip and Mary (Woolf) Jarvis. He resided in his native county until eighteen years of age, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. He was married February 28, 1856, to Miss Anna Lewis, after which he resided in Hocking County. The following year he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and later removed to Lucas County. In 1865 he came to Ringgold County and settled on section 12, Benton Township. He located on his farm where he now resides July 19, 1875. He owns

137 acres in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a good residence, a corn barn, orchard, small fruits, and has been engaged for several years in contracting for and building bridges. He has erected all the county bridges in Ringgold County for several years. He is the inventor of the Jarvis patent for bridges, patented March 4, 1879; he is also the inventor and proprietor of the Jarvis wagon-brake, patented March 2, 1880. The bridges built on the Jarvis patent are considered the best in use. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are the parents of ten children—Rebecca, John, Ellen, Catherine, Levi, James, Phebe, Christopher, Samantha and Margaret. Moses is deceased. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and politically is a Democrat.

WILL T. LAUGHLIN, senior member of the law firm, Laughlin & Campbell, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is a native of De Witt County, Illinois, born at Clinton, March 24, 1840, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Lowty) Laughlin, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Kentucky. His father was a physician, practicing in Springfield and Clinton, but died in the prime of life, in 1843, of pulmonary consumption. The mother is still living. Their family consisted of three children—two sons and one daughter, of whom only the sons are living. The boyhood of our subject was passed in Clinton, Illinois, where he attended the graded schools, and when seventeen years of age he began teaching, which he continued three terms, and in the meantime began the study of law with Hon. L. Weldon, of Clinton, now judge of the Court of Claims at Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in the fall of the same year located in Mt. Ayr, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Two years

later he formed a partnership with I. W. Keller, which continued over five years. In 1873 he was elected district attorney for the Third District, comprising the counties of Page, Montgomery, Taylor, Adams, Ringgold, Union, Decatur and Clarke. At the expiration of three years he resigned, and resumed his practice, becoming associated with Judge Henry, under the firm name of Henry & Laughlin. Four years later this partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Laughlin & Campbell was formed. In 1863-'4 Mr. Laughlin was superintendent of schools of Ringgold County. He was appointed county judge in 1862, *vice* Judge Keller, resigned. He was married March 10, 1861, to Louisa J. Bates, daughter of Ansel Bates. They have two children—Lora B. and L. Weldon. Mr. Laughlin is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.



PETER A. WHEELER, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 9, Liberty Township, was born in Jefferson County, New York, May 17, 1840. When he was four years of age his parents, Peter and Polly (Millard) Wheeler, removed to Fulton County, Illinois, and there he was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. His parents lived till their death in Fulton County, the father dying in the year 1876, and the mother in 1884. Peter A. enlisted in the service of his country at the age of eighteen years, becoming a member of Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served about six months, when he was transferred to Company F, Eighth Illinois Infantry, in which he served till receiving his discharge, a period of two years and four months. He took part in the raid from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, and was at the battle of Mobile, and had his

clothing cut in many places, but was not wounded. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge in May, 1866, when he returned to Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, and the same fall was married to Miss Louisa J. Mariner, of Canton. They are the parents of four children—Henry E., Lewis L., Hattie I. and Flora Adell. Mr. Wheeler followed farming in Fulton County for three years after his marriage, when he removed to Minnesota, and after spending five years in Cottonwood County, that State, returned to Canton, Illinois. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Wheeler came to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm, which contains 480 acres of well-improved land under high cultivation. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, which are of the purest breed and are all entitled to registry. He has on his farm eighty-three head of thorough-bred cattle, and twenty-three horses, and as a stock-raiser Mr. Wheeler ranks with the best of his township. He is an active and enterprising citizen, and during his residence in Liberty Township has won many friends by his genial manners and fair and honorable dealings.



GEORGE W. LESAN, an early settler of Ringgold County, and an enterprising farmer of Poe Township, is a native of Penobscot County, Maine, born February 11, 1830, a son of John and Elizabeth (Brooks) Lesan, also natives of Maine. In 1831 his parents moved to Ohio, and in 1836 to Illinois, where the mother died in 1852. George W. is the sixth of twelve children, six of whom are living. He commenced the battle of life for himself when twenty years of age, and in 1853 was married to Mary M. Leasure. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, and entered 280 acres of land from the Government.

His first dwelling in the county, which was also the first one in Mt. Ayr, was a round-log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, covered with clapboards, with the ground for the floor for some time, until one of puncheon could be substituted. He lived in this house ten years, and opened up his farm. His present residence is commodious, and his farm buildings are large and comfortable. Before the railroad was built the town was laid out and called Lesanville, but on the advent of the railroad the name was changed, and both village and postoffice are called Lesan. He established the first store in the place, which at present is conducted by his nephew, Arthur L. Lesan, his son, O. L. Lesan, being postmaster, appointed in April, 1884. Mr. Lesan has had a family of seven children, but four are living—Laura E., wife of A. F. Beard; Owen L., Burrett M. and Cassius T. Mr. Lesan has served his township as justice of the peace, trustee and supervisor. He is an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, lending his influence to the side of law and order.

THOMAS STAMPER, engaged in farming and stock-raising on sections 20 and 21, Grant Township, where he has 720 acres of good land, is a native of England, born September 30, 1832, a son of Thomas and Mary Stamper, who were also natives of England. On first coming to America Mr. Stamper located in Michigan, where he remained two years. He then removed to Illinois, and for thirty-five years made his home in Kendall County. On leaving Illinois he came to Ringgold County, and settled on the farm where he now resides, which is one of the best farms to be found in the county. His residence is large and commodious, and his barn and out-buildings are noticeably good, and his orchard covers twelve acres

of land. In connection with his general farming he is extensively engaged in feeding stock, and is one of the best farmers in Grant Township. Mr. Stamper was united in marriage to Miss Anna Turbey, who was born in the year 1840, a daughter of William and Mary Turbey, natives of England. They are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter—William, Frank, John, Edward, Richard, Minnie and Thomas. In politics Mr. Stamper casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

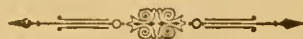
HM. BAUMANN, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 4, Lincoln Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born April 20, 1852, a son of J. G. and Hannah (Klingensmith) Baumann, who were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, the father being the oldest settler of Ringgold County. Our subject was brought by his parents to Iowa in an early day, locating first in Jefferson County, and a short time later came to Ringgold County, and there he experienced many of the privations as well as the pleasures of pioneer life. The surrounding country was then in a state of nature, and Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. H. M. Baumann was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the district schools. He has lived on his present farm since coming to this county, and is the owner of 320 acres of choice land, which has been acquired by years of toil and industry, and he is classed among the prosperous agriculturists of Lincoln Township. He was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. who was born in Pennsylvania, December 15, 1852. They have seven children—Harry R., born May 1, 1876; Laura E., born April 21, 1878; E. M., born July 18, 1879; John A., born December 28, 1880;

Ida L., born October 10, 1882; Ada H., born April 26, 1884, and an infant yet unnamed, born March 19, 1886. In politics Mr. Baumann affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Baumann has on his farm a very fine orchard covering three acres. His residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, and everything about his place betokens the thrift and care of its owner.



EDGAR J. PRATT, a member of the firm of Cole & Pratt, lumber-dealers, was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 17, 1841, a son of Joseph L. and Amy S. (Fox) Pratt. When he was three years old he was taken by his parents to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where the father followed his business, that of a carriage manufacturer, for many years. He died in 1878, his wife surviving him a few years. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, Edgar J. being the sixth child. He passed his youth in Whitewater, receiving a limited education in the schools of that place. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, and Chattanooga, under General Thomas, besides other engagements, serving faithfully nearly four years. He was mustered out of the service at New Orleans, in July, 1865, when he returned to Whitewater, Wisconsin. He then formed a partnership with his brother, John H. Pratt, in the mercantile business, which continued two years, when Edgar Pratt went to White Hall, Michigan, where he was engaged in buying and selling shingles, ties and lumber for two years. Mr. Pratt was married in 1864 to Miss Jennie S. Cole, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, the only daugh-

ter of W. Cole, Sr. They have two daughters—Emma S. and Edith May. In 1869 Mr. Pratt removed with his family to Mason City, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there about seven years. He then formed a partnership with W. W. Lyons, they organizing the Poweshiek County Bank, at Brooklyn, Iowa, of which Mr. Pratt was cashier. In 1879 Mr. Pratt came to Mt. Ayr, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. In 1880 he became associated with W. Cole, Jr., thus forming the present lumber firm of Cole & Pratt. Mr. Pratt is one of the active and public-spirited citizens of Mt. Ayr, and during his residence in Ringgold County has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. In the fall of 1883 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, of which he is at present chairman, and is also president of the School Board. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Mason City. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



CASPER K. DENHART, an early settler and prominent citizen of Washington Township, lives on section 30, where he has a good farm of 145 acres, all well improved, with a comfortable residence and farm buildings. He was born in Germany, March 15, 1839, a son of George and Christina W. (King) Denhart. When he was two years of age his parents came to America, being four weeks in making the journey from Havre de Gras to New York. They went direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived two years, and then went to Pickaway County, the same State, where the father was employed on the canal, and there died. The mother subsequently married again. He remained

with his mother until manhood, in his youth being employed in a brick yard. On leaving home he went to Harrison County, Indiana, and thence, in 1852, to Marion County, Iowa, and three years later to Ringgold County, locating first at Mt. Ayr, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1861 he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He served four years, participating in many severe engagements, among others being the battles at Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and Atlanta and accompanied Sherman to the sea. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865, and returned to Mt. Ayr, where he lived until 1866, when he located on his present farm. He was married in May, 1866, to Rachel M. Miller, daughter of J. D. Miller, of Ringgold County. They have a family of nine children—Mary, James, George W., Clarence, Maud, Howard, Jennie, Lora and Julia. One son, Thomas, died aged six years.



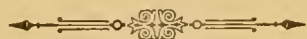
J B. EDWARDS, farmer, section 22, Clinton Township, is a native of Hancock County, Tennessee, where he was born April 22, 1836, son of William and Mary (Bishop) Edwards. He was the second of seven children, and when fourteen years of age his father removed to Davis County, Iowa, where the family resided three years, then removed to Clarke County. He was reared a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. He was married January 26, 1860, to Miss Sarah Miner, a native of Jefferson County, Indiana, and daughter of R. H. and Sarah A. (Wright) Miner. In December, 1863, Mr. Edwards enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and was on post duty at Fort Smith, Arkansas, most of the time. He was honorably discharged in

August, 1865, and returned to Clarke County, where he resided a few months, then removed to Worth County, Missouri, where he lived until 1882, then located upon his present farm, where he has since resided. He purchased this land of one Jacob Huntsman. He owns 194 acres in a good state of cultivation and well improved, located one mile south of Redding. He has a good one and-a-half story residence, well furnished, surrounded by native shade trees, a good orchard and small fruits, and everything about the premises indicates the thrifty farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two children living—Oliver H., born October 31, 1861, and Elbert E., now thirteen years of age. Oliver H. was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married November 26, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Abarr, born in Ringgold County, and daughter of Daniel and Ann M. Abarr. They have one child—Orville R. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican. He is a man very highly esteemed and is considered one of the leading men of the township. Postoffice, Redding.



L T. LEE, farmer and stock-dealer, section 28, is numbered among the enterprising and successful business men of Athens Township. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, July 1, 1854, son of S. M. Lee, a native of Illinois, who came to Henry County in 1838, when Burlington had but one log store. His mother was E. Carter, a native of West Virginia. His parents reared a family of eleven children, and all are living. Our subject was the third child, and when two years of age his father removed to Union County, where the family resided four years. They then

returned to Henry County, where they lived eight years, thence to Union County again. In 1874 the family came to Ringgold County. Mr. Lee received his education at Mt. Pleasant and New London. He was married November 15, 1877, to Miss Mary Livermore, of Ringgold County, daughter of A. Livermore, and a year later settled upon his present farm which was then wild land. He purchased eighty acres, and has since added to his first purchase until he now has 213 acres under a high state of cultivation. He has a good, comfortable residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, an orchard of 200 trees and small fruits, a barn, 40 x 44 feet, and out-buildings for stock, etc. He is engaged in stock-raising, feeding, and shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of five children—Leslie, Ray, Lucy, Frank and Charlie. Politically he is a Greenbacker. Although a young man he has gained a good position both socially and financially, and is classed among the best citizens of the county. Postoffice, Kellerton.



G W. WILLIAMS, postoffice, Goshen, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 25, Lincoln Township, was born in Maryland, November 7, 1827, a son of William and Anna (Corson) Williams, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Maryland. G. W., our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed the greater part of his life. At the age of twenty-one years he began clerking in a dry-goods store, which he followed three years. December 5, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Nulph, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1831, her parents, George C. and Barbara Nulph, being natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born nine children—

Francis A., born April 4, 1852; George A., born April 3, 1853; M. C., born April 3, 1855. Martha L., born May 5, 1857; Alice H., born February 4, 1859; Mary F., born January 27, 1861; John, born February 18, 1863; A. H., born February 16, 1865; and C. A., born March 30, 1867. Mr. Williams came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in an early day, being among the first settlers of Jefferson Township, where he first located. There he endured many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer, going to St. Joseph, Missouri, for provisions, which took six days to make the trip, grinding his flour (buckwheat) in a coffee mill, the nearest mill being at Osceola. His first house in Ringgold County was a rude log cabin with puncheon floor. He came to Lincoln Township with his family in 1878, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home; here he has 160 acres of well-cultivated land, and good residence and farm-buildings, and is now classed among Ringgold County's best farmers. In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat. Since coming to Lincoln Township he has served as school director, and also as president of the School Board. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



E DWARD STUCK, farmer, section 4, Lott's Creek Township, is one of the old pioneers who has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for the past thirty years, and is well worthy of a notice in its history. He was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1825, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Stuck. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of that day. When he was about twenty-one years of age, his parents removed to Henry County, Ohio, where they remained

one year, thence to Lucas County, remaining two years, thence to Seneca County, then returned to Lucas County, thence to Sandusky County. He was married December 14, 1851, to Miss Catharine Walter, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Sarah Walter. In 1854 he came to Keokuk, Iowa, and in the spring of 1855 removed to Davis County, Missouri. In September of the same year he came to Ringgold County, and located in Lott's Creek Township. In the spring of 1856 he came to his present farm, where he has since resided. It was then in a wild state, and his first residence was a log cabin, which still stands as a landmark of pioneer days. His farm contains 100 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation. He has a fine story-an-l-a-half residence, erected in 1878, modern style and well furnished, a good orchard of 100 trees, small fruits, and a grove of native maples. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Stuck have one child—John E., born October 23, 1852. He is a young man of intelligence and good business qualifications. He resides at home and assists in the care and management of the farm. Mr. Stuck started in life without means, but by industry and economy he has acquired a fine property. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Caledonia.

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IRA A. PALMER, an active and successful agriculturist of Liberty Township, is a native of Canada, his parents, Wilkinson and Nancy (Hurde) Palmer, moving from Rhode Island to Canada a short time prior to his birth, which occurred January 21, 1835. At an early age he was taken by his parents to Warren County, Illinois, and in that county he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm. He engaged in the manufacture of two-

horse cultivators at Monmouth, Illinois, which he followed for several years. During this time he was married to Miss Sarah J. Morris, of Monmouth, who died in 1868, leaving six children, who are all doing for themselves. Mr. Palmer was again married in 1883, to Mrs. Ella Nicholas, a daughter of James Spencer, who had two children by her former marriage. In 1871 Mr. Palmer came to Ringgold County, since which time he has resided on his farm on section 5, Liberty Township. His farm contains 320 acres all under fence and well-improved, and during his residence here he has followed general farming and stock-raising, paying special attention to a good grade of cattle and hogs, in which pursuit he is meeting with success. Mr. Palmer has held the office of justice of the peace of Liberty Township for six years. He has been president of the Ringgold County Agricultural Society for some eight years, and by his strict and honorable dealings has gained the confidence of all who know him.

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JOHAN F. PAGE, is a native of Ringgold County, Iowa, born in Rice Township, September 19, 1861, a son of Edward Page, who was a native of the State of New York. The father came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1856, and settled on wild land, where he built a log cabin in which our subject was born. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and lost his life while in the service of his country. John F. Page, the subject of this sketch was reared to farming pursuits, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. His education was obtained in the common schools of this county. His mother died when he was three years old, and his father dying not long after he was thus early in life left an orphan. In 1877 he went to Dakota where he remained for

five years, most of which time he was engaged in herding cattle, and while there was deputy marshal in Deadwood City for one year. He returned to Ringgold County, and is now devoting his attention to general farming, on section 5, Jefferson Township, where he is numbered among the enterprising young farmers of his neighborhood. Mr. Page was united in marriage August 19, 1884, to Miss Martha Kurtz, a daughter of John Kurtz, of Henry County, Iowa. They are the parents of one child, a daughter—named Ina M. Mrs. Page is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ALPHIEUS M. GUSTIN, an old settler of Ringgold County, and an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, living on section 7, was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 25, 1844. His father, Jeremiah Gustin, brought his family to Iowa in 1855, when he located in Marion County, coming to Ringgold County in the spring of 1857. The family settled on wild land and the first night camped on their new homestead, while the wolves howled all around them. Their house was the first frame dwelling in Ringgold County, the frame-work being hewed from the timber, and the siding, doors and flooring being hauled from Marion County, a distance of 100 miles. For two years they went to Marion County for provisions, and their nearest mill was in Missouri, fifty miles from their home. The father at one time was snow bound while going to mill, and was unable to return home for three weeks. They tramped their grain out, and sometimes flailed it out, on a dirt floor. Such were some of their experiences of pioneer life, but their hardships and privations are over, and they now enjoy the fruits of their

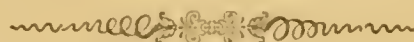
years of toil. Alpheus M. Gustin, the subject of this sketch, was reared amid pioneer scenes, and his youth was spent in assisting to clear and cultivate the home farm. He was married June 4, 1865, to Miss Catherine T. Harvey, and of the six children born to this union two are deceased—Emmitt and Oscar. The names of those yet living are—William, Charles, Blanch and Fred. Mr. Gustin has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a well-cultivated farm, where he resides, containing 340 acres of valuable land, which is farmed by himself with the assistance of his two sons, besides which they thresh and shell corn for the neighborhood. He has the latest improved machinery on his farm, and good farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock. Mr. Gustin takes an interest in any enterprise for the advancement of the cause of education or religion. He has taught school himself, following that vocation during seven winters, and was president of the School Board for two terms. He has held the office of justice of the peace one term, was township trustee two terms, and has also served as road supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is superintendent of Mortimer Sabbath-school.



ADDISON C. PAYNE, one of the leading agriculturists of Ringgold County, now living in Mt. Ayr, is a native of Vermillion County, Illinois, born February 29, 1844, a son of John and Letta (O'Neal) Payne. The grandfather of our subject, John Payne, was a native of New York, and one of the early settlers of Vermillion County, Illinois, where his son John was born. Addison C. was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was about four years old, and his father

being killed during the late war in the riot at Danville, Illinois. At the age of five years he was bound out to John E. Cooper, a practical farmer and stock-trader of Vermillion County, with whom he remained for sixteen years, and during this time received a limited education in the common schools. On attaining the age of twenty-one years he started out in life for himself without means, and the two years following was employed on a farm, receiving \$25 a month the first year, and the second year his wages were increased to about \$33 a month. He was married in September, 1867, to Miss Sarah H. Guymon, of Vermillion County, her father, Frank Guymon, being now a resident of Carroll County, Missouri. They are the parents of two children—Alta and Ora V. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Payne went to Madison County, Iowa, and during that summer broke prairie, and the same fall bought wheat, which he sold at Des Moines. He then began dealing in cheap land, in which enterprise he made his first money. After his marriage he removed from Madison to Adams County, where he purchased a farm, and after breaking his land sold it. In 1869 he assisted in laying the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and acted as paymaster of three divisions of surveying companies, locating the road from Afton to Council Bluffs. He also furnished supplies for the three companies of surveyors, each company composed of twenty men, and furnished his team for the sum of \$100 a month. In January, 1871, Mr. Payne purchased a farm in the east part of Ringgold County, which he sold in the fall of the same year, and bought land in Grant Township, this county, and to his original eighty acres he has added until he now owns 640 acres of choice land and was there actively engaged in dealing in cattle until March, 1864, when, on account of failing health, he left his farm

and removed to Mt. Ayr, where he has since lived somewhat retired, though still looking after his business interests and trading in stock on a small scale. Mr. Payne may be classed among the self-made men of this county, having by his own energy and industrious habits accumulated a competency for his declining years. Besides his large farm in Grant Township he owns other land in the county, his real estate covering 1,000 acres.



NATHAN MILLER, farmer, section 22, Middle Fork Township, is one of the well-known and worthy citizens of Ringgold County, and was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, April 17, 1824. His father was Henry Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His early life was spent assisting on the farm and attending the common schools of his native State. December 9, 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Shaffer, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (McHenry) Shaffer. He resided in Rockbridge County until September 12, 1855, when, with wife and five children he started for Iowa, with horse team and wagon. He arrived in Louisa County October 27, where he spent the winter, and the following March came to Ringgold County and located upon his present farm in Middle Fork Township. He first preempted the land from the Government. His first residence was a log cabin, 14 x 16 feet, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, and the furniture was of home manufacture. In November, 1862, he was elected Captain of Company B, Third Battalion, Home Guards. He held the office creditably until it was disbanded, in 1864. Mr. Miller has added to his original 160 acres until he now owns 320 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and well im-

proved. He has a good story-and-a-half residence erected in 1875 and furnished in a manner that betokens the refinement of the family. He has a good orchard of two acres and a variety of small fruits, out-buildings for stock and grain, and everything about the farm indicates the thrift of its proprietor. He is engaged principally in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of eleven children—Mattie Showalter, Arskine, Henry, Virginia B. Dugger, Nettie Recor, Alice Bailey, Ella Showalter, Jacob, Paroda, Lulu and Hugh. Maggie Stevens and Herbert are deceased. Mr. Miller has served as township clerk, assessor, member of the School Board and county supervisor. He is a worthy member of the Advent Christian church, and politically is a Republican. He has given his children good educational advantages, and they are well fitted to take responsible positions in life. Postoffice, Ingart.

JW. BROCKETT, of the firm of Brockett & Bevis, dealers in real estate, abstracts, municipal securities, etc., is a native of Connecticut, born in New Haven, October 2, 1843. When six years of age he was brought by his parents, E. E. and Jane (Bradley) Brockett, to Davenport, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years, a vocation he followed some six years, and in the meantime studied law with the firm of McComas & McKighan, of Fort Scott, Kansas. Completing his law studies he was admitted to the bar in 1873 and commenced the practice of law at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he remained till 1879, at the same time being connected with the mining interests of the place. Mr. Brockett was

married in May, 1872, to Miss Catherine Vidal, of Fort Scott, a daughter of John L. Vidal, whose father was a Cuban tobacco merchant. John L. Vidal married the mother of our subject, and is now a resident of Mt. Ayr. Mr. and Mrs. Brockett have five children—John, Frank, Cassie, Eleanor J. and Thomas. Mr. Brockett removed with his family to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, in November, 1879, and immediately opened a law office. In February, 1883, he formed a partnership with M. L. Bevis, thus forming the present reliable firm of Brockett & Bevis, Mr. Brockett being the attorney for the firm, and by their honorable and upright dealings they have established a good business, and have gained the confidence and respect of all who know them.

JMACK GORSUCH resides on section 8, Riley Township, where he occupies the finest farm residence in the county, which he built in 1884, at a cost of \$2,800. His home farm contains 200 acres of as fine land as can be found in Ringgold County, all under a good state of cultivation. He also owns a farm of 250 acres on sections 14 and 15 of the same township, where he first established his home in Ringgold County, in 1871. Eighty acres of that farm were entered by his father in 1853 and reserved for him, but no improvements had been made. Thus he commenced life with a deed of the eighty acres and a span of horses, and what he has besides this he has made by his own industry and good management. He lived on section 14 from 1871 till 1884, and then moved to the farm where he now lives. He is ranked among the solid agriculturists of Ringgold County, and is one of Riley Townships most influential citizens. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania,

March 2, 1849, a son of John and Ann Gorsuch, also natives of the Keystone State, the son and father being born in the same house. The family moved to Monroe County, Iowa, in 1858, and in that county the father improved four farms. He was an active, useful man and much respected by all who knew him. His death occurred in Monroe County, July 8, 1878, at the age of fifty six years. The mother still lives on the homestead with five of her children—Mary, Elizabeth E., Sarah E., George W. and Perry E. Two sons besides our subject, Robert and Thomas C., live in Riley Township. One son, William C., lives in Hastings, Nebraska, and another, Esli T., lives in Beadle County, Dakota. Amanda and David A. are deceased. J. Mack Gorsuch remained under the home roof until twenty-two years of age, and then, as before stated, came to Ringgold County. He was married March 12, 1872, to Agnes A. Farmer, who was born in Henry County, Iowa, May 25, 1853, a daughter of James and Rebecca Farmer, her father a native of Ohio, and her mother of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch have two children—Minnie M., born February 28, 1874, and Charles E., born May 13, 1880. Mr. Gorsuch has served his township as school director and road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



BYRON W. COFFIN, engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 10, Tingley Township, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, near Oskaloosa, January 22, 1856, a son of Jacob F. and Maria (McClain) Coffin, the father being a pioneer of Mahaska County. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was obtained in the common schools of his

native county. He was married in June, 1878, to Lydia Shoemaker of Mahaska County, and to this union have been born two children—Charles and Arthur J. In the spring of 1882 our subject came with his family to Ringgold County, and settled in Tingley Township on part of his father's farm, of 320 acres, he having eighty acres of well-improved land. Jacob F. Coffin, father of our subject, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, June 7, 1834, a son of Samuel and Sophia (Fisher) Coffin, the former born in North Carolina in 1809. Jacob F. was nine years of age when his parents settled in Lee County, Indiana, and a year later moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he was married to Maria McClain who was a native of that county. They have four children living. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Coffin now make their home in Ringgold County, Iowa, where they own a fine farm of 320 acres located on section 10, Tingley Township.



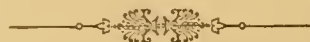
JEREMIAH C. GUSTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 6, Jefferson Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Adams County, June 14, 1846, a son of Jeremiah W. and Rachel (Maddox) Gustin, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. The father settled with his family in Marion County, Iowa, in 1855, and in 1857 came to Ringgold County, at which time Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants, and here the father entered 1,000 acres of uncultivated land, where the family endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The father died in this county May 16, 1880, and the mother is still living, making her home with her son, Alpheus M., in Jefferson Township. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living—Mrs. Hannah Cox, Mrs. Vienna

Dunlap, Mrs. Rosetta Ford, Alpheus M. and Jeremiah C. Jeremiah C. has always followed farming, in which he has met with success, being now the owner of 280 acres of well-improved land. He was married November 11, 1875, to Miss Mattie A. Page, a daughter of Edwin Page, who was killed in the late war, having been a member of Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin have five children—Cary E., Oriental J., Edwin P., Pearl and Violet. Mr. Gustin has served as school director for several years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



AB. BAIRD resides on section 1, Clinton Township, and is one of the well-known and leading pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, December 4, 1831. His father, John Baird, was a son of Samuel Baird, a native of Scotland, and was born in Virginia. His mother, Martha (Moore) Baird, was a native of Kentucky. They were married in Indiana and were pioneers of Putnam County, locating in the heavy timber near Putnamville. They reared a family of six children—Samuel, Sarah Jane, Hartley, Mary, Absalom and Martha. Abs. resided in Putnam County until he grew to manhood. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools in the log school-houses of that day. After reaching his majority he was engaged in clerking in a store for four years. In 1856 he came to Iowa by team, and was on the road thirty days. He first located upon 120 acres of wild land that his father had entered from the Government in 1853. He was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Isabella Poor, a lady of high culture and education, who was a successful teacher and taught the first school in Clinton and Middle Fork townships. She was a daugh-

ter of Alvin Poor, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County. A short time after his marriage Mr. Baird built a frame house, 16x16, the first frame house built in the township. Here he has since resided and improved his land from time to time as his means would permit, and has added to his acres until he has a splendid farm of 565 acres. It is divided into fields for the convenience of stock, and a modern wind-mill furnishes his stock with an abundance of pure water. He has a good, well-furnished house, barn, out-buildings for stock, an orchard of 150 bearing trees, and small fruits. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and feeding, usually keeping from 100 to 150 head of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of ten living children—William A., Ida R., Julia B., Alice E., Samuel C., Bertha M., James Claude, Charles L., A. Roy and Day. Two are deceased: John E. died at the age of twenty-one years, and Rufus died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Baird has served creditably as township trustee, assessor, member of the Board of Supervisors, and was township clerk ten years. He has been a Republican since 1856. Post-office, Redding.



FRANCIS SMITH ROBINSON, one of Ringgold County's pioneer men, settled on section 7, Union Township, where he now lives, in the spring of 1857; his family consisting of his wife and five children. Mr. Robinson was born in Melbourne, Derbyshire, England, July 30, 1810, and came to the United States with his father and family in 1821, landing at Philadelphia. The following winter they spent in Pittsburg, and in 1822 the family established their residence in Richland County, Ohio. There the father, Francis Robinson, followed agricultural pursuits the rest of his life, dying at his homestead many years

ago. His first wife, Mary Tomlinson, died in England, in 1818. His second wife was Jane Dickens, to whom he was married in Pittsburg, in 1822. Our subject had two brothers—James, died at Philadelphia a few months after landing, and the other, Samuel, died many years later. By his father's second marriage our subject has two half-brothers, William and James S. The latter is Secretary of State in Ohio. The subject of our sketch, up to eighteen years of age, was reared to a farm life, and then spent four years in a cooper's shop. His educational advantages were limited to sixty-six days of schooling, but he availed himself of all means for self-culture. His spare moments were applied to study during the day, often working with an open grammar in sight; his nights were spent in the same indefatigable study. No obstacle could daunt or hinder him in his resolve to become possessed of the power brought only to the cultured. In his twenty-second year he commenced teaching school, and taught twenty-one terms. He married Miss Joanna M. Watson, in Richland County, Ohio, November 21, 1833. This union was a happy one. Nearly one-half a century they trod life's pathway together through hardships of pioneer life, the toil, trials and deprivations necessarily attendant upon making a home in a new country. The enjoyment of hopes realized, and in all things harmony and love, was their every-day life. She died February 21, 1882, in her sixty-ninth year. She had been a member of either the Methodist or United Brethren church from the age of twenty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born seven children—Anna Sophia, wife of John Clark, died at Santa Cruz, Colorado, and her two children, Wilbur and Maggie, were reared by their grandparents. Melvin, lives at Los Angeles, California; William W., enlisted in the Fourth Iowa, and died from fever and

wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge; Oliva J., wife of H. D. Crawford, lives at Ottumwa; Amelia L., wife of George Bayles, of Seward, Nebraska; Allie Mary, wife of W. H. Critchfield; Amandus, died at Shelby, Ohio, in infancy. Mr. Robinson is a member of the United Brethren church, and the author of the "Triune Theology," a work published in 1881, and is also preparing additional matter for publication under the same title.

AARON RUSH, farmer, section 3, Middle Fork Township, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, December 8, 1826. His parents were Benjamin and Rachel (Springer) Rush, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. They were married in Kentucky, and reared a family of thirteen children—James, Ezekiel, Martha, William, Dennis, Desire, Hiram, Joshua, Benjamin, John, Aaron, Rachel and Isaac. Aaron was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was married in September, 1847, to Miss Harmer, born in Monroe County, New York, daughter of John and Sarah (Miller) Harmer. In 1849 he removed to Fayette County, Illinois, where he lived four years, thence to McDonough County, where he resided until the fall of 1865; then came to Ringgold County, locating in Rice Township, where he improved 160 acres of wild land. In 1869 he sold out and purchased his present farm, which had been partially improved. He has 120 acres, consisting largely of rich bottom lands on the west fork of Grand River, and it is one of the best stock farms in the vicinity. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, out-buildings for stock, a good bearing orchard and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Rush are the parents of twelve children—James, John,

Martha, Sirastus M., Rosetta, Loretta, Josiah Grant, Ella M., Emma O., Peter, Isaac, Narcissa. The deceased are—Sarah Elizabeth and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Rush has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years. Politically he is a Republican and a strong Prohibitionist. Postoffice, Delphos.



JAMES P. PRICE, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Tingley Township, is a native of England, born in Herefordshire, September 10, 1832, the second of seven children of Thomas and Anna (Pritchard) Price. In 1848 his parents immigrated to America, coming on an English sail vessel, and were thirty-one days making the trip. They landed at New York City, and from there went to Joliet, Will County, Illinois, and made that county their home the rest of their lives. The mother died in November, 1863, and the father in April, 1877. Two of their sons, George and Thomas, were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, members of the One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, and George was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. James P. was reared on a farm, receiving but limited educational advantages, as his father was too poor to pay for his schooling, and when sixteen years old was unable to read. After that age he went to school four winters, and thus learned the rudiments of an education. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, and was employed in a saw-mill, and afterward learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until failing health bade him seek out-of-door employment, and accordingly he engaged in farming. In 1871 he returned to Will County, Illinois, and lived on the home farm until after the death of his

father, and the following year, 1878, moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 26, Tingley Township, where he owns 160 acres of choice land, under good cultivation. His farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, and his stock of cattle and hogs are of the best varieties. Mr. Price was married in Wisconsin, July 4, 1863, to Elvira F. Higday, a native of Rock County, daughter of Henry and Polly (Potter) Higday. They have three children—Grant B., Ada M. and Flora M. In politics Mr. Price has always been a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and his last for James G. Blaine.



WILLIAM S. McANINCH, a prosperous agriculturist of Jefferson Township, living on section 9, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 5, 1835, a son of Samuel McAninch, who was a native of Kentucky, and an early settler of Putnam County, settling there in 1829. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and received a common-school education in the rude, log-cabin subscription schools of his native county. He was married February 1, 1859, to Miss Mary M. Johnson, a daughter of Isaac Johnson, of Kirkville, Iowa. To this union have been born nine children, of whom three are deceased. Those living are—Elmina A., Alvin W., Orval H., Ottis G., Arletta M. and James A. Mr. McAninch during the war of the Rebellion, was a member of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery three years, and was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. He was with Sherman to Atlanta, returning with General Thomas and fought at Nashville and Franklin and in other engagements, being under fire 167 days, and traveling over 11,000 miles while in the

service. He was promoted to Sergeant while in the service, and received an honorable discharge. He located in Keokuk County, Iowa, in the fall of 1865, and in the fall of 1870 became a resident of Ringgold County. He settled on his present farm in April, 1883, where he owns 200 acres of well-cultivated land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. Mrs. McAninch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE D. FULLERTON, one of the active and enterprising farmers of Tingley Township, residing on section 8, is a native of Indiana, born in Monroe County, near Bloomington, November 5, 1845, a son of John and Mary Fullerton, his father being a native of Tennessee. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Daugherty, was twice married, marrying for her first husband a man named Roberts. She was a native of Kentucky. The parents were among the early settlers of Indiana. They had a family of seven sons of whom five are yet living, our subject being the fifth child born to them. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Monroe County, Iowa, and settled on a farm near Albia, where they still make their home, the father being now seventy-six years of age, and the mother in her eightieth year. George D. Fullerton was reared to manhood on a farm in Monroe County, Iowa, receiving a common-school education in the schools of the district. He enlisted in the late war, at the age of eighteen years, a member of the Third Iowa Battery. He was in the service about two years, most of the time being on garrison duty, and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in November, 1865. After his discharge he returned to his home in Monroe

County, and was engaged in farming with his father for two years. He was then married, in 1867, to Miss Martha E. McGaw of Monroe County, who was born and reared in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of John McGaw. Mrs. Fullerton was left an orphan when quite young, her mother dying when she was four years old, and her father when she was eleven years, after which she lived at the home of her uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton have five children—Carl C., John, Burt, Inez and Dwight. After his marriage Mr. Fullerton rented a farm on which he lived till 1870, when he came to Ringgold County, locating on his present farm, where he has 160 acres of choice land under good cultivation, and has since been successfully engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Fullerton has held the office of trustee of Tingley Township for six years. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He has also been acting as superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

JB. FISHER resides on section 1, Clinton Township, and is one of the leading citizens of Ringgold County. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, July 15, 1831, son of James and Elizabeth (Brisco) Fisher, natives also of Kentucky. J. B. was the third of a family of seven children. When he was two years old his parents removed to Vermillion County, Indiana, and were among the pioneers of that county. His early life was spent at farm work and in attending the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Miss Mary Ann Wilkinson, a native of Vermillion County, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Tipton) Wilkinson. In 1855 he removed to Marion County, Iowa, where he resided two years, in

proving a piece of wild land. He then removed to Worth County, Missouri, where he improved a farm and resided until 1864, then came to his present farm in Clinton Township, which was then partly improved. Thirty acres were in cultivation and a small house had been built. He has added to the improvements until the Fisher farm is known as one of the best farms in the township. He has 330 acres, a good story-and-a-half house, modern style, surrounded with shade trees, out-buildings for stock, and a fine orchard. A wind-mill furnishes the stock with pure water, and he has every convenience for stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children—James R., who resides in Benton Township; Sarah, now Mrs. J. C. Abarr, residing in Nebraska, and George, who resides at home. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic order, Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 179, and in politics is a Democrat. Postoffice, Redding.

H. SHOWALTER, residing on section 7, Middle Fork Township, has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County over twenty years. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, April 1, 1843, son of Nimrod and Sarah (Shambaugh) Showalter, natives of the same State. He was the third of a family of ten children. When three years of age his parents removed to Putnam County, Indiana, where he passed his early life assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1863 he removed to Fayette County, Iowa, where he resided three years, then returned to Putnam County for a short time, and the same year came to his present home in Middle Fork Township. He purchased 120 acres of wild land, and has since added to his original purchase until he has a farm of 200

acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable, well-furnished house, surrounded with shade trees, an orchard of 200 trees, and a good barn and out-buildings for feeding stock. He was married September 29, 1867, to Miss Mary Jane Shambaugh, daughter of C. D. and Sarah Shambaugh, and they have five children—Sarah Lena, Charles Walter, Cora Pearl, John William, and Avis Maud. Mr. Showalter has served as township trustee and as member of the School Board. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is classed among the leading citizens of his township. Postoffice, Redding.

FOSTER, proprietor of the Foster House, and also of a harness shop, Caledonia, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 16, 1842, son of James and Anna (Burgess) Foster. He was the second of a family of six children. When two years of age his parents removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. At fourteen he commenced work at harness-making, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then learned ornamental painting, and afterward, boot and shoe-making. February 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac. In the engagement before Petersburg, August 17, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was held the greater part of the time at Andersonville. He was paroled November 26, 1864, and held at Parole Camp until honorably discharged May 8, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio, then returned to Holmes County. In 1872 he removed to Ringgold County, locating at Caledonia, and engaged in the manufacture of harnesses. He keeps a good assortment, and sells at

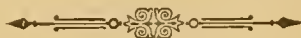
reasonable prices. He also manufactures boots and shoes. The Foster House is truly a place where the weary traveler can find food and rest. Mr. Foster is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge 293, Caledonia, and also of the Christian church. He was married February 7, 1864, to Miss Sarah Ellen McLain, and they have five children—Deanna, George William C., Margaret Emma, Etta Elmina, and Orpha Adella. Mrs. Foster died June 5, 1880, and August 1, 1881, Mr. Foster was married to Loretta Small, of Harrison County, Missouri. Their two children are—Florence Edith and Rachel Ellen.

JOHAN C. McCLURG, recorder of Ringgold County, Iowa, is a native of Carroll County, Indiana, born November 22, 1840, a son of A. J. and Isabel (Chambers) McClurg, his father a native of Cumberland County, Tennessee, and his mother of Ohio, a daughter of John Chambers. His father was one of the first grandjurors of Ringgold County, Iowa. The parents moved to Monroe County, Iowa, where the mother died, in the spring of 1855, and the father subsequently moved to Ringgold County and located on a farm in Washington Township, where he died in 1879. The family consisted of four children, John C. being the eldest son. When thirteen years old he was afflicted with bone erysipelas, which destroyed the bone in the upper part of his right arm, leaving about four inches entirely boneless. When seventeen years old he began working on a farm, and followed that vocation until 1882, when he was elected to his present office and moved to Mt. Ayr, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1883. He was re-elected to the same office in 1884, having proved himself a reliable and efficient pub-

lic servant. He has served seven years as justice of the peace of Riley Township. October 22, 1864, Mr. McClurg was married to Mary J., eldest daughter of Abraham and Lucinda Johnson. They have a family of seven children—one son and six daughters. Mr. McClurg is a member of Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB A. SAVILLE, farmer, section 9, Middle Fork Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, January 17, 1841, son of John and Sarah (Shaffer) Saville, natives of Virginia. He was the fifth of a family of nine children, and his early life was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to East Tennessee, Knox County, where he lived until 1864, when he removed to Greene County, Ohio, thence to Cass County, Illinois, thence to Morgan County, same State. He was married October 18, 1866, to Mary E. Henderson. In the fall of 1871 he came to Ringgold County, and resided a few months at Mt. Ayr. In February, 1872, he settled upon a portion of his present farm. His first purchase was forty acres. A rude log cabin had been built and two or three acres had been broken and fenced. He has improved and added to his farm until he now has 120 acres in excellent condition. He has a good one-and-a-half story residence, modern style and well furnished, surrounded with shade trees, native oaks, a good orchard, barn, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the place indicates the thrift of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Saville are the parents of nine children—Sarah Etta, Joseph H., John S., Jacob, George, Blanchie, Elmer, Belle and Guy. Mr. Saville has been a worthy

member of the Methodist Episcopal church over twenty-two years, and a local preacher of that church for several years. He is an active worker in the cause of religion and temperance. Politically he is a Democrat of an independent order. Postoffice, Ingart.



W A. MILLSAP, section 12, Benton Township, is one of the pioneers of Ringgold County. He is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, born November 10, 1827, son of Bela and Elizabeth (McGuire) Millsap. He was the fourth of six children. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1853 he removed to McDonough County, Illinois, where he resided two years, and in the spring of 1855 came to Ringgold County, and settled on section 5, Rice Township, where he built a log house. This house is now used by a family for a residence. He remained on this farm four or five years, then removed to Marshalltown, in Rice Township, and resided until 1866. During the Rebellion he went forth in defense of his country, enlisting August 9, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was in the service three years. He was in the battles of Helena, capture of Little Rock, and was in General Steele's Camden expedition, where the regiment was engaged thirty-seven days in fighting. He was honorably discharged at Davenport in August, 1865, and returned to his home. In 1866 he removed to section 12, upon his father's old homestead, where he resided about eight years. In 1874 he came to his present home, where he has since resided. His farm contains 167 acres of land in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a comfortable story-and-a-half residence, an orchard of four acres—one of the best in the township—a barn and

out-buildings for stock, and is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. He is a Republican and has served as coroner two years, member of the School Board, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; has served as class-leader and steward about fifteen years. Mr. Millsap was married to Miss Oglesby, a native of Kentucky, and reared in Indiana. They are the parents of eight children—Elizabeth M., Isaac M., Thomas J., Anna A., Mary Ann and William E. (twins), Alexander H. and Hattie B. Ferdinand, Alonzo P. and Willie A. are deceased.



D W. POORE, farmer, section 23, Clinton Township, is one of Ringgold County's most worthy citizens, and has been identified with its interests for many years. He was born in Washington County, Indiana, October 28, 1846, son of Alvin and Julia (DeWitt) Poore, who were the parents of nine children. In 1850 the family removed to Pike County, Indiana, thence to this county in 1856, locating in Clinton Township. They were among the first settlers of the county. Mr. Poore passed his early life on the farm and was educated in the common schools. In 1866 he removed to Worth County, where he attended school for a time at Grant City. He was married August 15, 1869, to Catharine E. Williams, of Worth County, Missouri, daughter of Harmon and Mary (Brothers) Williams. In 1875 he removed to Harrison County, Missouri, and in 1879 returned to Ringgold County, locating in Clinton Township. In 1882 he engaged in the mercantile business until July 5, 1883, when his storehouse and most of his goods were destroyed by fire. He settled upon his present farm in the fall of 1883. He owns seventy acres of land situated one-half mile south of Redding, and it is well

cultivated and well improved. April 14, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served four months; was honorably discharged and returned to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Poore are the parents of five children—Lillie, Mary Ann, Susan Edith, Roscoe W., and Clark Stanley. Mr. Poore is a member of Post No. 51, G. A. R., Redding, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and steward of the same; is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Redding.



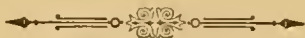
JOHAN FOLTS is the pioneer settler of Union Township, and is still living on the same ground on which he first located in April, 1855, where he now has 150 acres of well-improved land under fine cultivation. Mr. Folts is a native of Jefferson County, New York, born near Watertown, June 12, 1814, a son of John and Catharine Folts, who were also born in the State of New York, both now deceased. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was the second of a family of twelve children. Four of the sons and two daughters are still living—John, Josiah, Isaac and Jacob, Margaret and Amy. One son was killed on the anniversary of his birthday, February 22, 1881, by the explosion of a steam boiler at Stockton, California. John Folts, the subject, remained under the home roof till twenty-one years of age, when he went to Ohio, where he remained two or three years. He then lived in Michigan for a time, working on the first railroad built in that State, from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, Michigan. Mr. Folts is one of the pioneers of Iowa, coming to this State during the Territorial days. He settled in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1839, making his home in that county until he became a resident of Ringgold County,

and there worked at his trade, that of a millwright, and helped to build several pioneer mills. He was married in Van Buren County, August 13, 1843, to Miss Louisa Lewis, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 13, 1818, a daughter of Thomas Lewis. They are the parents of three children—Elvira, Caroline and Martha, wife of Francis M. Waller, of Union Township. Mr. Folts never followed farming till he came to Ringgold County, since which he has made that his principal occupation. He is a man of industrious habits, and is strictly honorable in all his dealings, and these, with his excellent neighborly qualities, have won for him the respect of all who know him. In politics Mr. Folts affiliates with the Greenback party. He became a member of the Odd Fellows order early in life, and has passed through its degrees to the encampment.



CARLTON SNYDER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, Jefferson Township, was born February 10, 1841, in Platte County, Missouri, a son of Andrew Snyder, a native of Richland County, Ohio. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1847 and located in Warren County, eight miles south of Des Moines. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was educated in the common school of Warren County and at the graded school at Winterset, Iowa. He enlisted during the late war in Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry and was with the regiment at the battles of Vicksburg or Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post. He was discharged for disability in 1863. He went to Central City, Nebraska, in 1871, remaining there till 1875. He was married March 31, 1874, to Miss Amanda J. Shawver, a daughter of George Shawver, who lives near Maxburg, Madison County, Iowa. Mr. and

Mrs. Snyder have had three children, two still living—George A. and Elbert. They have taken a boy to bring up named Clyde A. Hope. Mr. Snyder located in Madison County, Iowa, in 1875, and in 1876 came to Ringgold County, when he settled on his present farm, which contains 120 acres of choice land. Since coming to Jefferson Township Mr. Snyder has served as trustee and school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



GENERAL S. MOORE was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 10, 1830. His father, Riley Moore, was a native of Virginia, of Irish parentage, and died in 1847, while in the service during the Mexican war. His grandfather, Riley Moore, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in 1844, aged 101 years. His mother, Mary Ann (Dyer) Moore, was a native of Virginia. His parents had a family of eight children—Isaac W., Owen, Elizabeth, Andrew Jackson, General S., Sarah, John and Nancy. Mr. Moore resided in his native county until twelve years of age, then came to Moultrie County, Illinois, thence to Champaign County, where he lived about fifteen years. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and at home. He was married April 17, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Indiana, daughter of James and Juriah Johnson. In September, 1855, Mr. Moore, with wife and one child, came to Iowa, locating in Monroe County, until April, 1856, when he came to Ringgold County, and settled in Lott's Creek Township, on section 5. He improved the land and resided upon it until August, 1862. August 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. While in the service he received a wound which fractured a knee joint, an

injury from which he has never recovered. He was honorably discharged May 31, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, and returned to his home. A short time after his return he engaged in the mercantile trade at Caledonia, starting with a capital of \$450, which he conducted in such a successful manner that in a few years the annual sales of the establishment were over \$20,000. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster and served until 1882, when he resigned. In 1884 he closed out his business. He was elected county supervisor and took his seat January 1, 1882. He was one of the board that purchased the poor farm and erected the court-house. He has served in several township offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its most liberal supporters. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of six children—Mary Helen, Brewer, Owen F., Isaac W., Florence and Cordelia. James H. and Frederick A. are deceased. Mr. Moore has a valuable residence in town, a one-and-a-half-story building, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and well furnished. He owns 144 acres of land adjoining the town, and twenty-seven town lots. He has given his children a good education, and they are well fitted to take part in the active duties of life. He commenced life without means; but by industry and good management he has acquired a fine property. Politically he is a Republican.



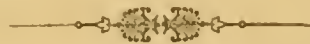
JC. BULLARD, farmer, section 15, Monroe Township, was born in Upper Canada, October 26, 1842. His parents, Reuben and Caroline M. (Marvin) Bullard, reared a family of ten children, J. C. being the fifth child. When seven years of age his parents removed to Knox County, Illinois. He was reared on a farm and his education was obtained in the common

schools. In 1850 the family came to Decatur County, locating in Center Township, near Leon. Here Mr. Bullard resided two years, then returned to Knox County, Illinois. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his regiment, from Resaca to Atlanta; attended the grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Camp Fry, in Chicago, Illinois. He was married November 9, 1865, to Hannah Jennette Daniels, of Knox County, daughter of Alexander Daniels. He then returned to Decatur County, where he resided about five years, then removed to Henry County for two years, thence to Decatur County again, where he lived until 1882, and finally came to his present home in Monroe Township. His farm contains 140 acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable house—shade trees, an orchard, out-buildings for stock, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mrs. Bullard died September 29, 1877, leaving four children—James Reuben, John C., Enos Cordell and Royal Harley. October 16, 1878, Mr. Bullard was married to Miss Sarah Ellen Butts, of Leon, daughter of John Butts. They have four children—Minnie Caroline, Frankie, Lizzie May and Elnora. Mr. Bullard is a member of Decatur City Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Post-office, Kellerton.



WILLIAM HORN, M. D., is the oldest practicing physician in Ringgold County. He is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Switzerland County, in December, 1843. His father, W. S. Horn, was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, born in 1816, and came to America in

1833. His mother, Mary (Gray) Horn, was also a native of Switzerland County, Indiana, her parents being natives of Scotland, but early settlers of Indiana. When he was five years of age the parents of our subject moved to Delavan County, Illinois, and there he was reared and educated. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine, with Dr. G. W. Slack, of Yorktown, Indiana, and subsequently entered the Chicago, Illinois, Medical College, from which he graduated in 1866. After his graduation he located in Monmouth, Illinois, and in February, 1869, came to and located in Mt. Ayr, where he now has a large and lucrative practice. He stands at the head of his profession in the county, where he has lived nearly a score of years. He is a close student, being deeply interested in anything that pertains to his profession. He is a member of the Southwestern Medical Association and the Decatur County Medical Society. He was married December 14, 1869, to Miss Mary Law, of Warren County, Illinois. They have two children—Minnie and James Otto.



MALAY McDONALD, retired farmer, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 16, 1823. His father, James C. McDonald, was a son of Thomas McDonald, a native of Scotland, and was born in Botetourt County, Virginia. He married in Tennessee, Mary Ann Melvin, also a native of Virginia, and they removed to Kentucky. About the year 1806 they removed to Ross County, Ohio, and three or four years later to Madison County. They had a large family of children, seven of whom lived to be grown—Mary, born in 1801; George, born in 1803; Phebe, born in 1805; Elizabeth, born in 1808; Charity,

born in 1811; John, born in 1814; and Malay, the subject of this sketch. Mr. McDonald's early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in obtaining his education at the subscription schools. He was married March 9, 1843, to Miss Mary Ferguson, born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 13, 1824, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Biggert) Ferguson. He resided in Madison until 1850, when, with wife and three children he started for Iowa. The first winter he spent in Muscatine, and the following spring moved on a farm five miles west of the city, where he resided four years. May 22, 1855, he arrived in Bloomington Township, Decatur County, and bought a claim of Matthew McClain, paying \$200 for the pre-emption. The land is described as follows: South half section 29, southwest section 28, south half northwest 28, west half southeast, south half northeast 28, township 60, range 27 west. There were living in Bloomington Township at that time about seven families: Mr. McClain, John Mercer, Aaron Myers, F. M. Scott, Widow Scott's family, W. M. McDonald, John Wion and J. K. Tapscot. Mr. McDonald commenced immediately to make permanent improvements. The first house was a log cabin, 16 x 16 feet, with sod chimney, that had been erected by Mr. McClain. He improved from time to time until the McDonald farm was known as one of the best improved farms in Decatur County. At one time he owned 1,000 acres. His house was built in 1866 and was sided with black walnut; it was one of the best buildings in the township. He was extensively engaged in stock-raising, feeding and dealing in stock. He resided on the old homestead in Bloomington Township until October 29, 1855, when he removed to Kellerton where he has 158 acres of improved land adjoining the town plat. He has a nice residence, built in

modern style and well furnished. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had four children—Margaret Ann, of Tuskeega; George, deceased; E. W., of Tuskeega, and an infant not named. Mr. McDonald has served one term as county supervisor under the old law, and three terms as township trustee and assessor. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order of Decatur City, and politically is an independent Republican. He started in life without means, but by industry and good management has acquired a fine property. Among the enterprising and successful pioneers of Decatur County, none is better known or more highly esteemed than is Mr. McDonald, and he is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County.



ELI LANDRETH, an enterprising and successful agriculturist, of Liberty Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Owen County, March 5, 1837. His parents, Zachariah and Elmo (Fender) Landreth, were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, and were among the early settlers of Indiana. They lived in Owen County till 1852, when they removed with their family to Mercer County, Illinois, where both died. They were the parents of ten children—six sons and four daughters, of whom seven still survive. Two of their sons died in the late war. Eli Landreth, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, principally in Mercer County, Illinois, to which county he removed with his parents when fourteen years old. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary E. Phillips, a native of Michigan, but at the time of her marriage living in Mercer County, Illinois. To this union were born ten children—Fannie, Jennie, Clisby, Dora, Henry, Frank, Finn, Thomas and

two who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Landreth settled on a farm in Mercer County, where he resided till the fall of 1874. He then came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on his farm on sections 2 and 11, Liberty Township, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising, his cattle being of a high grade. He devotes some attention to raising fine horses, and in February, 1886, he sold a

number of good animals. His farm, which is well-improved and under good cultivation, contains 360 acres, and his residence and farm buildings are noticeably good. Politically Mr. Landreth formerly affiliated with the Republican party, but is now a Greenbacker. He has served his township as trustee for nine years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Landreth have been members of the Baptist church for many years.





GENERAL

HISTORY.





INTRODUCTORY



THE fact that Iowa is situated near the geographical center of the United States, between the two great rivers of the continent, and on the line of the great trans-continental railways, presages for her a future in the development of her resources which it does not require the prevision of a prophet to see, and will at no distant day place her in an eminent position among the States of our Union, which nature, assisted by the energy, thrift and enterprise of her citizens has so abundantly fitted her to occupy.

When we call to mind the fact that the present greatness of Iowa is all the growth of little more than fifty years, we may well anticipate the grandeur that awaits her in the future—now that she is provided with all the means necessary for the more rapid development of her inexhaustible resources. In her healthful climate, productive soil, railroad and water-transportation facilities, and her intelligent, enterprising people, we have the best guaranty that her future progress will be unprecedented.

The pioneer work has been done in most parts of the State, and railroads, public buildings, churches, school-houses, etc., are provided, so that the citizens of Iowa now enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and advantages obtained in the older States, and Iowa offers to-day proportionally greater inducements to capital, enterprise and labor. Incalculable wealth lies hidden in the inexhaustible coal mines, furnishing motive-power, and the unused water-power forming natural mill-sites, in almost every county in the State for manufacturing industries. Iowa, for agricultural and manufacturing resources, has no superior among all the States, while her channels of trade radiate in all directions.

Next to the fertility of its soil, its excellent climate, and the energy of its industrial classes the prosperity of the State is due to wise legislation, by which its financial credit has been maintained, internal improvements encouraged, public instruction rapidly advanced, and immigration and capital attracted. Thirty-eight years have elapsed since Iowa was admitted as a State, and during that time wonderful changes have taken place. Then savage beasts and savage men contended for the supremacy in this fair domain, but both have retreated before the white man, and to-day civiliza-

tion has left its mark in numberless school-houses and churches, and in the prosperity and happiness which everywhere abound. Of Iowa, whose name is a synonym for prosperity, and her high rank in the sisterhood of States in respect of moral and material greatness, it is unnecessary to speak at length. Aside from the experiences of the civil war, in which the State furnished her full quota of men—and no braver men were sent to the front—the history of Iowa is that of one uninterrupted march of progress in the paths of peace, and she has risen from the condition of a Territory to one of the principal States of the Republic, in population, wealth and moral greatness. With these elements of empire inherent in it, it is not surprising that Iowa is making strides which must soon place her where she will be recognized as one of the foremost in manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, as well as in agriculture.

In order of admission into the Union, Iowa stands twenty-ninth; in number of square miles she is fifteenth; in population tenth, while in acres of tillable land her place is first. She is the third State in the amount of corn raised, while she is second in number of hogs raised, third in cattle, fifth in wheat, sixth in oats, fifth in barley, fifth in flax, seventh in hay, third in milch cows, fifth in number of hogs packed, fifth in value of farm implements, sixth in value of farm products, fourth in extent of coal area, and fifth in number of banks and newspapers. In religious, educational, charitable and benevolent institutions Iowa stands among the foremost. In regard to healthfulness her rank is fourth, while in point of the intelligence of her people she is first, having a less percentage of illiteracy than any other State. Twenty-one States have more persons in prison, and thirty-two States more female prisoners than Iowa. In the number of postoffices

she is seventh, and in the amount of postal receipts sixth, being one of the eight Northern States which contribute two-thirds of the entire national revenue.

BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS.

This empire is composed of ninety-nine subdivisions, or little republics, called counties, of which Ringgold is one. It is bounded on the north by Union County, on the east by Decatur County, on the south by the State of Missouri, and on the west by Wayne County. It contains about fifteen congressional townships, or, to be exact, twelve whole and four fractional townships. These are numbered from 67 to 70 north, in ranges 28 to 31 west. The area of the county is a little over 540 square miles. For organic purposes the county is divided into seventeen townships.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county is well supplied with living water in every part, and admirably drained by the Platte and the several forks of Grand River and their numerous affluents. The general trend of the streams is southward, and they flow to the Missouri River. Water is also readily obtained on the uplands by digging. The principal streams acquire considerable volume before they leave the county, and afford good mill-sites and sufficient water power for the uses of the county. The valleys are interesting from the fact that they are the deepest and largest purely drift valleys in Iowa. They are eroded by the action of the water from a depth of 150 feet to more than 200 feet, and yet, except at one or two points, no rock is to be seen in their valley sides, which are drift material from top to bottom. From these and other indications the drift is estimated to reach a depth of about 200 feet. This is the deepest portion of the drift deposit in the State. The highest

ridge of land in Southern Iowa, a branch of the great watershed that separates from it in Adair County, passes down into Missouri through this county. The highest point, which is in the northwestern part of the county, is 1,152 feet higher than Keokuk, and that city is 444 feet above the level of the sea. Although this county is upon the Missouri slope, the bluff deposit of Western Iowa does not extend so far eastward.

There is considerable timber in the valleys of the streams; elsewhere the surface of the county is almost all prairie, and its general aspect is peculiar and interesting. A stranger passing through the county by the ordinary routes of travel is quite unconscious of the presence within the range of his vision of the deep valleys with their wooded banks, for the general surface upon which his eye rests is apparently all an undulating prairie. Upon approaching the streams he sees them winding through rather narrow valleys, their banks lined with a border of trees, but after crossing them they are soon lost to view again among the general undulations of the sur-

face, and not even the tops of the tallest trees appear in sight.

Only two exposures of rock are found in the county. One of them is in a deep valley in the extreme northeast corner of the county, and the other is near its southern boundary, consisting in each case of a few layers of limestone belonging to the upper coal measures. It makes a good quality of quick-lime, and some of it is suitable for building purposes. Good materials for the manufacture of brick are found in various places.

COAL.

Coal is supposed to exist throughout the county, but no mines are yet in operation. The only attempt to find the desirable mineral was in 1884, when Francis Ellis, C. B. Morse, H. A. White and J. C. Askren sunk a shaft two and a half miles east of the station at Mt. Ayr. They bored through sixty feet of solid rock, and in all went 326 feet below the surface, finding a little coal, but not in paying quantities. This experiment cost its promoters \$1,200.



EARLY HISTORY.

THE continuous history of Iowa as the abode of white men begins with May 1, 1833. Previous to that date every acre was in the legal possession of the Indians. As a result of the Black Hawk war of 1832, a strip of land facing the Mississippi, and about fifty miles deep was opened to settlement after April 30, 1833. It was not long, of course, before the adventurous pioneers began to encroach upon the domain reserved to the Red Men, and many an isolated cabin was built in the interior in violation of the laws. These were frequently removed by the use of the military. In 1836 a treaty was made, ceding another large tract for the uses of civilization, but the rights of the Indians to the lands reserved to them were very strictly guarded, no white person being allowed to settle on Indian lands. By the treaty of 1842 the whites were again prohibited from settling on the lands purchased in that year, until May 1, 1843, or even to carry an ax into the Indian country. It was by the terms

of this last treaty that the land embraced in Ringgold County was opened to settlement.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The southern part of what is now Ringgold County was involved in the famous dispute between Iowa and Missouri, which began in the autumn of 1839 and was settled ten years later. In the meantime the general supposition was that the strip belonged to Missouri, or would be so decided.

Joint Resolution No. 7 passed in February, 1844, recites that in the autumn and winter of 1839 an unjust claim was made by the Governor of Missouri to a portion of territory lying within the limits of Iowa; that the marshal of Iowa, acting by National as well as by Territorial authority, had called for an armed posse to preserve peace and to resist the encroachment of Missouri authority within the well-known limits of Iowa; that several hundred patriotic citizens had obeyed the marshal's summons late in 1839, marching in an inclement season; that an account of the expenses had been taken by a United States official, but had not then been liquidated. These things having been recited, Hon. A. C. Dodge, then Territorial delegate in

Congress, was called upon, not only to secure pay for the volunteers, but for the marshal's services as well, "in preserving the peace and protecting the southern boundary of Iowa."

Chapter 23, Laws of 1846, approved January 17, recites the fact of the arrest of the sheriff of Davis County by the authorities of Missouri, and the probability of litigation arising from the dispute between Iowa and Missouri. The Governor was, accordingly, authorized to draw upon the Territorial treasurer for \$1,500 to defray counsel fees in cases where either the Territory or its citizens might be a party against Missouri.

Chapter 3, Laws of the First General Assembly, approved January 16, 1847, authorizes the Governor to agree with the State of Missouri for the commencement and speedy termination of a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the true location of the boundary line between the two States. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

This dispute arose in consequence of two surveys having been made of the northern boundary of Missouri, the first begun at the head of the rapids in the river Des Moines, and the second at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi. The difference between the initial points was nearly nine miles. Missouri having elected to assume the northern line as her boundary, and Iowa, the southern line as hers, there was, of course, a conflict of jurisdiction over a strip of country nearly nine miles in width, it being claimed by both States. The vexed question was settled in Iowa's favor, in 1850, when the boundary was established by commissioners, who had the line carefully surveyed. Posts were erected a mile apart, every tenth post being of iron. This increased Ringgold County's area by one-fourth.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Charles H. Schooler and family, the first residents of Ringgold County, settled in the southeastern part in 1844. For two years his was the only white family in the vicinity. In 1847 Manoah B. Schooler was born, the first white child born in the county. In 1846 James M. Tethrow settled near Mr. Schooler, but for several years thereafter there appears to have been no further immigration. These two families thought they were living in Missouri, until the survey of 1850 made them citizens of Iowa.

In the spring of 1854 the population of the county was increased to nine families, and the following autumn and spring of 1855 saw a brisk immigration, four or five settlements or neighborhoods being formed, in as many different portions of the county. The names of these are mostly given further on, in the account of the organic election of the county. In the biographical department of this volume are given such personal histories of many of the pioneers as can be obtained.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The territory in Ringgold County was technically a part of Des Moines County from 1834 to 1836, under the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. Then the Territory of Iowa was organized, and for some years this region remained undesignated, unsurveyed, and unsettled. In 1847 the boundaries of the county were established, and the name Ringgold given, in honor of Major Samuel Ringgold, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Palo Alto, fought a little more than a year before, in the Mexican war. For the next four years Ringgold was included within the temporary county of Pottawatomic. Then it was attached to the newly-organized county of Decatur.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 4, 1851, John W. Ellis and Reason Wilkinson, of the county of Davis, and H. B. Notson, of the county of Decatur, were appointed commissioners to locate and establish the county seat, for which purpose they were to meet at the house of H. B. Notson. On the 26th of June of the same year, they reported to the Board of Commissioners of Decatur County—as they were required to do by law—that they had selected a place for the county seat of Ringgold County, and had designated the location by setting a stake about four miles south of the center of said county, and that they had named said county seat Urbana. They further reported that they could not give a more particular description of the place for the reason that the land had not yet been surveyed into sections. Probably at this day nobody knows the exact location of Urbana. This first attempt to organize the county was not a success, for the reason that it did not contain a sufficient population.

On the 16th of October, 1852, the county judge of Taylor County, ordered that Ringgold County be a separate election precinct, to be called Schooler Township, and that the place of voting at the presidential election be at the house of Lot Hobbs. This was in the southern part of the county, where there is now a creek that bears the name of Lott's Creek, which derived its name from this early settler. Charles H. Schooler, Abner Smith and Jesse Harper were appointed to act as judges of this election. Charles H. Schooler was elected justice of the peace, and Lot Hobbs constable of Schooler Township. The latter was also appointed supervisor of roads, and one Littleton Allen, a commissioner to locate a road from the State line, in a northeast direction across the county.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

January 5, 1855, another legislative act was approved, appointing commissioners to locate the county seat of Ringgold County. They were George W. Jones, Robert W. Stafford and George A. Hawley. Joel Chambers was then acting as justice of the peace in "Schooler Township" (Ringgold County), and the commissioners were sworn by him. Their obligation is in the following words, and is the oldest record in the court-house at Mt. Ayr:

State of Iowa, }
Ringgold County. } s. s.

Personally appeared before me, an acting justice of the peace within and for the county and State aforesaid, George W. Jones, Robert W. Stafford and George A. Hawley, commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, approved January 5, 1855, to locate the county seat of Ringgold County, Iowa; who upon oath depose and say that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned, to the best of their ability and judgment.

GEORGE W. JONES,
R. W. STAFFORD,
GEORGE A. HAWLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOEL CHAMBERS, *Justice of the Peace.*

The report of these commissioners was made to the county judge of Decatur County, on the 18th of April, in the following terms:

"We, the undersigned commissioners appointed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 5, 1855, to locate and name the seat of justice of Ringgold County, and report to the county judge of Decatur County in case there should be no county judge in said

county of Ringgold, respectfully submit to you the following report, to wit: That we have examined the different portions of said county of Ringgold, after having been duly qualified, and have made selection of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 68 north, range 29 west, for the seat of justice of said county of Ringgold, and given it the name of Mt. Ayr, and the said Mt. Ayr is by the authority vested in us hereby declared to be the seat of justice of said county of Ringgold."

John S. Sheller, of Lucas County, was the owner of the land on which the county seat was to be located, and as an inducement to the commissioners he executed a bond to convey to the county the east half of the quarter section chosen, so that he and the county would each own half of the town lots. The bond was as follows:

"Know all men that I, John S. Sheller, of the county of Lucas, in the State of Iowa, am held and firmly bound in the penal sum of \$2,000, to the county of Ringgold, in the State of Iowa, to make, or cause to be made, a good and sufficient deed, with general warranty, to said county to the east half of the southwest quarter of section 6, in township 68 north, range 29 west. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Ringgold County, Iowa, have located the same upon the land of said Sheller, to wit: Upon the southwest quarter of section 6, in township 68 north, range 29 west, he, the said Sheller, hereby obligating himself in the consideration of the said location, to convey to the said county the aforesaid premises upon the condition that the said county seat shall be laid off into lots, streets and alleys, that the said line shall constitute the center of the town in connection with the west half of said quarter section, making the public square one half on either side. Said deed to be executed and de-

livered on or before the 1st day of May next, in witness whereof I hereunto sign my name, this, 18th day of April, A. D. 1855.

"JOHN S. SHELLEK."

Mr. Sheller also agreed to have the surveying done at his own expense, and gave a bond of \$100 for that purpose. On the 9th of June Mr. Sheller delivered to the county the following deed, the first made and recorded in Ringgold County:

"For and in consideration of the location of the county seat of Ringgold County, upon the southwest quarter of section 6, in township No. 68 north, of range No. 29 west, we hereby convey to the county of Ringgold, State of Iowa, the east half of the southwest fractional quarter of section No. 6, in township No. 68 north, of range No. 29 west, and warrant the title against all persons whomsoever. Witness our hands, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1855.

"EDWARD A. TEMPLE,

"JANE E. TEMPLE."

This was attested in the usual form by the clerk of the District Court of Lucas County. William McCormick was employed to survey the town, according to plans furnished by Sheller and Judge Hagens. The survey was made in the latter part of June.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

Before this, however, May 14, 1855, Ringgold County had been formally organized. William N. McEfee was appointed organizing sheriff, and given instructions as to the proper mode of procedure.

Mr. McEfee was required to take the following oath before assuming the duties of his office:

"I, William N. McEfee, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Iowa, and faithfully and impartially demean myself in office as organizing sheriff of Ring-

gold County to the best of my ability. So help me God.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a justice of the peace of said county, May 14, 1855.

"JOEL CHAMBERS."

David Enyart, L. S. Terwilliger and William Lovewell were chosen judges of the election, and subscribed to the following obligation:

"We, L. S. Terwilliger, David Enyart, and William Lovewell, do solemnly swear that we will impartially, and to the best of our knowledge and ability perform the duties of judges of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the same.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me on this, 14th day of May, 1855.

"WILLIAM N. MCFEE,

"Organizing Sheriff of Ringgold County, Iowa."

Joseph W. Cofer and Andrew S. McBride were appointed clerks, and took a similar obligation, in these words:

"We, Joseph W. Cofer and Andrew S. McBride, do solemnly swear that we will impartially, and to the best of our ability and knowledge perform the duties of clerks of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud and abuse in conducting the same.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me on this, the 14th day of May, 1855.

"WILLIAM N. MCFEE,

"Organizing Sheriff of Ringgold County, Iowa."

Thirty-four citizens voted at this organic election, and their names are worthy of record in this place. They were:

William Barber, Hiron Imus, Reuben Morris, John A. Lesan, Nathaniel Curtis, Alexander S. Wiley, Stewart Barber, Joseph A. Stratton, Joel Chambers, Jacob Case, Thomas Lovewell, James Tethrow, Thomas Hughes, C. H. Schooler, Matthew

B. Brown, John Summers, Henry Rowlan, Wendell Poor, Ephraim Cofer, Solomon Lovewell, E. L. Sales, Henry Snyder, E. Imus, John Tyler, William Shoemaker, Peter Doze, James C. Hagans, Joseph W. Cofer, Henry Boston, Henry Miller, William Lovewell, David Enyart, L. S. Terwilliger and A. S. McBride.

The result of this election was: James C. Hagans, County Judge; Matthew B. Brown, District Clerk; Joseph W. Cofer, Treasurer and Recorder; Hiron Imus, Sheriff; Charles H. Schooler, School Fund Commissioner. At the first regular election, in August following, ninety-one votes were polled. Judge Hagans and Mr. Cofer were re-elected; Peter Doze was chosen Sheriff, and Wendell Poor, School Fund Commissioner. Thus the county governmental machinery was set running in its entirety.

SETTLEMENT WITH TAYLOR COUNTY.

It will be remembered that up to this time, since 1852, Ringgold County had formed a township of Taylor County. On the 29th of June, 1855, the judges of the two counties met and made a settlement of financial accounts. There was in the hands of the Taylor County judge, \$19.96, which had been collected by Charles H. Schooler for the following purposes: County tax, \$5.00; State tax, \$3.26; school tax, \$6.35; bridge tax, \$5.35; total, \$19.96.

The warrants outstanding on account of Ringgold County at this time were as follows: D. B. Wilson, \$8.16; James M. Tethrow, \$1.02; William Barber, \$1.37; Joel Chambers, \$2.96; James M. Tethrow, \$5.00; total, \$18.51.

The net capital with which Ringgold County began business was therefore, \$1.45.

FIRST TERM OF COUNTY COURT.

The first formal meeting of the county officers was held at the house of Ephraim

Cofer, about six miles south of Mt. Ayr, July 2, 1855. There were present James C. Hagans, County Judge; Matthew R. Brown, County Clerk; Hiron Imus, Sheriff; and Joseph W. Cofer, Treasurer.

The first business taken up was to extend the time of Peter Doze, Assessor, to enable him to complete his work. He was given until July 16.

Levi S. Terwilliger was appointed a justice of the peace in and for the civil township of Ringgold County, Iowa, until the first Monday in August next, and until his successor is chosen and qualified.

The county was then divided into quarters by the range line between 29 and 30, and the township line between 68 and 69. Each of these quarters, comprising four townships, formed an election precinct, or township. The northeast precinct was numbered 1, and named Sand Creek. The house of Stanbury Wright was designated as the place of holding elections, and Stanbury Wright, Levi S. Terwilliger and Spencer Dady were appointed judges of elections.

The northwest precinct was numbered 2, and named Platt. The house of Garrett Bird was designated as the place of holding elections, and Garrett Bird, Norval Bridges and Rowland Andrews "be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections."

The southwest precinct was numbered 3, and named West Fork. John McGaughey's house was named as the place of holding elections, and John McGaughey, Joel Chambers and William Lovewell were chosen judges of elections.

The southeast precinct was numbered 4, and named Lott's Creek. Joseph Strickland's house was selected as the place of elections, and Joseph Strickland, William J. Merritt and Ephraim Cofer were named as judges.

Charles H. Schooler resigned as school

fund commissioner. Harvey Waugh was appointed in his place, but failed to qualify.

The next entry on the judge's record is really funny:

"It appears that the judge has received as fees, \$1.75, and the clerk has received, 25 cents, and the recorder has received, \$7.60, total, \$9.60.

"The dividend being struck, each officer's share is \$3.20."

What would the officers of the county think to-day of adding together the fees of all the officers and then dividing the same, share and share alike?

A regular election for county and township officers was ordered held the first Monday in August, and the election returns were directed to be taken to the house of Ephraim Cofer, to meet again at which place the court adjourned.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

July 13 the report of Peter Doze, Assessor, was received and he was allowed \$45 for assessing, being employed thirty days.

August 7 it is recorded that no appeals were made from the assessment. Each of the four precincts was declared a road district, and entitled to a supervisor.

August 8 the only business transacted, besides appointing Wendell Poor school fund commissioner, was fixing the bonds of various officers as follows: Justices, \$1,000; constables, \$500; treasurer and sheriff, \$5,000 each.

September 4 the fees were again pooled. The judge contributed \$8.75; the clerk, \$1.00; and the recorder, \$7.00; total, \$16.75. Each officer was awarded \$5.58, which, added to his former dividend, made \$8.78. The record adds, "leaving a balance due each office from the county for the quarter's service, ending August 8, 1855, of \$3.56.

October 1 the tax levy was fixed as fol-

lows: County purposes, four mills on the dollar; State purposes, one and one-fourth mills on the dollar; school purposes, one-half mill on the dollar; road purposes, one-half mill on the dollar; road poll tax, \$1.00; poll tax, 50 cents.

On petition of Mary Imus George W. Lesan was appointed guardian of the minor children, Daniel, Clark, Seth, Andrew, Luke, Sarah, Leonard O., Lewis B. and Luther N., of Horatio M. Imus, deceased.

On the following day a settlement was made with Charles H. Schooler, collector, appointed by Judge Low, of Taylor County, to collect taxes of Ringgold County for 1853 and 1854. He was charged with \$104.46, and credited with \$80.46, leaving \$24 cash on hand. This term of court was the first held at Mt. Ayr.

November 5, appears the following entry: "The first business taken up was the disposition of certain property in the hands of Peter Doze, belonging to the Indians, to wit: Three guns and sixteen steel traps. It is therefore ordered that the sheriff, Peter Doze, after giving legal notice thereof, make sale of said property for cash or county orders, and pay the proceeds into the county treasury, to be applied on the payment of county expenses for removing said Indians from said county in the year 1855. Which said sale is to be on the first Monday in December, 1885, at Mt. Ayr."

November 6, the first marriage license was issued from the County Court, to James O. Lockwood and Lucy A. Goer.

The estate of Horatio M. Imus was inventoried at \$2,471.91.

December 24, the second marriage license was issued, to Josiah Turner and Eliza Ann Scott. The ceremony itself was performed by Judge Hagans, on the same day.

February 27, 1856, a license was issued to William Cavin and Mary Imus.

March 4, 1856, Township No. 5 was

created in the center of the county and named Mt. Ayr. It comprised sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, township 68 north, range 30 west; sections 36, 35, 34, 25, 26, 27, 22, 23 and 24, in township 69 north, range 30 west; sections 31, 32, 33, 28, 29, 30, 19, 20 and 21, township 69 north, range 29 west; and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, in township 68 north, range 29 west.

CIVIL TOWNSHIP.

At different times within the next three years Middle Fork, Washington, East Fork and Jefferson townships were organized, so that there were nine townships when the government of the county passed under the control of the Board of Supervisors. In 1869 a re-arrangement was made, and each civil township made to comprise exactly one congressional township. This is the present and permanent division, except that Mt. Ayr Township (making seventeen in all) is carved out of Poe and Rice. It is two square miles in extent. It is coincident with the corporation of Mt. Ayr. The townships are named as follows: Union, 70 north, 28 west; Tingley, 70 north, 29 west; Jefferson, 70 north, 30 west; Lincoln, 70 north, 31 west; Grant, 69 north, 31 west; Washington, 69 north, 30 west; Liberty, 69 north, 29 west; Monroe, 69 north, 28 west; Athens, 68 north, 28 west; Poe, 68 north, 29 west, except section 6 and the northwest quarter of section 7; Rice, 68 north, 30 west, except the east half of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 12; Benton, 68 north, 31 west; Clinton, 67 north, 31 west; Middle Fork, 67 north, 30 west; Lott's Creek, 67 north, 29 west; Riley, 67 north, 28 west; Mt. Ayr, section 6 and the northwest quarter of section 7, township 68 north, range 29 west, and the east half of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 12, township 68 north, range 30 west.

As to the naming of the several townships: Monroe, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant were named for the Presidents; Benton for the illustrious Senator, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; Clinton, from Clinton Addington, an early settler; Rice, from Captain Rice, of the Fourth Infantry, and one of Ringgold County's gallant volunteer soldiers; Middle Fork, from the creek of that name; Tingley, from the postoffice of that name (the postoffice was named for a person); Liberty and Union were common names for townships formed during and soon after the war; Poe was named for Edgar Allen Poe, the poet; Lott's Creek was named for the creek, and that derived its name from an early settler; Athens was named in admiration of the ancient seat of learning, the capital of Greece; and Riley was named for L. D. Riley, a member of the Board of Supervisors.

SLAVES IN RINGGOLD COUNTY.

One authentic instance is known of slavery in this county. L. P. Allen, a native of Buncombe County, North Carolina, came to this county in the spring of 1852, and settled in what is now Middle Fork Township. He possessed at that time and for six months after two young negroes—a boy and a girl, aged about fourteen and sixteen respectively. In the autumn he sold them to a man from near St. Joseph, Missouri, for \$1,100. William Fletchall, now of Worth County, Missouri, was a witness of this sale, and saw \$600 of the money paid. Allen lived in Ringgold County thirteen years, removed to Jackson County, Missouri, became insane, and afterward died in an asylum.

A TRAGEDY OF EARLY DAYS.

In the spring of 1855, two men, by name Driggs and Hale, settled with their wives in Ringgold County, just south of

the Union County line; they were young men of pleasant address, and seemed to be greatly attached to each other, a circumstance readily accounted for by the fact that they were brothers-in-law. Apparently they, like the other settlers of the county, were here to make homes for themselves and their families, and nothing peculiar or strange about either them or their wives attracted the attention of the neighbors.

One morning in the autumn of the same year the two men started out to hunt deer and turkeys, which at that time were very numerous in the woodlands along Grand River. About noon, Hale, apparently panic stricken, rushed into the cabin of one of the neighboring settlers, and with great trepidation communicated the fact that his companion was dead, killed by the treacherous Indians, and that he had barely escaped with his life.

The excitement was intense, messengers being at once dispatched, notifying the neighborhood for thirty miles around of the impending danger, a company of men gathered at once to go to the spot and secure the body of their neighbor. Led by Hale, the party proceeded cautiously until, finally arriving at the scene of tragedy, they beheld the dead body of Driggs, shot through the heart. He had fallen in his tracks, and had not been mutilated or disturbed—treatment unusual for Indians, who often risk their lives to secure a scalp. Close examination revealed the fact that the murderer was very close to his victim, whose shirt was blackened and burned by the powder.

The still, cold face of the dead man, as he lay weltering in his blood, created a thrill of horror in the hearts of the beholders. The recollection of their own homes and families exposed to similar dangers decided in their minds the proper course to pursue, and, with one accord, they vowed

vengeance against the Indians. Settlers soon gathered together for a fight. Women and children were sent to a place of safety, and in a few instances the able-bodied head of the family had important business to attend to just at that time, and betook himself to parts unknown.

The settlers being reinforced by a company of militia from Chariton, everything was made ready for the approaching conflict, and the Indians, who at that time were encamped on Twelve Mile Creek, section 34, Pleasant Township, Union County, were surrounded, and their surrender demanded.

Having had some intimation of the trouble brewing, they were not surprised at the demand, wisely determining to remain and refute the charges, and after a short parley they stacked their arms and surrendered under protest.

A council was at once called, and the trial, though necessarily conducted in an informal manner, was proceeded with, the first step being to find the gun which the ball, taken from the body of the murdered man, would fit. One by one each gun was tried, until no more were left, but none were found which carried a ball of that caliber.

The whites then consulted aside; the Indians and their guns were all there, yet though generally believed to be the murderers of Driggs, it was impolitic to resort to extreme measures in the face of the facts developed.

At this point an old Indian, swarthy and muscular, by name Wanwoxen, stepped forward, and, in broken English, presented the cause of his people; recounting the friendly relations they had always sustained with the pale faces of the settlement, and expressing his sorrow and disapproval of the murder of Driggs, he pressed the point that the bullet would fit the gun of no Indian of the tribe. Gathering confi-

dence, he became more eloquent, and with uncouth gestures argued their entire innocence, and called particular attention to the fact that the murderer's gun had burned the clothing of the dead man. Said he: "No Indian there! No Indian there! Indian never shoot when he can strike!" at the same time significantly touching his tomahawk. At the conclusion of his harangue he stepped out from his fellows, and throwing off his blanket and baring his breast, said: "Indian no shoot Driggs; shoot Indian if you want to."

These words, with their previous peaceable reputation, and more than all, the last self-sacrificing act of the warrior in offering himself a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the pale faces, created a diversion in their favor. Some of the whites were still disposed to believe the Indians guilty, while others took the opposite view. Hale was then subjected to a more searching examination. He manifested much hesitancy in testifying, and his stories failed to show that there were any Indians there, he claiming that he heard the shot fired and saw Driggs fall, but did not see who fired at him, but supposed it to be Indians.

After obtaining all the testimony possible, it was decided to restore the arms to the Indians, as no case had been made out against them. A feeling of apprehension obtained a foothold with many of the settlers, and the final result was the removal of the tribe to the Indian reservation in Kansas, about 1856.

Hale did not remain in the neighborhood, but soon after took his own and Driggs' wife and removed to Bear's Settlement, thirty-five miles south, in Missouri, and the sequel to the murder of Driggs showed the Indians to be entirely innocent of his death. The winter following, Mrs. Hale suddenly sickened and died, and rumors gained ground that everything was not right; it was then remembered

that the ball which failed to fit the Indians' rifles was the exact caliber of that used by Hale, and the opinion became current that he and not the Indians was the murderer; but the settlers, without exception, exonerate the Indians from all complicity in the matter.

Some property of the Indians, consisting of three guns and sixteen steel traps, was sold at auction by the sheriff, Peter Doze, the first Monday in December, 1855, toward defraying the expenses of the removal. November 6, 1855, the county judge issued warrants to several citizens to pay for provisions, used while removing the Indians to Kansas, as follows:

Catherine Himes, \$3.50; Mary Imus, \$3.50; Henry Rowland, \$3.00; Henry Broadwater, \$2.50; Peter Doze, \$5.00; Wendell Poor, \$2.50; N. H. Dewitt, \$3.00; F. A. Millsap, \$33.10; Josiah Aldrich, \$2.50; Henry Skidmore, \$1.75; John Skidmore, \$11.75; William Haviland, \$1.75; David Edwards, \$3.00; Barton B. Dunning, \$10.00.

The Indians had no legal right to residence in this county, but had lingered for a time after the departure of the main body.

FIRST COURT.

The first district court for Ringgold County convened at Mt. Ayr, May 25, 1857. Judge John S. Townsend presided; Randolph Sry being the Clerk. John W. Warren was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. The following were the petit jurors: Sanford Harrow, David M. Lesan, John C. Stuart, William Skinner, Will-

iam Francis, Henry Roland, John L. Rush, C. G. Rowell, Thomas Marshall, Henry Crabbs, William M. Water, A. W. Tice, Samuel Allison, A. J. McClerg, and L. S. Terwilliger. Luke Shay was naturalized at this term, this being the first business transacted after organizing the court. The first grand jury empaneled was at the October term of the same year, and was composed of the following persons: John Shields, William C. Harvey, William Turner, Michael Stahl, Isaac Oliver, Thomas M. Hall, Henry Arnett, John Morgan, John Carman, Gabriel Huffman, Henry J. Dewitt, William Arnett, Reuben B. Moulton, E. W. Rice, Anderson W. Tice.

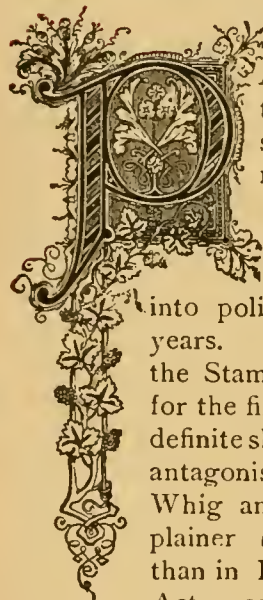
RINGGOLD'S FIRST COUNTY JUDGE.

One of the most prominent men in the early history of the county was Judge Hagans, who wielded great influence from the time of his first election as county judge until his death. He came to the county from McDonough County, Illinois, in June, 1854, and was a native of Kentucky. He served the people three terms in the office of county judge, and was elected State Senator at the general election of 1857, from the district composed of the counties of Ringgold, Taylor, Adams, Union and Clarke. He served with ability in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. He discharged his last senatorial and official duties at the extra session of September, 1862. Soon after this time his health began to fail. He died September 7, 1863, at his home in Mt. Ayr.





POLITICAL HISTORY.



PARTY government is the present, and possibly the future, though not the ideal, feature of our so-called republic, and men have, in America, been divided

into political parties for 120 years. Upon the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, parties for the first time began to take definite shape and manifest open antagonisms, and the words, Whig and Tory, then had a plainer meaning in America than in England. The Stamp Act was denounced by the

Whigs as direct taxation, and so general were the protests that for a time it seemed that only those who owed their livings to the Crown, or expected aid and comfort from it, remained with the Tories. The Whigs were the patriots. After independence was achieved, of course, all Americans were Whigs. In the first years of the United States as a federal union, under President Washington, there came about a division into "Particularist" and "Strong Government" Whigs, these soon adopting the more euphonious designations of Anti-Federals and Federals.

The former, under Jefferson's lead, afterward became known as Republicans, which name was in the early part of 1806 dropped for that of Democrats. Hence Jefferson is often referred to as the founder of the Democratic party. If, however, this distinction can be claimed for any one man, the friends of Andrew Jackson have perhaps a stronger case.

The Democrats were in power in this country from 1801 to 1825, when John Quincy Adams, "the last of the Federalists," was chosen by Congress to fill the office of President, the people having failed to elect. General Jackson, however, had received a plurality of the popular vote, and the remembrance of this fact was one of the chief causes of Jackson's subsequent election in 1828. The elevation of General Jackson to the presidency was a triumph over the high protective policy, the federal internal improvement policy, and the latitudinous construction of the constitution, as well as of the Democracy over Federals, then known as National Republicans. This election was also the permanent re-establishment of parties on principle, according to the landmarks of the early years of the Government. For although

Mr. Adams had received confidence and office from Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and had classed with the Democratic party during the "era of good feeling," yet he had previously been a Federal; and on the re-establishment of old party lines which began to take place after the election of Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, his affinities and policy became those of his former party; and as a party, with many individual exceptions, they became his supporters and his strength.

The Democrats re-nominated Jackson in 1832, while in December preceding the National Republicans nominated Henry Clay. The hero of New Orleans was elected a second term by a goodly majority.

The Democracy being in power, the followers of Clay gradually adopted the name of Whigs, which was suggested by the fact that in England the opposition to the Government was known by that appellation. Hence, more than any one man, Henry Clay is looked upon as the founder of the Whig party, which played an important part in American politics for some twenty years. In 1836 they nominated General William Henry Harrison, who was defeated by Martin Van Buren, the choice of the Democratic party. In the closing year of Jackson's administration, however, a step had been taken which ultimately brought about the temporary downfall of his party. This step was the distribution of revenue among the States in 1837, which was designed to enhance the value of the State stocks held by the United States Bank. The result was far different, however, and thousands are still living who can tell of the financial crisis of 1837 and the general stringency following.

It is natural for the people to charge financial and other troubles, from war down to crop failures, upon the party in power. So it was in those times, and the result was

the ascendancy of the Whigs after the next election, in 1840. On the Whig ticket, General Harrison, of Ohio, was the candidate for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Mr. Clay, the most prominent Whig in the country, was not deemed available, and the leading men in the party were again put aside to make room for a military man, a step prompted by the example previously set by the Democrats in the case of General Jackson. The men who managed presidential elections believed then as now that military renown was a passport to popularity and rendered a candidate more sure of election. The contest before the people was a long and bitter one, the severest ever known in the country up to that time, and scarcely equaled since. The whole Whig party and the large league of suspended banks, headed by the bank of the United States, making its last struggle for a new national charter in the effort to elect a President friendly to it, were arrayed against the Democrats, whose hard-money policy and independent treasury schemes were met with little favor in the then depressed condition of the treasury. The Democrats worked for the re-election of President Van Buren, with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice-President, but the Whigs were ultimately successful.

The question of extending slave territory by the annexation of Texas was the principal one in the campaign of 1844, and avowedly so in the platforms. The Democracy nominated James K. Polk for President, and George M. Dallas for Vice-President. The Whigs nominated their great leader, Henry Clay, with Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. Owing largely to the influence of a third party, the Free-Soilers, Clay was defeated in one of the closest elections ever held.

Another presidential year brought forward new men and new issues. The Dem-

ocrats nominated General Lewis Cass for President, and George William O. Butler for Vice-President. The Whigs took advantage of the popularity of General Zachary Taylor, for his military achievements in the Mexican war, just ended, and his consequent "availability," nominated him for the presidency over Clay, Webster and Scott, who were his competitors before the convention. The party which had been made by the greatness of the latter won an easy victory.

The presidential election of 1852 was the last campaign in which the Whig party appeared in National politics. It nominated a ticket with General Winfield Scott as its candidate for President. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was General Franklin Pierce. A third ticket was placed in the field by the Abolition party, with John P. Hale as its candidate for President. The political see-saw now brought the Democrats in power again.

Thus, at the beginning of the civil history of Ringgold County the Democrats were in control, with Franklin Pierce as President, and the Whig party was disintegrating as a National organization. The citizens of Ringgold County having come from those Eastern States where the Whigs were strongest, retained their politics after settling here, so that this was a Whig county during its infancy. There was, however, never a fair test of strength, for in local elections personal popularity went much farther than partisanship, and before the county's politics was settled by a presidential election, the death of the Whig party was an accomplished fact, and a new organization, the Republican party, arose from its ashes. Henceforth the giant parties were Democrats and Republicans, the latter absorbing all the elements then existing opposed to the further extension of slavery. The new party was born in a number of places almost simultaneously,

but in each case with the same motives and with similar constituent elements. The movement assumed definite shape in the summer of 1854, when, for Governor of Iowa, James W. Grimes was nominated by the Republicans to oppose Curtis Bates, the choice of the Democracy. Iowa had hitherto been under the control of the latter party, but the Republicans now carried it, in their first campaign, and it has since remained in the ranks of Republicanism, by majorities sometimes running as high as 80,000. Mr. Grimes' personal ability had much to do with the successful organization of the Republicans in Iowa.

In the organic election of Ringgold County, May 14, 1855, and also in the August election following, National politics played no part. Candidates were favored or opposed solely for personal reasons. However, all the successful ones were Whigs, except Peter Doze, the first sheriff, and afterward assessor, who was and is a zealous Democrat. County Judge Hagans, Treasurer and Recorder Cofer, and School Fund Commissioner Poor, were all Whigs, and afterward Republicans. The total vote in May, 1855, was but 34; in August it was 91.

The year following, 1856, party lines were for the first time marked out in Ringgold County, and they have since been pretty generally regarded, though for the local offices a not inconsiderable voting element has always manifested an independent spirit—a willingness to "scratch" the ticket on personal grounds.

The first National convention of the Republican party nominated John C. Fremont for President, and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice-President. Its platform consisted of a series of resolutions, of which the most important was the following:

"That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give

legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

The Democratic convention nominated James Buchanan for President, and John C. Beckinridge for Vice-President. It adopted a platform which contained the material portions of all its previous platforms, and also defined its position to the new issues of the day, and declared (1) that the revenue to be raised should not exceed the actual necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual extinction of the public debt; (2) that the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements; (3) for a strict construction of the powers granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government; (4) that Congress has no power to charter a National bank; (5) that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States and Territories, the people of which have the exclusive right and power to settle that question for themselves; (6) opposition to Americanism.

That Buchanan was elected was in no degree due to Ringgold County, which gave Fremont a plurality of 28, in spite of the fact that a large element of the Republican following was drawn into support of the American, or "Know Nothing" party, whose candidate was Millard Fillmore, and who received almost as many votes in Ringgold County as Buchanan. The vote was: Fremont, 92; Buchanan, 64; Fillmore, 52. The county officers elected this year (clerk, school fund commissioner and sheriff), were all Republicans, and received little opposition. The county's part in politics since has been in the same line. It has been monotonously faithful to the Republicans. It has here never been a serious question of which party, but merely how much majority.

At the August election, in 1857, a full

county ticket was put in the field by the Republicans, which had no organized opposition. The majorities were all over 100. Lowe's majority for Governor, in October, was but 47, however. In 1858 two full tickets were run, the Republican majority being about 100 in a total vote of 330. In 1859 Kirkwood's majority for Governor was 125 in a total vote of 395. The county officers had a close contest, and the vote was remarkably close, the majorities ranging from 1 to 23.

The four years of Buchanan's administration were rife with political discussions on the slavery question, the status of the negro and the troubles in Kansas. The Southern Democrats, true to the supposed interests of their section became more aggressive in their demands in behalf of slavery, while their brethren in the North followed the lead of Douglas in endeavoring to compromise the slavery question. The two wings differed more and more widely, and in their national convention at Charleston were unable to agree upon a platform or a candidate, so that the Southern Democrats withdrew in a body. The convention re-assembled at Baltimore, and after a protracted struggle nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. Their platform declared that the decisions of the Supreme Court, respecting the status of slavery in the Territories, should be respected. The Southern Democrats, however, held another convention and nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. The platform adopted contained in regard to the main question at issue the statement that slaves in the Territories should be recognized by the Government as property.

The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, and resolved that Kansas should be admitted as a free State, and that the Government should effectually prohibit slavery in the Territo-

ries. A so-called Constitutional Union Convention was also held, which nominated John Bell and Edward Everett.

The conclusion of this many-sided political fight was the election of Lincoln, who received, however, but two-fifths of the popular vote. In this county the canvass was exceedingly warm, and Lincoln received 348 votes to 182 for Douglas, and three for Bell. The third and fourth parties received very little favor here. This was the heaviest vote yet cast in the county. The majorities on the State ticket were all over 160. But two county officers were chosen, a clerk by 42 votes, and a surveyor by 91.

In the State and county election of 1861, a very light vote was drawn out. The Democratic ticket received less than 100 votes, and the Republican majorities ranged from 186, for clerk, up to 290 for Congressman. In 1862 the majority on the State ticket was 180. For clerk it reached 221, Thomas Ross being the popular man; for treasurer and recorder John T. Williams' majority was 127, and for county judge Wendell Poor received but 103 votes more than his competitor.

The war seemed to strengthen the Republicans in this State so that it was almost perfunctory that any other party made nominations. Colonel William M. Stone had made himself so popular by his services in the field that in the summer of 1863 he was nominated for Governor against James M. Tuttle. Not a very full vote was cast in Ringgold, but this was more than three to one in favor of the Republicans. Stone received 353 votes to 114 for Tuttle, or a majority of 239. Even this was the smallest majority given any man on the ticket (except for representative, 237), the county officers being elected with little or no opposition.

In 1864 the war was being waged on a scale never before seen in history, at vast

expense, and it was uncertain how long the Confederacy could maintain armed resistance. The Republicans were generally unanimous in supporting the coercion policy of the Government, while the Democrats, on the other hand, were in favor of a change of policy, and of peace on any terms that would save the Union. The Republican convention of 1864 therefore re-nominated Abraham Lincoln by a unanimous vote, save Missouri, whose delegation voted for Ulysses S. Grant. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice-President. The platform approved the emancipation proclamation, declared slavery dead, pledged support for the further prosecution of the war, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the rebellious States. The Democratic convention nominated George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, and adopted a platform criticising the methods of the administration. Lincoln received 212 electoral votes to McClellan's twenty-one, the people indorsing the old maxim "that it is dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream." In Ringgold County the Lincoln ticket received a majority of 243, in a total vote of 395. The Democratic vote was from fifty-nine to seventy-six. They made no nominations for county offices.

Equally one-sided was the general election of 1865 for State and county officers; but in certain respects things were rather "mixed." Governor Stone, a candidate for re-election, was so pronounced in favor of negro suffrage that he ran behind his ticket, and in this county received 336 votes, against 152 for T. H. Benton. No contest was made for the county offices except for sheriff, in which case the vote was close. D. B. Marshall, the successful candidate, had but thirteen votes more than his opponent. The situation was about the same in 1866, no contest being made for county officers, and the Demo-

cratic vote being less than a fourth of the total for State officers. In 1867 the Democrats organized and made a vigorous campaign, the result of which was that they polled nearly half as many votes as the Republicans, or a little over 200 votes. They nominated candidates for most of the local offices, and gave them the full party vote. Both parties desired to nominate General Grant in 1868, but the Republicans stole a march on their opponents by holding their convention first. Schuyler Colfax was named for Vice-President. The Democratic convention was for a long time unable to decide between Pendleton, Hancock, Hendricks and others; but on the twenty-second ballot Horatio Seymour, whose name had been scarcely mentioned before, was unanimously nominated, together with Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. An active canvass followed, in which the brief expression, "Let us have peace," in Grant's letter of acceptance, was liberally employed by Republican journals and orators to tone down what were regarded as rapidly-growing race and sectional differences, and with such effect that Grant carried all of the States save eight, receiving an electoral vote of 214 against 80. His majority in this county was 262 in a total vote of 774. This was the largest vote cast in the county up to this time. The majorities were about the same for all the offices.

In 1869 the Democrats nominated another list of candidates, who were defeated by the usual vote—a little more than two to one. The majorities ranged from 200 to 400. In 1870 the disproportion was still greater, on State ticket. No contest was made for county offices. In 1871 the Republican majority in this county for Governor was 432. The Democrats tried to elect their leaders for several county offices, and came nearer doing it than since 1859.

An issue raised in Missouri gave immediate rise to the Liberal Republican party, though the course of Horace Greeley had long pointed toward the organization of something of the kind, and with equal plainness it pointed to his desire to be its champion and candidate for the presidency. In 1870 the Republican party in Missouri, then in control of the Legislature, split on the question of the removal of the disqualifications imposed upon rebels by the State Constitution during the war. Those favoring the removal of disabilities were headed by B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, and they called themselves Liberal Republicans. Those opposed were called and accepted the name of Radical Republicans. The former quickly allied themselves with the Democrats, and thus carried the State, though Grant's administration "stood in" with the Radicals. The liberal movement rapidly spread, and its leaders at once began to lay plans to carry the next presidential election. Horace Greeley was nominated for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democratic convention indorsed these nominations, but a few dissatisfied Democrats named Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams. The Republicans re-nominated General Grant, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The Republicans were overwhelmingly successful, not so much from the popularity of Grant as from the unpopularity of Greeley. The vote in Ringgold County was: Grant, 805; Greeley, 215; O'Connor, 1; Grant's plurality, 590. The Republican State ticket received about 30 less majority, as did their candidate for clerk of courts. Their man for recorder received 234 majority, while the candidate for surveyor got in by only 9 votes.

A heavy vote was brought out in 1873, the Republican majority averaging 100 less than in 1872 for State officers. The candi-

dates for the local offices received all sorts of majorities, and one office, the treasurer-ship, was captured by the Democrats, or rather the fusion ticket, for the Democrats and "Anti-monopolists" pooled their issues. Allen Higgins was the lucky candidate. In 1874 the Republican majority averaged about 100, the reduction being due to the fusion of opposing elements. In 1875 the Republican majority for Governor was 373. The county officials were elected by figures from 166 to 290.

The troubles in the South and the almost general overthrow of the "carpet-bag" governments impressed all with the fact that the presidential election of 1876 would be exceedingly close, and the result confirmed this belief. The Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, and the Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. A third party had sprung into existence, called at first "Greenbackers," but latterly "National Greenbackers," who desired to relieve the financial crisis of 1873 and the hard times following by a large issue of irredeemable paper money. They nominated Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary. After a contest for months over the returns of this election, Hayes was declared elected. The vote in this county was: Hayes, 1,245; Tilden, 422; Cooper, 245; Hayes' plurality, 823. The same figures obtained on the State ticket. The Greenback vote increased from this year until about 1881.

The Republican majority for Governor in 1877 was 293. The majorities for county offices were from 52 to 335. In 1878 the contest was closer, the Republican majorities being from 100 to 200 on State ticket, and about the same on local issues. In 1879 the majorities were all the way from 20 to 253.

In 1880 James A. Garfield, Winfield S. Hancock and James B. Weaver were the standard-bearers of the three National

parties. The vote in this county was: Garfield, 1,450; Weaver, 525; Hancock, 436; Republican plurality, 925. It will be noticed that the Greenbackers polled nearly 100 votes more than the Democrats. For the county offices these two parties have fused every year recently, though their combined strength is much less than the Republican vote. The Republican majority for county offices was in 1880 about 500.

In 1881 Governor Sherman's plurality was 602. The Greenback vote outnumbered the Democratic more than two to one, and the Republicans were more than twice as numerous as the Greenbackers. The fusionists carried one county office, John W. Been being elected sheriff. The Republican majorities for the remaining offices were much less than that for Governor. At the special election of June 27, 1882, on prohibition, the question stood in this county, 1,640 for, and 570 against; majority, 1,070. In 1882 the Republican plurality on State ticket was 550, and between 300 and 400 on county ticket. In 1883 the Greenback strength fell off, in comparison with the Democratic, and it has since remained the smaller of the two parties in opposition to Republicanism in Ringgold County. Governor Sherman's plurality was 845. The majorities on the local ticket varied from five to 475.

The presidential campaign of 1884, with its personal animosities and bitter discussions, is fresh in the minds of all. James G. Blaine stood for the hitherto successful party; Grover Cleveland was supported by the Democrats and the "Mugwumps," or protesting Republicans; Benjamin F. Butler was the nominee of the Greenback and Labor conventions, and John P. St. John was the candidate of the Prohibitionists. Cleveland was elected by about 1,100 votes in New York State. In Ringgold County the vote was: Blaine, 1,677;

Cleveland, 1,096; Blaine's majority, 581. This was the average majority of the whole ticket. In 1885 Larrabee's plurality for Governor was 552. The majorities for county officers were from 334 to 693.

Of the seventeen civil townships in Ringgold County, the Fusion party can usually carry Union, Benton, Middle Fork and sometimes Athens and Monroe. The others are safely Republican.

Political campaigns in this county have always been marked by good nature on the part of the candidates, and good order on the part of voters. The county offices have, as a rule, been filled by industrious, capable and honest officials.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

The following register of the names of those who have held office in Ringgold County, with years of service, has been prepared from the records of the county.

COUNTY JUDGES.

James C. Hagans, 1855-'9; Isaac W. Keller, 1860-'2, resigned in September, 1862; Wendell Poor, appointed to fill vacancy, then elected to office, 1862-'5; Isaac W. Keller, 1866-'7; John T. Williams, 1868-'9. The office of county judge was abolished at the end of 1868, and the duties chiefly devolved upon the newly-created office of auditor. During Judge Williams' second year as county judge he performed only the duties of auditor.

AUDITORS.

John T. Williams, 1869; John McFarland, 1870-'5; R. F. Askren, 1876-'9; J. C. Askren, 1880-'1; J. E. Doze, 1882-'5; Henry H. Ross, 1886-.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Mathew B. Brown, 1855, resigned October 10; Andrew W. Tice, appointed to fill

vacancy, then elected to office, 1855-'6; Randolph Sry, 1856-'60; T. F. How, 1861, died in office; Ith S. Beall, 1861-'4; Thomas Ross, 1865-'70; H. C. Andrews, 1871-'2; George S. Allyn, 1873-'8; Thomas Liggett, 1879-'84; James H. Burke, 1885-.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

Joseph W. Cofer, 1855-'7; A. G. Beall, 1857-'9; John Birkhimer, 1860-'1; Alex. Z. Huggins, 1862, resigned in September; John T. Williams, appointed to fill vacancy, then elected to the office, 1862-'4. The offices of recorder and treasurer were separate from January 1, 1865.

TREASURERS.

John T. Williams, 1865-'7; C. W. Dake, 1868-'71; Allen Higgins, 1872-'5; Henry Todd, 1876-'9; A. M. Poor, 1880-'5; Thomas Campbell, 1886-.

RECORDERS.

Wendell Poor, 1865-'6; Warren R. Turk, 1867-'72; Hugh A. White, 1873-'4; B. F. Day, 1875-'6; H. H. Parsons, 1877-'82; John C. McClurg, 1883-.

SHERIFFS.

Hiron Imus, 1855, May to August; Peter Doze, 1855-'6; Charles H. Schooler, 1856-'8, resigned; Samuel Allison, appointed to fill vacancy, then elected, 1858-'9; John D. Carter, 1860-'1; John McGaughey, 1862-'3; Luther Tillotson, 1864-'5; D. B. Marshall, 1866-'7; John A. Lesan, 1868-'9; D. B. Marshall, 1870-'3; J. R. Henderson, 1874-'5; H. A. White, 1876-'9; W. A. Delashmuth, 1880-'1; John H. Been, 1882-'3; James Beard, 1884.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Charles H. Schooler, 1855, resigned July 2; Wendell Poor, appointed to fill vacancy,

then elected to office, 1855-'7. Office abolished and duties devolved upon

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Wendell Poor, 1858-'9; A. G. Beall, 1860-'1; Edgar Sheldon, 1862-'3; W. T. Laughlin, 1864-'5; Andrew Johnson, 1866-'7; Henry H. Ross, 1868, resigned in September; H. C. Andrews, appointed to fill vacancy, then elected to office, 1868-'9; William J. Buck, 1870-'1; R. F. Askren, 1872-'5; W. J. Work, 1876-'9; W. E. Andrews, 1880-'1; T. E. Dubois, 1882.

SURVEYORS.

James White, 1855-'6; Isaac B. Tallmadge, 1856-'9; Samuel Allison, appointed to fill vacancy caused by S. J. Hall, who had been elected, not qualifying, 1860-'3; A. G. Beall, 1864-'9; Henry H. Ross, 1870-'3; E. B. Heaton, 1874-'9; Henry H. Ross, 1880-'3; Edgar Sheldon, 1884.

SUPERVISORS (TOWNSHIP SYSTEM).

1861.—Randolph Sry, Mt. Ayr, Chairman; Charles H. Schooler, Lott's Creek; Parks Brittain, Platt; Martin Patrick, Athens; Andrew Johnson, East Fork; James Richards, Jr., Sand Creek; L. N. Lewis, West Fork; John T. Williams, Washington, and Allen Higgins, Middle Fork.

1862.—Thomas Ross, Mt. Ayr, Chairman; James Richards, Jr., Sand Creek; L. N. Lewis, West Fork; John T. Williams, Washington; Allen Higgins, Middle Fork; John Gard, Platt; Charles H. Schooler, Lott's Creek; Andrew Johnson, East Fork, and Martin Patrick, Athens.

1863.—Ith S. Beall, Mt. Ayr, Chairman; Silas Tedrow, Athens; Charles H. Schooler, Lott's Creek; Absalom Baird, West Fork; John Gard, Platt; Nathan Miller, Middle Fork; Iradell Cooper, East Fork; G. C. Nulph, Washington, and Standbury Wright, Sand Creek.

1864.—Ith S. Beall, Mt. Ayr, Chairman; G. C. Nulph, Washington; Absalom Baird, West Fork; James T. Blades, Lott's Creek; D. F. Sellards, Athens; John A. Lesan, East Fork; John Gard, Platt; E. M. Dennis, Middle Fork, and Standbury Wright, Sand Creek.

1865.—D. F. Sellards, Athens, Chairman; Standbury Wright, Sand Creek; John Gard, Platt; Absalom Baird, West Fork; James T. Blades, Lott's Creek; John A. Lesan, Mt. Ayr; A. F. Talbot, Washington; A. C. Tardy, Middle Fork, and Hiron Imus, East Fork. A. F. Talbot was chairman after the resignation of D. F. Sellards, whose place as supervisor was filled by L. R. Larue. Michael Stahl, of Platt, succeeded John Gard.

1866.—A. F. Talbot, Washington, Chairman; Standbury Wright, Sand Creek; Absalom Baird, West Fork; A. C. Tardy, Middle Fork; Hiron Imus, East Fork; Jesse Thompson, Lott's Creek; L. D. Riley, Athens; Green B. Reynolds, Platt, and E. G. Martin, Mt. Ayr. Absalom Baird was chairman during the latter part of the year, Mr. Talbot having removed from his township, and James H. Ruby was appointed supervisor from that township to succeed Talbot.

1867.—E. G. Martin, Mt. Ayr, Chairman; Standbury Wright, Sand Creek; Green B. Reynolds, Platt; John D. Carter, West Fork; Jesse Thompson, Lott's Creek; Josiah Vorhies, Washington; A. C. Tardy, Middle Fork; L. D. Riley, Athens, and John A. Lesan, East Fork.

1868.—John D. Carter, West Fork, Chairman; Standbury Wright, Sand Creek; Isaac A. Tally, Platt; Jesse Thompson, Lott's Creek; A. G. Beall, Mt. Ayr; A. C. Tardy, Middle Fork; L. D. Riley, Athens; A. Lorimor, Liberty; Job Rush, Monroe; James H. Ruby, Washington, and Josiah Vorhies, Jefferson.

1869.—Absalom Baird, Clinton, Chair-

man; Edgar Sheldon, Sand Creek; Josiah Vorhies, Jefferson; Isaac A. Tally, Platt; James H. Ruby, Washington; Asher Lorimor, Liberty; L. T. Long, Monroe; L. D. Riley, Athens; A. G. Beall, Mt. Ayr; John Stevenson, Benton; Allen Higgins, Middle Fork, and Jesse Thompson, Lott's Creek.

1870.—Edgar Sheldon, Tingley, Chairman; John Dixon, Union; Josiah Vorhies, Jefferson; J. P. Lambert, Lincoln; Green B. Reynolds, Grant; James H. Ruby, Washington; Asher Lorimor, Liberty; Lewis T. Long, Monroe; Milton Reynolds, Athens; J. F. Mount, Mt. Ayr; John Stevenson, Benton; Absalom Baird, Clinton; Allen Higgins, Middle Fork, and Jabez E. Varney, Lott's Creek.

SUPERVISORS (PRESENT SYSTEM).

1871.—Andrew Johnston, Chairman; N. Miller and J. F. Mount. Mr. Johnston resigned in October. His place as a member was filled by Edward B. Heaton, and Nathan Miller was chosen chairman.

1872.—Nathan Miller, Chairman; Absalom Baird and Edward B. Heaton.

1873.—Absalom Baird, Chairman; Aaron Nash and C. K. Pierson.

1874.—Absalom Baird, Chairman; Aaron Nash and Isaac W. Keller.

1875.—Aaron Nash, Chairman; Isaac W. Keller and W. H. Barnes.

1876.—Isaac W. Keller, Chairman; W. H. Barnes and James A. Miller.

1877.—W. H. Barnes, Chairman; James A. Miller and S. England.

1878.—James A. Miller, Chairman; S. England and A. Goodell.

1879.—S. England, Chairman; A. Goodell and James A. Miller.

1880.—A. Goodell, Chairman; James A. Miller and Alexander Beard.

1881.—James A. Miller, Chairman; Alexander Beard and Thomas A. Stevenson.

1882.—Alexander Beard, Chairman; Thomas A. Stevenson and G. S. Moore.

1883.—Thomas A. Stevenson, Chairman; G. S. Moore and E. J. Price.

1884.—G. S. Moore, Chairman; E. J. Price and E. J. Pratt.

1885.—E. J. Price, Chairman; E. J. Pratt and Andrew Johnston.

1886.—E. J. Pratt, Chairman; Andrew Johnston and L. D. Riley.

SENATORS.

Samuel Dale, 1856-'9; James C. Hagans, 1860-'3; L. W. Hillyer, 1864-'5; C. G. Bridges, 1866-'7; Isaac W. Keller, 1868-'71; Elisha T. Smith, 1872-'5; Fred Teale, 1876-'9; Isaac W. Keller, 1880-'3; A. P. Stephens, 1884-.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel H. Moer, 1856-'7; W. B. Davis, 1858-'9; Reuben A. Moser, 1860-'3; William Elliott, 1864-'5; Alexander Z. Higgins, 1866-'7; Leonard T. McCoun, 1868-'71; Andrew Johnston, 1872-'5; S. W. McElderry, 1876-'7; Allen Higgins, 1878-'9; Charles C. Bosworth, 1880-'3; John Coie, 1884-.

CONGRESSMEN.

Augustus Hall, 1855-'7; Samuel R. Curtis, 1857-'62; James F. Wilson, 1862-'3; John A. Kasson, 1863-'7; Grenville M. Dodge, 1867-'9; Frank W. Palmer, 1869-'73; James W. McDill, 1873-'7; W. F. Sapp, 1877-'81; William P. Hepburn, 1881-

DISTRICTS.

Ringgold was in the First Congressional District (then half of the State), until 1863, then for ten years in the Fifth District, and since 1873 in the Eighth.

Until the adoption of the present Constitution the county formed a part of the Sixth Judicial District, except one year, when it was attached to the Ninth District. Since 1858 it has formed a part of the Third Judicial District, which now in-

cludes Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Montgomery, Page, Ringgold, Taylor and Union counties.

For Senatorial purposes, beginning with 1856, Ringgold was joined with Fremont, Mills, Taylor, Page, Montgomery, Adams and Union counties as the Eleventh District. Four years later, with Taylor, Adams, Union and Clarke counties, it made the Sixth District. Two years later Clarke was detached, and Page and Montgomery added. In 1866-'7 Ringgold and Decatur formed the Sixth District. This arrangement endured four years, when Taylor was added, and the district numbered the Seventh. In 1884 it was again put in the Sixth, with Taylor and Union counties.

For representation in the lower branch of the General Assembly no arrangement

endured any great length of time. In 1856-'7 it was with Mills, Taylor, Page, Montgomery and Adams counties as the Fourteenth District. In 1858-'9 it was joined with Adams, Union, Page and Taylor, in the Forty-fourth District. Then for two years Ringgold and Taylor formed the Seventh District. Next, Union was added, and the district numbered the Sixty-second. Two years later Union was taken away again, and Ringgold and Taylor became the Sixty-sixth District. In 1866-'7 the same counties composed the Sixty-seventh, in 1868-'9 the Sixty-fifth, and in 1870-'3 the Fifteenth. Then Ringgold was joined with Union to make the Fourteenth District, for four years. Since 1878 Ringgold County has formed the Fifteenth District by itself.





THE CIVIL WAR



HE people of the Northern States have just reason to be proud of the glorious record they made during the dark and bloody days when crimson-handed rebellion threatened the life of the nation. When war was forced upon the country by rebels in arms against the Government, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms, or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, building shops, founding cities and towns, building mills and factories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children, in the slave States of the South. True sons

and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a Government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as a mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom and hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a

dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for his own purposes had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President, who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's Chief Executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole Government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free States to crush out and subdue

the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Ringgold County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following :

PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way ; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the perpetuity of the popular Government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country ; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to deter-

mine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

" ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

" President of the United States.

" WM. H. SEWARD,

" Secretary of State."

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain, under the Constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people, from whom political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

The absence of the files of newspapers in this county, from 1861 to 1865, renders it impossible for the historian to do full justice to the spirit and patriotism of this people in the early days of America's gigantic and bloody struggle against rebellion, and their liberal contributions to maintain the integrity of this nation.

Though remote from the capital and large cities which were made rendezvous for volunteers, Ringgold County was prompt in responding to demands made upon it. The first few volunteers from the county did not go as a body, but were scattered in different commands. The first large body of Ringgold County volunteers was raised in June, 1861, and went into quarters July 4. They were reinforced by about a score of volunteers from other counties, and then, August 15, mustered into the service of the United States as

COMPANY G, FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The Ringgold volunteers in this company were:

Edmund W. Rice, Lovena Hopkins,

Randolph Sry, Ellis C. Miller, John A. Miller, Peter O. James, Nathan B. Mandlin, Francis Bennett, Eli Drake, William Freshwater, William W. Robinson, Nathaniel T. Marshall, Joseph S. Robinson, Benjamin W. Talbot, John W. Johnston, Samuel R. Jacobs, Branson L. Addington, Robert Shields, Charles Haggins, David B. Marshall, Michael Danelly, Joseph C. Addington, William C. Arnett, James P. Abbie, Francis Bennett, Leander H. Barton, Myron Barton, Russell Bailey, Lorenzo D. Baker, Francis Cossairt, Henry Cossairt, Samuel Casteel, William Casteel, Caspar Denhart, Joseph L. Dugan, John F. Garrison, G. W. Garrison, William H. Glendenning, Joseph C. Gilliland, Jasper Hagans, Thomas V. Hustin, William H. Irvins, Samuel R. Jacoba, Gustavus Kindblade, John Marshall, Nathan B. Mandlin, John N. Moulton, James M. Millsap, William H. Nobles, Bernard Preston, Henry Platner, John W. B. Parker, Charles W. Powers, Thomas Phillips, Preston Runyan, Joseph B. Russell, Elias W. Russell, Alexander Rogers, Ferdinand B. Soles, Daniel B. Smith, William Smith, Robert Shields, George Trask, Hilery M. Thompson, Charles H. Warford, Elijah Walden and Standbury Wright, Jr.

There afterward enlisted in this company from this county George W. Cossairt, John W. Johnson, Edwin D. Page, William Riley, Esuc L. Soles, Theodore P. Trusk and Isaac Hensley.

Edmund W. Rice was the first Captain of the company; Lovena Hopkins, First Lieutenant, and Randolph Sry, Second Lieutenant. Captain Rice resigned September 5, 1861, and Lieutenant Hopkins succeeded him, while Lieutenant Sry was promoted to Hopkins' rank, and Sergeant Ellis C. Miller became Second Lieutenant. Sry subsequently became Captain, and Francis Bennett, First Lieutenant.

The Fourth Infantry became one of the

most famous Iowa regiments in the service. It was made up of volunteers from Southern Iowa—one company from Mills County, one from Pottawatomie and adjoining counties, one from Guthrie, one from Decatur, one from Polk, one from Madison, one from Ringgold, one from Wayne, one from Page and Taylor counties, and one from Union, Cass and Adams counties.

The Fourth Infantry left the State of Iowa, August 9, 1861, went immediately to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and staid there until August 24, when it went to Rolla, Missouri. The regiment left Rolla January 22, 1862, with the Army of the Southwest, and was continually on the march, save now and then a few days, until its arrival at Helena, Arkansas, July 14, 1862. The regiment fought at Chickasaw Bayou on the 28th and 29th of December, then embarked and went up the Arkansas River, and fought at Arkansas Post on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863; then returned to the front of Vicksburg, landing at Young's Point, January 22, 1863. April 2 the regiment embarked, and went 150 miles up the Mississippi River to Greenville, whence it went on the celebrated raid in the Deer Creek Valley, returning again by the river to Milliken's Bend, from whence it started on the active campaign against Vicksburg, on the 2d of May, via Richmond, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Mississippi, to Jackson, where two days were spent in tearing up the railroad. Thence the Fourth moved on Vicksburg, arriving on the 8th, and commencing the memorable siege of that stronghold.

July 4 the regiment again started to Jackson, and there participated in what is known as the battle of Jackson. Returning, it went into camp on the 29th of July, on Black River, fourteen miles in rear of Vicksburg. The regiment lay in camp at this place until September 22, when it em-

barked on steamer and went to Memphis, where it landed and immediately set out on the campaign to Northern Georgia, via Corinth, Tuscumbia, Eastport, Iuka, and intermediate points to Chattanooga, where it arrived, after a long, weary march, on the 23d of November. It participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and in the battle of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and again in the battle of Ringgold, on the 27th.

December 3 the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, and moved from thence to Woodville, where it remained in camp until February 26, when it started home on veteran furlough. In April the regiment again left Iowa to return to the field; staid at Nashville a few days to get an outfit, and then started on the campaign against Atlanta, and only halted in line of battle until its arrival at East Point, Georgia, September 7, 1864. From this time on the Fourth was with Sherman's army in its memorable campaign before Atlanta, through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the final review in Washington. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, and paid, and disbanded at Davenport.

A few weeks before this, however, Colonel Williamson was made a Brigadier-General; and from an eloquent farewell address, made to his fellow soldiers in the Fourth, the following extract is taken:

"In taking leave of you, I deem it but right to briefly allude to our past association as soldiers. Four years ago we left our homes and loved ones to fight for the Union cause. Then we numbered 1,000 men. We were undisciplined and knew nothing of war, but we did know that our country needed our services, and that was enough. Since then we have had more than 300 added to our ranks. To-day our whole number is less than 400. Where are the 1,000 of our missing companions? Most

of them have fallen on the battle-fields from Pea Ridge to Columbia. Some have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle; but the saddest thing of all remains to be told—some were starved to death in Southern prison pens. An enemy claiming to be chivalrous and brave committed the dark, damnable deed of starving our brave men to death! God alone can avenge these 'murders most foul.' To us the work is not fully given. Human means are inadequate. You, the survivors of our glorious old regiment, will, I hope, very soon be permitted to go home and enter again upon the duties and assume the responsibilities of citizens of the Republic, and of yours, the young State of Iowa, for which you have helped to make so glorious a name during the war.

"It need not be said to men like you—who have fought on more than thirty different battle-fields; who, under Curtis won immortal honors at Pea Ridge, and made the memorable march through Missouri and Arkansas in mid-summer; who were ordered by General Grant to inscribe 'First at Chickasaw Bayou' on your banners; who were under Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post; who were under Grant through the entire campaign of Vicksburg, including Brandon; who marched from Vicksburg to Chattanooga under Sherman; who fought with Hooker above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and were with him at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; who were under Sherman through the entire Atlanta campaign, and participated in every battle, and who again, under your great leader, made the famous 'march to the ocean,' and thence to Washington—to be *good* citizens.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, none can appreciate peace and civil government better than those who have so freely offered lives in war to secure these blessings."

TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY.

In October, 1861, the following enlisted from Ringgold County in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry: William M. Johnson, Thomas J. Cullison, James Johnson, Richard H. Alderson, Samuel P. Cullison, J. W. Crawford, Preston Crawford, Robert Hedges, Robert Johnson, Elias Kesler, William T. Martin, William Sneed, Abraham F. Walter, Andrew F. Walter, Peter F. Walter and Henry M. Whittier.

FOURTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

In February, 1862, there enlisted in the Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, the following Ringgold men: Franklin Forrester, James Hankins, Thomas Edmond, John L. Cavett, Thomas Drake, Robert H. Drake, Henry Foster, James W. Glendenning and Francis M. Simpson.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

August 9, 1862, Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry was organized, though it was not mustered in until November 18, following. It was composed, with six exceptions, entirely of Ringgold volunteers. The following was the roster: Alexander Z. Huggins, Andrew Johnston, John McFarland, Isaac W. Keller, Charles W. Dake, John McGaughey, Henry C. Grim, Thomas J. Carman, George J. Nulph, Daniel W. Poor, Solomon B. Lesan, William E. Bennett, John D. Carter, George Mathews, William L. Carlile, John M. Poor, Thomas B. Poor, Noah Addington, James H. Armstrong, Sylvester H. Addington, Peter Agler, Davenson Amarine, Robert M. Armstrong, Hezekiah R. Armstrong, Parks Brittain, Charles Barton, William H. Bradley, Dempsey Brown, Jesse T. Bennett, Daniel L. Barker, Samuel H. Cling, David Cooper, James Conley, John Casteel, Joseph Crawford, William Casner, Jacob Davis, Walter Dunning, Daniel Dodge, Benjamin F. Day,

Henry Edinger, John B. Fishback, Henry Fraizer, James Fraizer, Heman C. Gray, Ariel Gleason, Benager Gustin, Bird Hagens, James W. Huff, John W. Huff, Elon I. Imus, Andrew I. Imus, Aaron S. Jones, Chaney L. Jones, Andrew R. Jordan, Alma Kent, Amos R. Long, William R. Moler, Elihu G. Martin, James Money, General S. Moore, John A. Miller, Miles D. Money, William A. Millsap, Samuel C. Nash, John E. Nulph, Thomas J. Nickles, William Nickles, Samuel Oliver, Russell Pealer, Aquilla D. Powers, John M. Parker, Alvan M. Poor, James H. Quinn, Thomas Ross, Jr., Charles Russell, Isaac Runyan, William Smith, Charles B. Sheldon, David D. Shepard, Robert W. M. Shafer, John Stoops, George W. Smith, Thomas W. Smith, John W. Smith, George C. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Daniel Turner, William D. Thrift, James W. Vandivere, James Walden, James H. Walker, Nathaniel P. Wright and William White.

There afterward enlisted in this company Jonathan C. Baker, Freeman W. Nash, Adam Been, Isaac Brown, William H. Chance, Andrew Hines, Samuel Jemison, Daniel R. Jones, Isaac Marshall, Henry H. Parsons, J. L. Terwilliger, Samuel Adamson, William Coons, Sylvester Conley, Ezra Conley, Rienza Conley, Samuel Coombs, Elijah Campbell, John H. Damon, Samuel Eaton, Nathan Fraizer, Abraham Jenkins, James W. Olvey, Vance Wilson and Pierce J. Wisdom.

Alexander Z. Huggins was the first Captain of the company; Andrew Johnston was First Lieutenant, and John McFarland Second Lieutenant. Johnston was afterward promoted to Captain, McFarland became First Lieutenant, and Isaac W. Keller was made Second Lieutenant.

The Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry was organized at Council Bluffs, and was composed of men residing on the Missouri slope. Colonel Thomas H. Benton, Jr., was

its commanding officer. He received his commission as Colonel on the 10th day of August, 1862, and nearly all the men were enlisted, and the companies organized before the 1st of October; but owing to the distance of the rendezvous from railroad communication, the regiment was not mustered into the United States service until December 1, 1862. R. F. Patterson, Adjutant of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel; C. B. Shoemaker, of Page County, Major; Joseph Lyman, Corporal Company E, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Adjutant; W. W. Wilson, of Pottawattamie County, Quartermaster; W. S. Grimes, Assistant Surgeon Fourth Iowa Infantry, Surgeon; N. L. Nicholson, of Webster County, and David F. Aiken, of Mills County, Assistant Surgeons; and the Rev. J. M. Conrad, Chaplain.

It had been intended that this regiment should form part of the command, which, under General W. T. Sherman, made the assault upon the works at Vicksburg, in December, 1862; but before it was mustered into the United States service, the navigation of the Missouri River was closed, and this object was abandoned. The regiment marched by detachments, between the 5th and 9th of December, 1862, to St. Joseph, Missouri, and reported by telegraph to Major-General S. R. Curtis, commanding Department of Missouri. Thence it proceeded by rail to St. Louis, and entered Benton Barracks on the 20th of December, 900 strong, all in good health and spirits. The next day the regiment went to Schofield Barracks, in the city, and was assigned to the duty of guarding the various military prisons. It remained here but a few days.

On Christmas day it embarked under orders to proceed to Helena, Arkansas, reporting for temporary duty at Columbus, Kentucky, which place was at that time threatened with an attack. Lieutenant-

Colonel Patterson now assumed command, Colonel Benton remaining at St. Louis, for the purpose of transacting certain business connected with the regiment.

Arriving at Columbus, it was assigned to the right wing, under Brigadier-General J. M. Tuttle. On the 8th of January, it proceeded on its way to Helena, having been assigned to a brigade commanded by Brigadier-General C. B. Fisk. The command did not disembark at Helena, but immediately received orders to join an expedition then organized by General Gorman to go up White River. This expedition resulted in no good to anybody, but on the contrary, was the cause of much suffering to the troops.

When the regiment returned to Helena, on the 26th of January, it had been 180 miles up the White River to Du Vall's Bluff and back, without disembarking. In the meantime, it had been attacked with the measles, and had over 400 men on the sick list. As a consequence of the exposure upon this trip, the regiment lost no less than 200 men. From this time forward, however, the health of the regiment was uniformly good.

The Twenty-ninth formed part of the memorable expedition through the Yazoo Pass, and Cold Water and Tallahatchie rivers, to Fort Pemberton, at the head of Yazoo River, in March and April, 1863. It embarked at Helena on the steamer, *Enma* No. 2, but on reaching the Cold Water River, the vessel was found to be so badly injured as to render it necessary to abandon her, and the regiment was transferred to the *Key West*, on which vessel it made the voyage to the fort and back to Helena.

From this time until the Little Rock expedition, it remained at Helena, performing ordinary garrison duty, except when absent on scouts.

It bore a glorious part in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, on the anniversary of

our national independence, whipping an entire brigade, and capturing many prisoners. General Samuel A. Rice, in his report of this battle, gives high praise to the Twenty-ninth Iowa for its part in this engagement, mentioning especially Colonel Benton, Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson and Major Shoemaker. The regiment lost in this engagement thirty-one killed and wounded.

Between the 11th of August and the 10th of September of this year, the army, under command of General Steele, marched from Helena to Little Rock. The weather was excessively hot and dry. The command halted one week at Clarendon, at which point the White River was crossed. Thence the route lay up that stream as far as Du Vall's Bluff, at the crossing of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, where a depot of supplies and a hospital were established.

The Twenty-ninth was attached to a division, commanded by General Samuel A. Rice, the brigade being under command of Colonel Benton. There was nothing worthy of note between Du Vall's Bluff and Brownsville, except the exceeding difficulty of the march. Almost the entire way is occupied by Grand Prairie, which is entirely destitute of water. Each man carried a supply in his canteen. Many were sun-struck on the march, and it was impossible to get all the sick into the ambulances. The ambulances would be loaded up and drive ahead of the column as far as it was safe to go, leave their burdens by the road-side and return for others. In this way those unable to walk, were, by turns, conveyed in ambulances, and left to suffer under a boiling sun for the greater portion of two days. During a halt of a few days at Brownsville, General Rice's division made a rapid march to Bayou Metoe, to cover a movement of General Davidson's cavalry in another direction. Both commands, having skir-

mished with the enemy, soon returned to the main army.

Price commanded at Little Rock and occupied a strong position four miles from the city, his right being protected by the Arkansas River, and his left by an impenetrable cypress swamp. General Steele determined to turn his position; therefore, leaving the direct route, he struck the Arkansas River eight miles below Little Rock. Here a pontoon-bridge was thrown across the river, and on the morning of September 10, the cavalry division crossed to the south side, and moved rapidly on the enemy. The infantry continued its march up the north bank, momentarily expecting a general engagement. The enemy, however, offered no resistance, except to the left wing, which was assisted by the artillery from the north bank. Davidson continued his march with more or less resistance until evening, when he entered the city, Price having retreated before an army vastly inferior to his own in numbers, in such haste as to leave the arsenal, etc., in a good state of preservation. The infantry remained on the north side of the river until the next day, when the army encamped round the city.

In November General Rice was sent out with the brigade to which the Twenty-ninth Iowa was attached, to endeavor to intercept Marmaduke, who had been repulsed in an attack upon Pine Bluff with heavy loss. The command marched as far as Rockport, on the Washita River, but did not succeed in overtaking the rebel trooper. This ended the active campaigning of the regiment for the year.

It remained at Little Rock during the winter of 1863-'4, and until General Steele's column moved to the Southwest, on the morning of March 23, 1864. The object of this expedition was to co-operate with Banks, who was moving up Red River.

On the return of the army to Little Rock,

a reorganization was effected, and the Twenty-ninth was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division. It was soon afterward transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, where it remained until the end of the year.

The regiment remained at Little Rock nearly a year after the Camden campaign, except about one month (from the latter part of July to the latter part of August), when it was stationed at Lewisburg, on the Arkansas, fifty miles above Little Rock. In November, of the same year, it was ordered to move to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, but the order was countermanded, and the regiment was assigned to duty as City Guard of the post of Little Rock, which duty it continued to perform until its departure for other fields of operation.

When General J. J. Reynolds assumed command of the Department of Arkansas there was another reorganization of the army. The Twenty-ninth was assigned to an organization known as the "Detached Brigade of the Seventh Army Corps," Brigadier-General E. A. Carr commanding. About the 1st of February, General Carr received orders to proceed to New Orleans, but owing to the want of transportation, this regiment did not march until the 9th.

After a tedious voyage the regiment reached New Orleans, one wing, under command of Colonel Benton, on the 14th, and the other under Adjutant Lyman, two days after. The regiment was quartered in an old foundry at Algiers, opposite the "Crescent City." On the 20th the regiment moved by rail to Lakeport, on Lake Ponchartrain, and thence by steamer to Mobile Point, Alabama. The vessel ran aground in Grant's Pass, and the troops were transferred to another steamer. They were disembarked on the 23d, and without tents or baggage, went into bivouack on the sands at Navy Cove, three miles in rear of Fort Morgan.

The preparations for the Mobile campaign at once began. On the 17th of March the army began its toilsome and difficult march on Mobile. On the 25th it found itself under the guns of Spanish Fort, and at once began the investment of that fortification. It is unnecessary to say more, than that in this campaign, both on the march and during the siege, the Twenty-ninth bore its full part, and in no way diminished the unsurpassed reputation of the Iowa soldiery. Its loss during the campaign was twenty-two men.

After the capture of Spanish Fort, which took place on the 9th of April, the regiment marched to the assistance of General Steele, who was investing Fort Blakely, another of the defenses of Mobile, five miles above Spanish Fort. The command arrived just in time to witness one of the most brilliant and successful charges of the war, the assault of General Steele's command on the works at Fort Blakely, on the evening of Sunday, April 9, 1865.

On the 12th the regiment entered Mobile, and the next day marched with the division to which it was attached under orders to proceed to Mount Vernon arsenal, on the Tombigbee River, forty miles above Mobile. On its way thither it had a lively skirmish with the enemy, the last in which the regiment was engaged, and among the last of the war.

On the 22d Colonel Benton assumed command of the arsenal, his regiment forming the garrison. On the retreat of the rebel forces much of the property belonging to the Government had been destroyed, and much more carried away by the neighboring inhabitants. Hence the arsenal, once one of the most pleasant and beautiful pieces of property owned by the Government, was found by Colonel Benton in a dilapidated condition. He immediately set to work to renovate it, as far as possible, and succeeded in restoring it to much of its

former beauty. The regiment returned to Mobile on the 12th of May.

On the 1st of June part of the regiment sailed for Texas, and arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 9th, where the rest of the command joined it in a few days.

When General Sheridan assumed command of the Military Division of the Gulf, he directed the immediate muster-out of the Twenty-ninth Iowa. Consequently the regiment sailed for New Orleans in the latter part of July, and on the 10th of the following month was honorably discharged from the service, and ordered to Davenport, Iowa, for final payment and disbandment.

It arrived at Davenport on the 19th, and then numbered 765, officers and enlisted men. Of these only 415 were originally attached to the Twenty-ninth. The remainder were recruits of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, which had been assigned to Colonel Benton's command a few weeks previous, when these regiments returned home for disbandment. On the 25th of August, 1865, the Twenty-ninth was disbanded, and its members dispersed to their several homes in the Far West.

The regiment was unfortunate in being kept so long in the Department of the Arkansas, away from the more brilliant fields of action. It was one of the best disciplined regiments in the army, never shrank from any duty required of it, and only needed the opportunity to make a record equal to that of any Iowa regiment. The Twenty-ninth never tarnished the fame of Iowa troops.

Colonel Benton was a brave, high-minded, and intelligent officer, and exerted a fine influence over the men of his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson had few superiors as a commander among the field officers of the army. In the opinion of the writer, one star at least, should have honored his shoulder. That he drilled and

disciplined the regiment to a high degree of efficiency is evidenced by the favorable reports of various inspectors. The staff and line officers labored zealously to promote the efficiency of the command, and there was ever a ready and cheerful submission to discipline on the part of the entire regiment, hence, at Helena, Terre Noire, Elkin's Ford, Prairie d'Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Mobile and on every other occasion where it had been called upon to meet the enemy, it responded with a degree of alacrity, soldierly skill and courage unsurpassed by the troops of any of the armies that have borne a part in the great struggle for the Union.

SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

The General Assembly, at the extra session of 1862, with almost entire unanimity directed the organization of the Northern and Southern border brigades. The former, numbering 250, was a precaution against Indian disturbances, and the latter, numbering 794, was raised to protect the State from incursions from lawless citizens of Missouri. Company C, Third Battalion, was a Ringgold County organization, Nathan Miller being Captain, and Harvey Waugh, First Lieutenant. Ten men were kept on duty patrolling the southern border of the county, and these were relieved every ten days. This was kept up for three months. No disturbances worthy of record occurred. Many of the members afterward entered the active military service.

EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY.

This regiment was raised in Southern Iowa in the summer of 1863, and Company D included the following from Ringgold County: Lovena Hopkins (formerly First Lieutenant and subsequently Captain of Company G, Fourth Infantry), John H. Huff, Thomas M. Gregory, William V. Culver, William S. Smith, Ross McKendree,

John Mordecai, Henry C. Andrews, William R. Abarr, John Bear, James A. Benson, John Boyer, Elijah Conley, William Conley, John C. Hunter, Orlando Kirkham, Rodolphus Kirkham, Benjamin Keller, G. M. D. Morrison, William A. McMullen, Giles J. Nobles, B. F. Ruby, Addison S. Ruby, Thomas Shey, T. P. Trask, Cornelius B. Trask, Jesse H. Thompson, Benjamin A. Wiley and Peter Weeks.

The Eighth Cavalry was organized at Davenport, and October 17, 1863, left the State by railroad for Chattanooga, Tennessee, to report to Major-General Rosecrans. Before reaching there, however, Major-General Thomas had succeeded Rosecrans, and the regiment was assigned to duty on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. For some time it was busied in clearing that region of the guerrillas under Colonel Hawkins, in which it met with gratifying success. During the first part of 1864 the Eighth Cavalry was engaged in the usual duties of cavalry organizations—in scattered guard duty, in minor raids, and in police duty. During the summer and autumn, however, it joined in the extensive operations around Atlanta, in which it saw about as hard and continuous service as fell to the lot of any command in the same time. Besides skirmishes, it took part in fifteen engagements, the casualties amounting to 168, not including over 200 men and officers taken prisoners. Similar duty occupied the regiment during the first half of 1865, and the Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

This was a 100-days regiment, raised in May, 1864. Company E, which was made up principally of Linn County volunteers, contained the following from Ringgold:

William Calvin, Benjamin H. Rush, William White, George W. Myers, Will-

iam Q. Lucas, James Andrews, Adam Beal, Ira M. Cooper, Henry F. Jacoby, William T. Laughlin, Joseph F. Ledgerwood, Samuel McFarland, Samuel McCord, James B. Nobles, Christopher Platner, Valentine G. Ruby, Joseph H. Ruby, Isaiah Skinner, John Schlapia, David Thompson and Joseph Whitmer.

The following history of the Forty-sixth is from the pen of its Colonel, D. B. Henderson, now a member of Congress from Iowa:

"The Forty-Sixth Iowa Infantry was organized at Davenport, Iowa, and mustered into the United States service on the 10th day of June, 1864, to serve for the term of one hundred days.

"On the 11th of June, the regiment was armed and clothed, and on the 14th we took the cars for Cairo, Illinois, at which place we arrived on the 15th. Immediately upon my arrival in Cairo, I dispatched a letter to Major-General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, and on the morning of the 17th of June, I received orders from General Washburn to report with my regiment at Memphis.

"On the evening of the 17th of June, I embarked the regiment upon the John D. Perry, and arrived in Memphis on the morning of the 20th, when I was ordered into camp two miles east of the city. We remained in camp at Memphis until the 27th, performing heavy picket duty during that time. On the morning of the 27th of June, I was ordered to move my regiment to Colliersville, Tennessee, take command of that post, and throw out detachments east and west on the railroad, and was also ordered to guard the railroad against the interference of the rebels who had recently been firing upon the trains in the vicinity of Colliersville.

"On the 28th of June, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Durbin, with two companies—A and I, Captains Guilbert and Wolf,

to Camp Look Out, a post three miles west of Colliersville, and situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the same day, Major George L. Torbert, with Companies E and K, Captains Harrison and Palmer, moved to Camp Henderson, two and a half miles east of Colliersville. Both of these detachments performed their duties faithfully, and not another train was disturbed while they guarded these posts. While the regiment was stationed at Colliersville and outposts, the men performed very heavy picket duty, being upon guard each alternate day. I partly compensated the men for this by inaugurating a generous system of foraging.

"The enemy did not disturb us but once during the two months that we were stationed at Colliersville. The event that I allude to occurred about the middle of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Durbin was informed that a band of guerrillas had captured two men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry near his camp. He promptly sent out Captain Wolf with sixteen men, to relieve the prisoners if possible. When about a mile from camp, the party was fired upon by some thirty guerrillas lying in ambuscade, and Captain Wolf and three of his men were brought down at the first volley, the Captain and one man seriously wounded; the others slightly. The men returned the fire, killing one and wounding three of the rebels. The Captain having been shot and supposed to be killed, and being outnumbered two to one the men retreated to camp.

"On the 1st of September we were ordered to Memphis, where we remained until the 10th, when we were ordered to embark on the Golden Era for Cairo, at which place we arrived on the 14th of September. Taking the cars the same day, we started for Davenport, Iowa.

"On the evening of the 16th of September we reached Davenport, at which place

we were mustered out and paid off, on the 23d of September, 186"

THE VETERANS.

For four years and more the notes of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continually heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the south. For four years and more "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle, Ringgold County had borne its full part, and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies had lain down his life on the battle-field, or starved to death in the rebel slaughter pens of Andersonville and Macon.

But now Sherman and his "brave boys in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea, Lee had surrendered to the victorious Army of the Union under Grant, the war was ended, peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Ringgold County who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old vocations, on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds in the hour of their country's peril are now, and always will be, dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Ringgold County, not simply because they were soldiers, but because, in their association with their fellow men, their walk is upright, and their character and honesty without reproach.

"Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right."

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union during the war of the Rebellion will always be cherished by all patriotic hearts. But there are scenes, incidents and accidents the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Ringgold County; and fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to their eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than as absolute written history.





THE PRESS.

WITH the exception of the public schools, there is no agency so educational as the local press. Journalism itself has passed through several stages of development, and has but recently found its true position. A paper of the style of those published thirty years ago would now have but few admirers. Local news was then not thought worthy of being printed, and the county press was filled with learned disquisitions on national politics and foreign wars. Now these things are wisely left to the more widely circulated city papers, which are by fast mail trains distributed throughout the West on the same day with their publication. Ringgold County takes many hundred papers each week from Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph and other cities, and also supports four weekly papers of its own. These are all edited with more than average ability, and all have a good circulation.

The first newspaper published in the county was the

MOUNT AVE REPUBLICAN,

which was established in the spring of 1861, by P. O. James, as publisher, and

George Burton as editor. It was continued only about six months, when both publisher and editor entered the military service, the former as a private; the latter as a Captain.

Ringgold County was then without a local paper until April, 1865, when the

RINGGOLD RECORD

was established, with Warren R. Turk as publisher, and Ith S. Beall as editor. They were succeeded about the first of June, 1866, by George H. Roby, as editor and publisher, by whom it was sold to D. D. Pratt, in June, 1870. In 1876 it was bought by George R. Stephens, the present owner and editor. The *Record* is a newsy, enterprising Republican sheet of four pages, eight columns to the page, published weekly, and enjoys a prosperous and liberal patronage. It is published on Thursdays.

THE MOUNT AVE JOURNAL

was founded in 1873, by C. C. Bartruff, from Creston. This was the first attempt at Democratic journalism in Ringgold County. Bartruff published the paper for ten years, changing its name to the *Free Press*, in the meantime. In 1883 the office passed into the hands of J. W. Burly, who restored the former name. In November, 1885, J. S. Shepherd, the present proprietor and editor took charge. The *Journal*

is published on Thursdays, and is a paper of considerable influence, being the organ of the Democracy of Ringgold County.

THE HEADLIGHT

was established in 1877 by a stock company, and published for a year or so, chiefly to arouse interest in the north and south narrow-gauge railroad which was then proposed. The *Headlight* was succeeded by

ONWARD,

in 1878, and this paper was published for seven years, as a Republican sheet. It changed hands very often, and died in December, 1884.

THE RINGGOLD COUNTY REPUBLICAN

was established July 16, 1885, by Messrs. Wisdom & Williams. The former retired at the close of the first volume, and Rev. J. H. Tedford became a partner. The firm is now Williams & Tedford. The *Republican* has a good following among the people of Ringgold and adjoining counties. It is an eight-column folio, published on Thursdays, at \$1.00 per year.

THE KELLERTON MENTOR

was established in 1881, by Kendall Brothers, as a Republican paper, six-column folio in size. In 1882, George R. Stephens, of the *Ringgold County Record*, became proprietor, and a year later he suspended its publication. Soon after, B. W. and F. W. Richards came here from Lucas, Lucas County, and started the

KELLERTON INDEPENDENT.

This was independent in politics, and lived nearly two years before going the way of its predecessor. Kellerton is now without a paper.

THE REDDING REPORTER

was the first journalistic venture at the village of Redding. F. M. Wisdom was the

editor and owner, and 1885 the date. In a few months the *Reporter* was discontinued. In December of the same year Burrell & Noble issued the first number of the

REDDING INDEPENDENT.

S. G. Burrell was afterward sole proprietor, and Clayburg Brothers were the owners when publication was suspended, in the summer of 1886. The *Independent* was true to its name, in politics, and was published on Thursdays, at the rate of \$1.50 per year. The

TINGLEY TIMES

was started by J. Gettinger, in 1882. He sold to L. O. McKinley, and he to Ray Brothers. In the meantime the name was changed to the

NEWS.

Then one Noah became owner, and moved the office to Wirt. Tingley was then without a paper until July, 1885, when the

BATTLE AXE

was swung over the heads of the inhabitants, by E. B. Garretson, of Lenox. The *Axe* ceased to swing in December following. J. J. Clark, of Gravity, published the

INDEPENDENT

for six months, in 1886, and then this paper went the way of its predecessors. The *Independent* was a six-column paper, \$1.50 per year, and was a valuable factor in the business of the place. Mr. Noah, above mentioned, issued the

WIRT WASP

regularly for six months, and then went to Nebraska. He sold to John Abrams, who changed the name to the

NEWS.

This afterward passed into the hands of John Thrall, who suspended publication in 1884, and Wirt now depends upon Chicago for its news.



THE BAR.

THE biographies of the present members of the bar are given in the biographical portion of this work, and in this place it is only designed to mention them, and also those attorneys who have died or removed. Most of these, of course, were residents of

MOUNT Ayr.

Thomas M. Bowen came to this point in 1857, from Corydon, and remained about three years. Though married, he was quite a young man. Corydon was his first location as a lawyer. He was recognized as a shrewd man, and in some degree gave promise of the reputation for the "scheming" ability that he now possesses. He went from here to Nebraska. There he entered the volunteer army, in which he became a Brigadier-General. After the war he located at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he became a supreme judge. Thence he went to Colorado, from which State he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1883. He is reputed to have made great wealth out of silver. In politics he is a Republican.

A man by the name of Marsh came here from Ohio in 1858, and remained two years. He was taken sick, and returned to Ohio, where he died.

John A. Miller came about the same time, from Indiana. He practiced until 1862, and then enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was killed at Terranoir Creek, Arkansas. In political inclination he was a Democrat.

Ezra C. Miller, his brother, also came here in 1858. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and while holding that rank was killed at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, in 1863. In politics he was a Republican.

Isaac W. Keller came to the county in 1855, but did not commence the practice of law for five years. He enlisted in 1862 and served three years, attaining the rank of Second Lieutenant. He served as county judge one term before and one after his military service. He was then elected Senator for one term of four years. From 1870 to 1873 he was engaged in farming near Eugene, and in 1879 began another four-years' term as Senator. In 1884 he was chosen justice of the peace, which office he now holds. With these numerous

exceptions, he has practiced law since 1860. He is a Republican.

W. T. Laughlin has now been in continuous practice for twenty-five years, at Mt. Ayr, and stands high in the profession. He was district attorney one term, but resigned before the expiration of the same. He was a Republican until recently, and now is a Democrat.

R. C. Henry located here after the war, and has been in continuous practice since, except three years, while district judge. Previous to this, he was for a time recorder, by appointment. He is at this writing candidate on the Republican ticket for district judge.

Robert F. Askren has been in practice for eleven years. He has been county superintendent two terms, auditor one term, and is now Republican candidate for county attorney.

John W. Warner came here from Leon about 1870, and farmed and practiced law for two or three years. He then returned to Leon, and afterward moved to Coloardo.

C. D. Morris came here from Decatur County, in 1872, and was engaged in the real-estate business and the practice of law until the summer of 1886, when he removed to Denver, Colorado. He was a Republican.

Jacob F. Mount came from Indiana in 1868, and after teaching school a year or two began the practice of law, which he has since followed. He served one term on the Board of Supervisors, under the old system. He was at that time a Republican, but now votes the Democratic ticket.

R. H. Spence took a course of law at the State University, and commenced practice with R. F. Askren. He was successively in partnership with Ezra C. McMasters, Isaac W. Keller and R. C. Henry, with whom he is now associated.

Ezra C. McMasters read law with Askren and Spence, and was admitted here.

His business is principally loaning and note-brokering.

M. A. Campbell read law with W. T. Laughlin, and has now been in practice ten years. John Scott, the present mayor of Mt. Ayr, has been in practice since 1876; J. W. Brockett since 1879, and F. F. Leathers since 1880.

OTHER VILLAGES.

W. K. Brown located at Kellerton in 1880, and has been in practice since. He has been a resident of Ringgold County for seventeen years, and read law at Leon.

George Spence was at Redding for two or three years, and in 1884 moved to Dakota.

J. E. Ray located at Tingley in 1883, and practiced a year or so, then went to the western part of the State.

L. O. McKinley, of Tingley, practices in justices' courts.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The members of the profession of medicine who are now practicing are given full biographical mention in the main portion of this work, and in this chapter it is proposed to make some record of those who were once well known as physicians in Ringgold County, but are dead or living in other localities. The first physician of the county was Alexander McCartney, who lived three miles southwest of where Mt. Ayr is, as early as 1853. He farmed, and did what little doctoring was required by the sparsely-settled community of that period.

MOUNT AYR.

The first physician here was E. Keith, who came in 1856. He was a good doctor. He was here ten years, and then removed to Mason County, Missouri, where he died.

Dr. Pressley came in 1857 or 1858, and left during the war.

Alexander Z. Huggins came to Mt. Ayr shortly before the war. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and became Captain of Company G. His health failed him, however, and he resigned and returned home, where he resumed his practice. He was a representative to the General Assembly, in 1864. In 1866 he died. Dr. Kackley was here a year and a half during the war, after which he settled in Missouri. Dr. Stephenson was here one year during the war.

The oldest physician at Mt. Ayr is John T. Merrill, but he has retired from practice. He located at Ringgold City, on the State line, ten miles south of Mt. Ayr, in 1856, and came to Mt. Ayr in 1866, practicing here until 1880. Much of his time, however, was given to banking. He is now a druggist.

D. F. Sellards graduated at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in February, 1866, having previously studied with Dr. Huggins, and then located permanently at Mt. Ayr, where he practiced until his death, in 1879. He was a good physician. His widow and three sons live at Mt. Ayr.

William Horne, from Monmouth, Illinois, came to this place in February, 1869, and has practiced continuously since. Bird Hagans, a son of Judge James C. Hagans, the first county judge, studied with Dr. Merrill, was admitted in 1871, and practiced a few years. He labored under the serious disadvantage of poor health, however, and died at Mt. Ayr. He had no diploma, having attended but one course of lectures. Had health permitted, he would have completed his professional training and made a most useful member of the fraternity. His widow lives ten miles south of Mt. Ayr. J. W. Campbell came to this place in the spring of 1871, originally from Florida, but directly from Missouri. His family had preceded him here several years. He practiced with Dr. Horne three years, spent

one summer in Nebraska, returned, and with Dr. Horne ran a drug store for three years. He then resumed the exclusive practice of his profession. In the autumn of 1886 he removed to Ottumwa, intending to make a specialty of the eye.

A physician named Calkins came from Illinois in the spring of 1871 and practiced until his death, a few years later. A. J. Willey came here from Osceola in 1872. He had been Surgeon of the Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the war. He practiced here until 1882 since which date he has been in Nebraska. Frank Cornwall was here several years, and is now in San Francisco. J. H. White, C. B. White and S. Bailey have located at Mt. Ayr in the last few years, and are now in practice.

AT OTHER PLACES.

At Kellerton L. P. Thayer was the first physician. He remained three years and then went to Davis County. Dr. Jewett was here one year and then went to Missouri. A. and M. Camp, brothers, have been here since 1880. R. Tripp was here several years and is now in Jasper County. W. L. Gleason has been here since 1884.

Thomas Kenworthy lived on the site of Redding before a village was proposed at that point. He moved to Oregon in 1881. H. C. Dukes was here a year and moved to Clarke County. Dr. McLean was here a year and then moved to Missouri. The present practitioners are A. E. King, Thomas H. Humphrey and W. E. Lawhead.

L. E. St. John was the first physician at Tingley. He remained two years and then went West. James Nichols and R. W. Selby are now in practice at this point.

The first physician at Wirt was named Lloyd. He remained a year or so, and then went to Dakota. Rev. F. S. Lock came in 1882, and practices medicine and preaches the gospel. J. P. Maxwell is also in practice. He succeeded Lloyd.



MISCELLANEOUS

UNDER this not very specific heading will be treated the subjects of education, agriculture, public buildings, railroads and statistics of population.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneers of Ringgold County brought with them an abiding faith in free schools. Each settlement, as soon as populous enough to support one, built a house and established a neighborhood school, and in time organized districts of suitable size. These were larger when the county was sparsely settled, but now are generally four square miles in size, the school-house being in the center, or at the corner of the four sections. The public schools were under the supervision of the school-fund commissioners until 1858, which office was superseded under the new Constitution by that of county superintendent of schools.

No college, academy, or select school has ever existed in the county, the school system consisting simply of the common district school in the country, and the graded school in the villages.

The best idea of the progress that has been made, and the present condition of the schools of the county, may be obtained from the following summary of the last published report, for 1884:

There are in the county thirteen district townships; thirty-three independent districts, and 100 sub-districts. The ungraded schools number 133, and there are nine rooms in the graded schools. The average duration of school is 6.7 months in each year, which is a little less than the average for the whole State. Sixty-seven male teachers and 162 female teachers are employed, at average compensations of \$34.45, and \$26.35 per month respectively.

The number of males between five and twenty-one years of age is 2,493; females, 2,424; enrollment in public school, 1,616; average attendance, 1,082; average cost of tuition per month, per pupil, \$1.82; value of school-houses, \$55,980. The amount paid for school-houses and sites during the year was \$2,478.77; paid for teachers, \$29,515.

The school fund loaned in Ringgold County amounts to \$33,843.70. This is loaned to farmers on mortgage, at eight per cent. There have been no losses of consequence since 1874. In that year the losses reported were \$1,221.62, and the previous

year \$446.37 was lost. The fund amounted, in 1874, to \$25,285.10, and the county then had unsold, 240 acres of land. It now has 120 acres. The greater part of the increase in the fund is due to transfers from other counties, which have been made as follows:

Tama County, \$1,000, June 1, 1880; Mahaska County, \$1,000, August 16, 1880; Cass County, \$1,000, December 23, 1881; Linn County, \$1,000, March 16, 1882; Cass County, \$1,000, May 30, 1882; Black Hawk County, \$2,000, November 29, 1882. Total, \$7,000. The natural increase of the fund, from sales of lands, escheated estates, etc., is very slow.

AGRICULTURAL.

No ponds of stagnant water or wet, marshy land are found in Ringgold County, and it is particularly well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is the common deep, rich, drift soil characteristic of Southern Iowa, capable of producing abundant crops of all products adapted to the climate of that latitude, of corn especially. The native grasses formerly yielded large crops, but as population increased have been gradually superseded, to a large extent, by the tame grasses which are propagated easily and thrive abundantly. Timothy, clover and blue grass are extensively cultivated. This has become a prosperous and prominent stock-raising county, including cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs. Of late years considerable attention has been given to fruit-growing, with excellent success. Apples, pears, cherries and all the small fruits thrive with proper cultivation. Grapes may be produced in great abundance.

The great rural industry, however, is stock-raising. There is no finer region for stock anywhere, and more and more attention is given to it every year. Prophets

are not wanting who say that this is to become entirely a stock country. That certainly seems to be the tendency, and the small farms are disappearing before the large stock-growers. The population will not increase if this continues to be the rule. The following statistics are from the State census, prepared in 1885, and apply to the year 1884:

Average size of farm, 125 acres; acres improved land, 206,391; acres in cultivation, 135,873; acres unimproved land, 82,834; acres of pasture, 55,267; rods of hedge, 224,794; rods of barbed-wire fence, 667,052; rods of other fence, 187,181; farms managed by owner, 1,492; farms under manager, 19; farms rented for share of crop, 103; farms rented for money, 302; acres of corn, 63,641; bushels of corn, 2,212,060; acres of wheat, 680; bushels of wheat, 6,252; acres of oats, 30,812; bushels of oats, 667,515; tons of straw, 13,953; acres of rye, 120; bushels of rye, 11,754; tons of straw, 798; acres of barley, 27; bushels of barley, 228; acres of buckwheat, 457; bushels of buckwheat, 5,170; acres of sorghum, 671; gallons of sorghum syrup, 45,192; acres of potatoes, 910; bushels of potatoes, 80,771; acres of planted timber, 1,015; acres of natural timber, 19,627; cords of wood cut in 1884, 10,828; apple trees, bearing, 60,458; bushels of apples, 47,704; other trees, bearing, 12,628; bushels of other fruit, 2,499; trees not bearing, 68,046; acres in timothy, 46,526; tons of hay, 44,986; bushels of seed, 5,858; tons of hay from wild grass, 8,240; acres in other cultivated grasses, 3,730; tons of hay, 6,871; bushels of seed, 4,844; acres of flax, 1,880; bushels of seed, 8,720; thorough-bred cattle, 288; graded, 1,431; work oxen, 3; milch cows, 8,196; other cattle, 20,285; horses, 8,507; mules and asses, 596; hogs, 36,679; sheep, 3,649; pounds of wool, 16,186; common chickens, 86,818; improved chickens 10,082; average value of farms, \$4,135.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as 1859, Ringgold County organized an agricultural society. On the 18th of June of that year a formal organization was completed, with the following board of officers: I. W. Keller, President; E. Sheldon, Vice-President; A. Z. Huggins, Secretary; and J. C. Hagans, Treasurer. Eight directors were also elected. The first annual fair was held October 14, 1859. The society purchased a beautiful forty-acre tract of land about one mile north-east of Mt. Ayr, on which they located their fair grounds, and have made good improvements. The property is valued at \$1,500, and the society is in debt just about that amount. For the last five years the society has paid its premiums in full, without reference to the ratio of receipts to expenses. The hall, 24 x 130 feet, is usually crowded with machinery, produce, etc. The customary races and other features usually found at county fairs are sustained.

The constitution of the society is as follows:

ARTICLE I. This society shall be known as the Ringgold County Farmers' and Mechanics' Agricultural Society, having for its object the dissemination of all useful knowledge applicable to agriculture, horticulture, mechanism, the arts, rural and domestic economy, and all industrial pursuits connected therewith.

ART. II. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and executive committee of three members, and a board of five directors—three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. III. The annual meeting for the election of officers, who shall serve for one year, shall be held in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, on the last Saturday in December of each year. Any vacancy that may occur, may

be filled by the Board of Directors until the next regular election.

ART. IV. The officers elected as above shall assume their duties on the first Monday of January following, and it shall be incumbent on the retiring Board to settle up the business of the year, and shall have the time above specified to perform that duty.

ART. V. The duties of the president and vice-president shall be such as are usually attached to such offices.

ART. VI. The secretary shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the society and the Board of Directors, and shall attend, with all his records and papers at all regular meetings of the society and its annual fairs.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys due the society, and pay them out on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary, and he shall execute a bond to be approved by the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and to pay over all moneys, property and effects in his hands at the expiration of his term of office. He shall keep a regular account current with the secretary, and render an abstract thereof to the executive committee, and report the financial condition of the society at its annual meeting. He shall also attend all regular meetings of the society and its annual fairs.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to respond to all letters of inquiry concerning the society, and render such assistance to the Secretary as may be required.

ART. IX. The president, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, and said board shall have power to make all necessary prudential rules and regulations for the government of this society, to all its practical and beneficial operations; to call spe-

cial meetings of the society and board; to designate premiums to be awarded at the fairs, and to appoint committees—not appointed by the society at its annual meeting—necessary to carry out the objects of the society, and shall perform such other duties as properly belong to such bodies.

ART. X. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to carry out the orders of the Board of Directors, and to have the general supervision of the society's grounds.

ART. XI. The principal place of business shall be in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and no capital shall be required other than the amount received from the State and county and the proceeds of the annual fair, which can only be invested in grounds and fixtures necessary to the accommodation of the society, the payment of premiums and the usual expenses of the society.

ART. XII. This society shall hold an annual fair at such a time as the Board of Directors may determine.

ART. XIII. Any person may become a member of this society by paying the annual sum of \$1.00 to the society, which entitles him to a vote at the annual meeting in the election of officers.

ART. XIV. The Board of Directors shall annually—prior to the 1st of May—establish a list of premiums to be awarded at the next fair, and adopt rules and regulations for its government, which shall be published as provided by law.

ART. XV. At the election of officers, any member receiving a majority of all votes cast for any office, shall be declared elected.

ART. XVI. Voting by this society for the election of officers shall be by ballot, and in all other cases may be by "aye" or "nay."

ART. XVII. In all cases of adjourned meetings or special meetings of the society—provided five days' notice has been given

—three members shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.

ART. XVIII. This constitution and by-laws of this society may be altered at any regular meeting thereof, by a vote of the majority of the members present.

The payment of \$1.00 annually entitles a person to membership and a family ticket. In 1885 over 600 tickets were sold. In 1886 the experiment of charging \$2.00 for a membership and family ticket was tried, and but eighty-three tickets were taken. Single admission tickets are 25 cents.

The officers of the society for 1886 are: I. A. Palmer, President; John Beaty, Vice-President; Henry Todd, Secretary; J. W. Scott, Joseph Robinson, D. C. Tidrick, I. M. Long and Daniel Huffman, Directors; J. M. McGorsuch, L. O. Imus and James W. Spencer, Executive Committee.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the spring of 1856 the county judge caused the erection of a hewed-log house, at Mt. Ayr, for the use of the county officers. It was fourteen feet square, and furnished with two tables, two desks or book-cases, and a small rough-board box or safe for the public revenue. It was occupied by the county judge, clerk, treasurer and recorder, surveyor, and one physician, as regular occupants. This first court-house was blown down by a high wind, and the records scattered far and wide. Some papers were never recovered. Pieces of money were found two weeks afterward. The ruined building was superseded in 1859 by a frame one erected on the east side of and fronting the public square, two stories high, with four office rooms in the first, and court and jury rooms in the second story. It cost \$3,500, which was paid from the proceeds of the sales of town lots. This old building is yet standing, and is used for mercantile purposes.

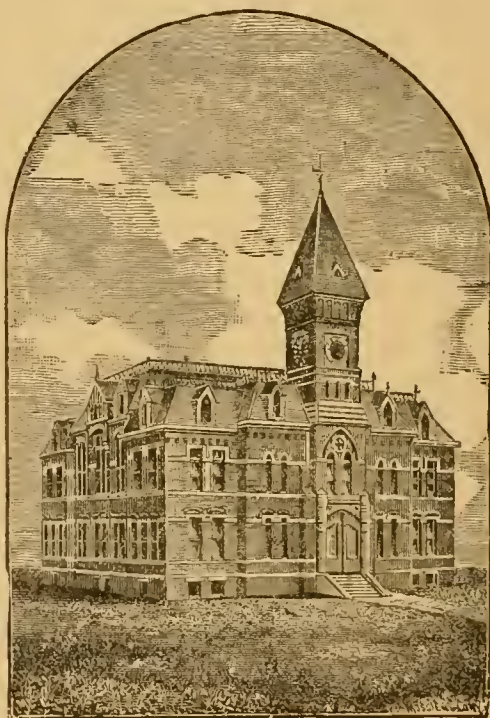
Though the need for a better place to keep the valuable documents and accumulating records, and more suitable accommodations for the county offices, and the terms of court was felt for many years, it was not until 1881 that the matter was taken up, and a petition presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that an election be called for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing bonds to build a house, within a limit of \$30,000. The election was called, but the proposition was defeated by a large majority. The matter was again brought before the Board in 1882, and another special election was called for June, which resulted as before, but the majority against the proposition was very small. It was again submitted at the regular election in the autumn of that year, and this time the vote was favorable. The limit was placed at \$40,000.

During the remainder of 1882 the work of selling the bonds, looking up plans, etc., was done. The contract was let to R. K. Allen, of St. Joseph, Missouri, for \$35,445, under the plans and specifications of Eckel & Mann, in March, 1883. As the Board had sold the bonds at a premium, there was \$40,527 in their hands, leaving a balance of over \$5,000. Out of this it was determined to expend sufficient to put in steam-heating apparatus, a large clock, a gas machine, and other improvements.

Ground was broken early in 1883, but the continuous wet weather prevented them from making brick, and no work was done on the building until the middle of August. The work progressed sufficiently to enclose it by the time extreme cold weather set in, and the inside work was done during the winter and spring. The building was occupied in April, though not entirely finished that soon.

The court-house is seventy-seven and one-half feet wide, north and south, and ninety-eight feet long, east and west, and to

the top of the roof is about fifty feet. It is 102 feet to the top of the tower. The foundation walls are seven feet below the surface of the ground, and are five feet thick at the base. The basement story is a net-work of heavy, intersecting walls, forming a large number of small rooms. Several of these are arranged for the steam-heating apparatus. On the first



COURT-HOUSE, MT. AYR.

floor are the rooms used by the clerk, treasurer, recorder, grand jury, grand jury witnesses, sheriff, superintendent of schools, Board of Supervisors and auditor, besides five vaults and a well-equipped wash-room and water-closet. A tessellated or checkered marble floor is laid in the halls. The grand stairways are located on both sides of the eastern entrance. There is also a smaller single stairway in the western part of the building. The first story is fourteen feet high inside.

On the second floor is the court-room, clerk's room and vault, and rooms for the prosecuting-attorney, jury, surveyor and coroner. The court-room is 40 x 68 feet, and capable of seating about 300 persons. The clerk's upper and lower rooms are connected by an elevator or dummy, by which books and documents may be transferred quickly and easily. A winding stair leads up inside the tower, from which one can get a commanding view of the surrounding country for a distance of twenty miles.

The building is located in the center of a square 280 x 280 feet, filled with trees. It is a matter of great pride to the citizens to have so fine a building, honestly constructed and well arranged. It is large enough to answer all purposes during the lives of all present residents of Ringgold County.

The county has never had but one jail. The Board of Supervisors in June, 1876, appointed E. G. Martin and Charles Arndt to draft specifications. The contract for building the jail, was awarded August 12, 1876, to Charles Arndt, for \$1,258. It is south of the southeast corner of the square, is 18 x 20 feet in size, and ten feet high. It is built of square timbers, with an iron roof, and contains four rooms. The two cells are constructed of half-inch boiler iron.

The county farm is 240 acres in size, and includes the south half of the southwest quarter of section 17, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 69 north, range 29 west. The farm was bought of John A. Underhill, October 6, 1882, for \$5,000. The county put up a building the next spring, at a cost of over \$2,000, and other improvements have cost another \$1,000. There are now seventeen inmates of the county house.

RAILROADS.

The county was without these wonderful aids to development until 1879. In that year the Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern Railroad Company was organized, and a road built from Bethany Junction, Decatur County, to Mt. Ayr, 23.1 miles. The townships crossed voted from two to five per cent. taxes, and contributed \$48,000 and the right of way. They received stock for this amount, but the stock was absolutely worthless. In 1880, the branch was extended to Grant City, 22.3 miles from Mt. Ayr. The line is officially known as the Chariton & Grant City branch, and is 45.4 miles long. The stations in this county, with distances from Bethany Junction are: Kellerton, eleven; Lesan, sixteen; Mount Ayr, twenty-three; Delphos, twenty-eight; Redding, thirty-four. One mixed train a day runs from Grant City to Bethany Junction and return.

The Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, in the northern part of the county, crosses the northern tier of townships east and west, and also Grant and Monroe Townships. It was built in 1880, by the Burlington & Wabash Companies, in partnership, and extends from Humeston to Shenandoah, a little over 100 miles. The stations in this county, and distances from Humeston, are: Beaconsfield, thirty-three; Wirt, thirty-seven; Tingley, forty-two; Kew, forty-eight; Goshen, fifty-three. Two trains a day are run in each direction.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The population of Ringgold County has been, at the dates given, as follows: 1854, 128; 1856, 1,472; 1859, 2,507; 1860, 2,923; 1863, 3,038; 1865, 3,089; 1867, 3,888; 1869, 5,029; 1870, 5,691; 1873, 6,850; 1875, 7,546; 1880, 12,085; 1885, 12,730.

Below is given the population by townships in 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1885:

CENSUS OF 1860.

Athens, 241; East Fork, 257; Lott's Creek, 476; Middle Fork, 191; Mt. Ayr, 386; Platte, 182; Sand Creek, 221; Washington, 614; West Fork, 354.

CENSUS OF 1870.

Athens, 502; Benton, 367; Clinton, 341; Grant, 290; Jefferson, 527; Liberty, 243; Lincoln, 205; Lott's Creek, 709; Middle Fork, 457; Monroe, 268; Mt. Ayr, 827; Tingley, 112; Union, 325; Washington, 518.

CENSUS OF 1880.

Athens, 834; Benton, 760; Clinton, 831; Grant, 655; Jefferson, 833; Liberty, 574; Lincoln, 815; Lott's Creek, 779; Middle Fork, 704; Monroe, 545; Mt. Ayr, 1,275; Poe, 552; Rice, 566; Riley, 404; Tingley, 516; Union, 625; Washington, 817.

CENSUS OF 1885.

Athens, 712; Benton, 649; Clinton, 653; Grant, 843; Jefferson, 734; Liberty, 642; Lincoln, 654; Lott's Creek, 718; Middle Fork, 661; Monroe, 680; Mt. Ayr, 1,274; Poe, 536; Rice, 675; Riley, 370; Tingley, 619; Union, 844; Washington, 784.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of dwellings, 2,524. Number of families, 2,550; males, 6,685; females,

6,045; native-born, 12,207; foreign-born, 523.

NATIVE POPULATION, BY STATES.

Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 20; Delaware, 5; Florida, 3; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1,387; Indiana, 826; Iowa, 6,307; Kansas, 81; Kentucky, 146; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 40; Maryland, 23; Massachusetts, 23; Michigan, 35; Minnesota, 23; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 351; Nebraska, 21; Nevada, 4; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 40; New York, 236; North Carolina, 82; Ohio, 1,533; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 633; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 55; Texas, 2; Vermont, 20; Virginia, 141; West Virginia, 38; Wisconsin, 86; Dakota, 6; Utah, 6; Washington, 3.

FOREIGN POPULATION, BY COUNTRIES.

England, 94; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 181; Wales, 1; Canada, 62; Sweden, 11; France, 18; Germany, 62; Bohemia, 36; Denmark, 1; other countries, 41.

POSTOFFICES.

There are in Ringgold County twenty postoffices, as follows: Beaconsfield, Blackmore, Caledonia, Clipper, Delphos, Eugene, Goshen, Ingart, Kellerton, Kew, Lesan, Maloy, Mortimer, Mt. Ayr, Redding, Riley, Ringgold, Thomas, Tingley and Wirt.





MOUNT AYR.



HIS place is pleasantly situated on a high, rolling prairie, near the head of the Middle Grand River, three-quarters of a mile south of the geographical center of the county, and within a mile and a quarter of Walnut Creek. The nearest timber is about one mile distant. The site of the town commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, in different directions.

Before the location of the county seat by the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, the residents of Ringgold County had discussed the question, and in a sort of caucus or conference had fixed on a site on the land of Jesse Thompson, four miles south, and a little east of the present Mt. Ayr. That place was to be called Avon. Most of the first residents were in the southern part of the county, hence they desired to have the seat of justice as near to them as possible.

The circumstances of the location of the county seat upon the land of John S. Sheller, and the naming of the same Mt. Ayr,

in April, 1855, are narrated in full under the head of Early History. The southwest quarter of section 6, township 68 north, range 29 west, was selected, John S. Sheller, the owner, conveying the east half to the county, and agreeing to sustain the expense of the surveying. The county and Mr. Sheller were thereby made half owners of the original town, the division line running through the center of the public square. William McCormick, of Chariton, was employed to survey the town, which he did in the latter part of June, 1855. His report to Judge Hagans was made July 3, 1855, in the following words:

"I, William McCormick, surveyor, appointed by the county judge, of Ringgold County, Iowa, hereby certify that the annexed plat of the town of Mt. Ayr, in said county, corresponds with and is a true plat of the survey of said town, as surveyed by me on and after the 22d day of June, 1855, by order of the county judge of said county and Edward A. Temple, who is part proprietor on the southwest fractional quarter of section 6, township 68 north, range 29 west. That I planted a stone in the center and one at each corner of the town plat, and a stone at the southeast corner of each block. Border streets are thirty-three feet wide; all other streets are sixty-

six feet wide. All alleys are sixteen and a half feet wide. Lots fronting on the public square are forty-four feet front by 132 feet deep; all other lots sixty-six feet front by 132 feet deep, except those on the outer tier, which are fractional, and are marked on the plat as such."

The first settlement was made in 1855, by David Edwards, Oran Gore, Chester Standcliff, B. B. Dunning and A. G. Beall. In the spring of 1856 the county judge, clerk and treasurer made their homes in Mt. Ayr, and about the same time Henry Crabb, a merchant, and Dr. E. Keith, settled in the place, being respectively the first merchant and physician. Other pioneers were E. G. Martin, a blacksmith, John Romans, Samuel Dickey, Isaac W. Keller and D. C. Kinsell. By 1860 the village is said to have reached a population of about 250. During the war it was about stationary, but from 1865 to 1870 it grew steadily, and in 1870 there were 422 inhabitants. The growth was very light then until the railroad was projected to this place, when it grew rapidly for a couple of years. In 1880 the Federal census gave the town 1,275, and at that figure it has since remained. The State census in 1885, showed 1,274.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first serious fire occurred in 1879, when four firms were burned out, at the northeast corner of the square. Sellards & Ross were the principal sufferers. In 1881 a building was destroyed at the southeast corner of the square, near the postoffice. In the autumn of 1885 the Crawford House and Mrs. Allaway's boarding-house, northeast of the court-house were burned. The most serious fire of all occurred October 30, 1885, when James Askren & Co.'s grocery, Stewart Berkey's book store, Offenhauser's grocery, I. Frank & Co.'s clothing establishment and F. F. Leather's law office, a

row of buildings on the south side, were burned. The Hook and Ladder Company of Mt. Ayr was organized in 1880, and two years later was provided with suitable apparatus—ladders, buckets, axes, etc. Thomas Leisure is chief.

INCORPORATION.

The incorporated town of Mt. Ayr dates from 1875. The first meeting of the council was held July 5, of that year, at the office of the mayor, E. G. Martin. The officers elected that and subsequent years have been as follows:

1875.—Mayor, E. G. Martin; Councilmen, Isaac W. Keller, Thomas Ross, A. Ingram, J. D. Miller and N. W. Clark; Recorder, R. F. Askren, resigned and succeeded by A. J. Johnson, and he by J. C. Askren; Marshal, J. B. Elliott, resigned, and D. B. Marshall appointed; Street Commissioner, John Romans; Treasurer, Walter Dunning.

1876.—Mayor, E. G. Martin; Councilmen, N. W. Clark, J. D. Miller, John Currie, Charles Arndt and W. H. Alexander; Recorder, J. C. Askren; Treasurer, Henry Todd; Street Commissioner and Marshal, D. B. Marshall; Attorney, J. F. Mount.

1877.—Mayor, E. G. Martin; Councilmen, George T. Young, A. Ingram, I. W. Keller, Thomas Liggett and Z. T. Kinsell; Recorder, C. B. Morris; Attorney, J. F. Mount; Street Commissioner, M. T. McIntyre.

1878.—Mayor, E. G. Martin; Councilmen, Isaac W. Keller, Z. T. Kinsell, Day Dunning, B. R. Baker and Thomas Liggett; Recorder, D. E. Thomas; Treasurer, Henry Todd; Assessor, J. T. Williams; Street Commissioner and Marshal, E. L. Williams.

1879.—Mayor, R. F. Askren; Councilmen, B. R. Baker, Day Dunning, J. S. Kirby, A. Nash, Isaac W. Keller, resigned, and succeeded by M. S. Campbell and W.

H. Struthers; Recorder, E. G. Martin; Treasurer, Henry Todd; Marshal, J. D. Gilliland; Street Commissioner, C. Ewan.

1880.—Mayor, E. G. Martin; Councilmen, M. S. Campbell, J. W. Ward, W. H. Struthers, J. S. Kirby, A. Nash and Day Dunning; Recorder, H. C. Markham; Treasurer, A. M. Poor; Assessor, J. T. Williams; Street Commissioner, E. L. Williams; Marshal, John McFarland.

1881.—Mayor, H. C. Markham; Councilmen, John S. Everett, Z. T. Kinsell, Thomas Liggett, Day Dunning, J. W. Ward and M. S. Campbell; Recorder, W. H. Struthers; Treasurer, George S. Allyn; Assessor, Thomas Ross; Street Commissioner, E. L. Williams; Marshal, Aaron Nash.

1882.—Mayor, R. F. Askren; Councilmen, C. B. Morris, E. W. Critchfield, M. S. Campbell, John S. Everett, Thomas Liggett and Z. T. Kinsell; Recorder, W. H. Struthers; Assessor, Thomas Ross; Treasurer, George S. Allyn; Street Commissioner, E. L. Williams; Attorney, Isaac W. Keller; Marshal, W. A. De Lashmutt.

1883.—Mayor, A. J. French; Councilmen, C. B. Morris, E. W. Critchfield, Thomas Liggett, John S. Everett, Z. T. Kinsell and J. B. Tracy; Recorder, J. P. Lesan; Attorney, Isaac W. Keller; Marshal, W. A. De Lashmutt. J. P. Lesan was elected Mayor in place of A. J. French, and N. A. Parker was chosen Recorder to succeed Mr. Lesan.

1884.—Mayor, J. P. Lesan; Councilmen, G. C. Muir, A. O. Ingram, E. W. Critchfield, Thomas Liggett, J. B. Tracy and C. B. Morris; Recorder, N. A. Parker; Treasurer, George S. Allyn; Assessor, Thomas Ross; Marshal, Alexander Holland; Street Commissioner, Henry H. Ross; Attorney, Isaac W. Keller.

1885.—Mayor, J. E. Scott; Councilmen, E. W. Critchfield, Thomas Liggett, A. O. Ingram, Henry Todd, G. C. Muir and G.

A. Slentz; Recorder, N. A. Parker; Marshal, A. E. Holland; Treasurer, George S. Allyn; Street Commissioner, H. H. Ross; Assessor, Thomas Ross; Attorney, Isaac W. Keller.

1886.—Mayor, J. E. Scott; Councilmen, A. O. Ingram, G. A. Slentz, J. F. Wall, C. Ewan, H. A. White and S. Bailey; Recorder, J. Faris; Attorney, Isaac W. Keller; Treasurer, Henry Todd; Street Commissioner and Marshal, A. E. Holland; Assessor, Thomas Ross.

SCHOOLS.

A common district school was maintained until 1880, when a course of study was adopted, and the school put on a city basis. Up to 1879 there were in use two frame buildings, each containing one room, located on the same lot, two blocks northeast of the square. In 1878 a brick building was erected in the eastern part of the town, containing four rooms, and costing \$8,500. In 1881 an addition was built, containing two rooms, and costing \$3,000. A room is also rented in the business part of town, near the postoffice. Eight teachers are employed, including the principal. The corps for 1886-'7 is: J. W. Wilkerson, Principal; Lucy Plants, Lora Laughlin, Vina A. Sullivan, Hettie I. Dubois, Nora M. White, Winnie Kirby and Louie Ellington. The enrollment is 478; average attendance, 400. For 1885-'6 the expenditures were: Teachers' fund, \$3,467.40; contingent fund, \$1,392.90; school-house fund, \$1,504.37; total, \$6,364.67. The School Board for the present year includes: E. G. Pratt, President; George S. Allyn, R. C. Henry, Day Dunning, Thomas Lewis and John German. J. P. Lesan is Secretary, and G. A. Slentz, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first preacher stationed on this circuit was Rev.

Jesse Sherwood, who visited every charge in the county once in three weeks, preaching in the log school-house, sixteen feet square, which was usually well filled. He spent two years on this circuit, beginning with the autumn of 1856. As soon as the court-house was built, in 1859, that was made the place of worship. Rev. C. E. Spooner was here from 1858 to 1860. Revs. B. Shinn, Jerry Hughes and Oliver Williams filled up the next two years. Then came, in succession, Rev. George Bennett, one year; Dr. U. P. Golliday and Rev. Collins, one year; Rev. D. B. Clary, one year; Rev. Baker, two years; Revs. Calfee and C. A. B. Watson, one year; Revs. E. M. King and Walker, one year, and Rev. Burris, one year. During Rev. Burris' stay the church was commenced, 1870, and it was completed and dedicated during the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Smith, who remained two years. Rev. M. Miller was here from 1872 to 1874, and his time was finished by Rev. B. D. Himebaugh. In 1874 the parsonage was completed. It is now used as a residence by D. W. Cole. Rev. H. W. Deshler was here 1874-'5; Rev. Hayes, 1875-'6; Rev. Bartholomew, 1876-'7; Dr. U. P. Golliday, 1877-'80; Rev. Jacob Miller, 1880-'1; Rev. Moore, 1881-'2; Rev. Chambers, 1882-'4; Rev. Vollmar, 1884-'7. During Rev. Miller's stay here the present parsonage was built. The membership is now 200. Robert Williams is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 130.

United Presbyterian Church.—The church of this denomination was built in 1870. It is a frame structure, in the northeastern part of the town, and cost in all \$3,500. The membership at this time was about forty. Meetings had been held for several years in the court-house. Rev. William Brown served the church five years; Rev. B. F. Mustard, three years, and Rev. J. H. Tedford, seven years. No services have

been held since July, 1885. The membership is about ninety. The trustees are: M. R. McClanahan, P. A. Hunter, W. J. Buck, D. E. Lawhead and Thomas Liggett. The elders are: W. J. Buck, William Maxwell and Thomas Liggett. George A. Slentz is superintendent of the Sunday-school, whose attendance is about sixty.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1867 Rev. S. A. McElhiney, of Bedford, was directed by the Presbytery to come monthly to this place. He soon after organized the Mt. Ayr Church, with twelve members. In 1873 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3,600, including furnishings, one block east of the public square. The membership had by this time reached forty, and it is now not less than fifty. Services are held every Sunday by Rev. G. P. Wood, who commenced his work here in June, 1884. The attendance at Sunday-school, of which the pastor is superintendent, is about seventy-five. The elders of the church are: William Tennant, John G. Faris, John Blauer and William Snedaker.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1871, by Rev. C. Tilbury, of Illinois. He remained two or three years, during which time, in 1872, the church was built, two blocks northwest of the court-house, at an expenditure of \$2,200. Since Mr. Tilbury's time the pastors have been: Revs. Morris, Funk, Edwards and Peter Andrews, who began here in 1879. The membership is about fifty. The pastor is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of forty. The deacons are: William Timby and Noah Brock. Mrs. R. C. Henry acts as clerk.

Christian Church.—This society was organized in 1881, by Rev. William Gadd, of Ottumwa, who remained until 1884. In 1883 the house of worship was built, one block east of the northeast corner of the public square, at a cost, including lot and furnishings, of \$2,700. Rev. J. P. Lucas

came here monthly, from the spring till August, 1884, and the present pastor, Rev. J. C. White, began his labors in October of that year. The membership at time of organization was twenty-three; it is now sixty. The elders are: M. J. Donahoe and A. B. Radcliffe. Trustees: E. W. Critchfield, H. H. Espey and D. S. Baker. A. B. Radcliffe is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about fifty.

The *Episcopalians* had a mission here, which is no longer active, and the Catholics are accumulating funds preparatory to building.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mt. Ayr is well supplied with branches of the several secret orders.

Faith Lodge, No. 179, A. F. & A. M., meets Friday evening on or before each full moon.

Salem Chapter, No. 75, R. A. M., meets Friday evening after each full moon.

Mount Ayr Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening.

Delta Encampment, No. 69, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

Mount Ayr Lodge, No. 91, I. O. G. T., meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 26, Daughters of Rebekah, meets the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

Theta Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W., meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Subordinate Lodge, No. 20, A. H. T. A., meets at the court-house, the Saturday evening on, or before each full moon.

Ellis C. Miller Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

There are also organizations of the Sons of Veterans, and Woman's Relief Corps.

BANKS.

The first bank in Mt. Ayr, was that of Dunning, Sellards & Co., established in 1869. In 1874 the firm became Dunning & Co., and in 1878 they purchased the Ringgold County Bank, which name they adopted. This had been established in 1872, by Merrill, Kinsell & Co. The Ringgold County Bank was bought afterward by Dr. J. T. Merrill, who conducted it till January, 1885, at which date it went out of business.

Morris & Allyn began business in 1880, and the firm became Allyn Brothers, May 1, 1886. This is known as the Mt. Ayr Bank. Its capital is \$50,000. George S. Allyn is Cashier, and John H. Allyn, Assistant Cashier.

The Citizens' Bank was established in 1880, with C. B. Dunning as Cashier, and Day Dunning as President. The former died in the course of a few months, and Day Dunning has since been sole proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

The following firms are attorneys, most of them being also loan agents and real estate dealers: Henry & Spence, R. F. Askren, G. W. Carnes, Brockett & Bevis, J. E. Scott, Isaac W. Keller, J. F. Mount, F. F. Leathers, Ezra C. McMasters and Laughlin and Campbell.

The physicians are Drs. S. Bailey, C. B. White and William Horne; dentists, E. Stiles and D. H. Killingsworth.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Following are the business firms of Mt. Ayr, in the autumn of 1886:

Allyn Brothers, Mt. Ayr Bank; W. S. Berkey, books and news; Melvin Bennett, bakery; William Been, meat market; H. Bastow, livery; Miss Minerva Cattern, millinery; C. J. Chance, grocery;

A. F. Collins, restaurant; Cole & Pratt, lumber; Rufus Conkling, livery; Clark & Shepherd, harness; Crawford & Wall, blacksmiths; John Currie, Mt. Ayr House; Critchfield & Fry, agricultural implements; Ira Day, livery; Dowling & Freshwater, blacksmiths; Doze, Peter & Co., agricultural implements; W. A. De Lashmutt, grocery; Disbrow & Moore, shoe shop; Day Dunning, Citizens' Bank; Francis Ellis, Ellis House and livery; J. C. Faris, restaurant; J. W. Gray, blacksmith; Gilliland, Diebert & Co., agricultural implements; E. B. Hayward, lumber; C. L. Harper, photographer; Huggins, Saville & Co., dry-goods and millinery; John Horne, drugs; Harper, Bedwell & Co., hardware; A. Ingram & Sons, general store; Ingram & Todd, grocery; Imus & Woodmansee, barbers; H. V. Johnson, sewing machines; Z. T. Kinsell, hardware; D. C. Kinsell & Co., dry-goods; Thomas

Liggett, grocery; John Lineberg, boots and shoes, and American Express; J. H. Lester, boots and shoes; Mt. Ayr Furniture Co., furniture; M. G. Maxwell, photographer; Mrs. J. T. Merrill, millinery; J. T. Merrill, drugs; Fred. Offenhauser, grocery; J. W. O'Neal, barber; Rogers & Rush, furniture; W. A. Reger, book store; J. H. Richardson, jewelry, sewing machines and musical instruments; Anna Schultz, dressmaking; George A. Slentz, dry-goods; George R. Stephens, *Ringgold County Record*; C. W. Schoch, meat market; J. S. Shepherd, Mount Ayr *Journal*; William Towle, boots and shoes; J. L. Thompson & Co., harness; B. W. Vardaman, jeweler; I. N. Watson, carpenter; Adam Warner, undertaker; H. H. Wilson, grocery; G. W. Watson, watch and gun repairer; Williams & Tedford, *Ringgold County Republican*; Wall Brothers, grocery.



VILLAGES



IN Ringgold County, besides Mt. Ayr, there are several smaller towns, which form convenient markets and shipping points. The largest of these is

KELLERTON.

In 1879, when the Leon & Southwestern Railroad was built from Bethany Junction to Mt. Ayr, some of the leading capitalists interested in the road formed a company, and laid out the village which they named Kellerton, in honor of Judge Isaac W. Keller, of Mt. Ayr. The company bought eighty acres of Samuel Fetrow, and 160 of John Fetrow, on section 10, Athens Township, and laid off seventy acres in lots. The site is well chosen, on high, but level ground, commanding a view on clear days of both Mt. Ayr and Leon. A fine agricultural district surrounds Kellerton.

F. S. Rhodes built the first store, in 1880, and immediately afterward Captain Thomas E. Scott built a dwelling, A. H. Teale a store and dwelling, Richard Emerson and John Hammond, a store and dwelling, W. P. Johnson, a store and

dwelling, Hugh White, a hotel, and David Stafford, a drug store. Others rapidly followed, and by the end of the first season there were not less than thirty houses. The census of 1880 gave the place 169 inhabitants. Since then the growth of Kellerton has been more moderate. In 1885 there were 261 inhabitants, and in 1886 there are about 300.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms doing business at Kellerton in October, 1886, are:

H. Gerber, general merchandise; Camp & Brother, druggists and physicians; James F. Mason, general merchandise; W. W. Peasley, Kellerton Bank; A. H. Teale, general merchandise; M. Haught, general merchandise; Richard Emerson, general merchandise; Frank Smith, postmaster; Scott & Co., elevator; S. Ockerman, station agent; David Aldridge, lumber and coal; Henry Shott, lumber and coal; Richard Emerson, agricultural implements; R. L. Brown, barber; William Ballard, barber; Martin Enochs, livery; Thomas E. Scott, justice of the peace.

PAPERS.

Two papers have been published here at different times. The *Mentor* was started in

1881, by Kendall Brothers, who sold to George R. Stephens, of the *Ringgold County Record*, in 1882. It was published another year, by him, and then suspended. It was a Republican paper, six-column folio in size. The *Independent* soon started up, in 1883, under the management of B. W. and F. W. Richards, who came here from Lucas. The paper was independent in politics, four pages in size, and lived nearly two years, then going the way of its predecessor.

PROFESSIONAL.

The only attorney here is W. K. Brown, who has been a resident of this neighborhood for seventeen years. He read law at Leon, and began practice at Kellerton, in 1880.

The first physician here was L. P. Thayer, who came in 1880, remained three years, and is now in Davis County. Dr. Jewett was here one year, and is now in Missouri. A. and M. Camp, brothers, have been here and in practice since 1880. R. Tripp was here several years and is now in Jasper County, this State. W. L. Gleason came in 1884, and has been in practice since.

POSTMASTERS.

The postoffice of Kellerton was established soon after the location of the village, and F. A. Brown was appointed the first postmaster. Succeeding him the incumbents have been: J. W. Kendall, C. W. Prindle, E. M. Carpenter and Frank Smith.

CHURCHES.

The *Methodist Church*, in the southeast corner of the village is not yet completed. It was begun in 1885, is 36 x 42 in size, and will cost \$1,200. Services have been held by this denomination since 1879, by Revs. W. W. Danner, two years; Johnson, one year; Throckmorton, one year; Main, one year; Faucet, two years, and Willey. The

last named commenced his labors here in September, 1886. Services are held every three weeks. The membership is about thirty. H. J. Shott is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The *Catholic Church* was built in 1883. It is situated in the southwest corner of the village, and cost \$600. Services are held monthly by Father Williams, of Mt. Ayr. Preceding him was Father Fealey, who built the church. About fifteen Catholic families worship here.

The *Christian Church*, in the northwest part of the town, was built in 1884, at a cost of \$1,500, and is 36 x 40 feet in size. The membership is not far from fifty. Services are held every Sunday, by Rev. Wilkerson. Preceding him, irregular services only had been held, by Revs. Lemon, of Leon, and White, of Mt. Ayr. G. M. Lesan is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of sixty.

SCHOOL.

The school-house was built in the autumn of 1880, at a cost of \$1,300. It is a two-story frame building. Two teachers are employed, usually for nine months. C. S. Palmer and G. M. Lesan are the present teachers. The School Board includes D. N. Aldridge, President, J. F. Mason and C. L. Goss. C. S. Palmer is Secretary, and M. Haught, Treasurer.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Topaz Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, March 1, 1882, with these members and officers: I. P. Wiley, Worshipful Master; W. K. Brown, Senior Warden; E. W. McDonald, Junior Warden; John Wiley, D. P. Mathews, D. Stafford, A. M. Jackson, F. C. Smith, H. J. Shotts, John Litterell and A. Camp. The charter was issued in June, 1884. The officers for 1886 are: E. W. Mc-

Donald, Worshipful Master; A. Camp, Senior Warden; F. C. Smith, Junior Warden; W. K. Brown, Secretary; A. M. Jackson, Treasurer. The membership is twenty-five. Meetings are held Wednesday, on or before each full moon.

Kellerton Lodge, No. 425, I. O. O. F., was organized May 27, 1881. The present officers are: M. Camp, Noble Grand; M. Haught, Vice-Grand; J. J. Barker, Past Grand; J. F. Mason, Recording Secretary; William King, Treasurer. There are now but thirteen members. Meetings are held every Thursday evening.

Kellerton Lodge, No. 90, I. O. G. T., was organized early in 1885, with over sixty members. There are now not as many. The officers at present writing are: George M. Lesan, Lodge Deputy; D. N. Aldridge, Chief Templar; Mrs. N. J. Lillie, Vice-Templar; Captain Thomas E. Scott, Chaplain; Eli Ham, Past Chief Templar; Sherman Aldridge, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Secretary; George M. Lesan, Assistant Secretary; George Smith, Inside Guard; Ed. Harris, Outside Guard.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Kellerton Band of Hope was organized in the spring of 1886, and now includes forty-six little ones.

The Kellerton Brass Band was organized August 1, 1885. The membership includes fourteen pieces: B. F. Briley, leader and E-flat cornet; Fred Buck, E-flat cornet; J. F. Mason, first B flat; W. W. Peasley, second B-flat; James Brauhart, solo alto; G. M. Lesan, first alto; John F. Scott, second alto; F. C. Higgins, first tenor; Eddie Scott, second tenor; R. Piant, baritone; R. L. Brown, B-flat bass; A. H. Teale, tuba; B. Harriman, snare drum; H. J. Shotts, bass drum.

INCORPORATION.

Kellerton was incorporated in January, 1882. The officers chosen to serve from

January until March were: Mayor, Thomas E. Scott; Recorder, W. K. Brown; Council, A. H. Teale, F. S. Rhodes, A. L. Martin, D. C. Johnson and C. W. Prindle; Treasurer, A. H. Teale. The officers chosen in March of each year since have been:

1882.—Mayor, F. A. Brown; Recorder, Thomas Struthers; Treasurer, A. H. Teale; Council, A. H. Teale, A. L. Martin, C. W. Prindle, Isaac Hughes, J. F. Mason and W. K. Brown.

1883.—Mayor, J. A. Stone; Recorder, J. L. Hughes; Treasurer, A. H. Teale; Council, J. F. Mason, A. H. Teale, C. W. Prindle, A. L. Martin and Isaac Hughes.

1884.—Mayor, J. A. Stone; Recorder, George M. Lesan; Treasurer, A. H. Teale; Council, J. L. Hughes, Isaac Hughes, J. L. Scott, A. H. Teale, J. F. Mason and C. W. Prindle.

1885.—Mayor, W. W. Peasley; Recorder, C. S. Palmer; Treasurer, A. H. Teale; Council, G. M. Lesan, James P. Brauhart, J. F. Scott, J. F. Mason, A. H. Teale and Isaac Hughes.

1886.—Mayor, W. W. Peasley; Recorder, C. S. Palmer; Treasurer, A. H. Teale; Council, G. W. Hampton, M. Haught, G. M. Lesan, J. P. Brauhart, Isaac Hughes and J. F. Scott.

TINGLEY.

The postoffice of Tingley was established a number of years ago, five miles northeast of the present village. In 1881 a town company laid out the village of Tingley, on section 21, Tingley Township, on the line of the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, which was then building. Cars commenced to run in the spring of 1882, but the autumn previous quite a village had sprung up. The town company bought 200 acres of land of Avenill Brothers, F. W. Harding and George Swain. Mr. Swain built the first store and sold the first goods in the place. Next were Howland & Mc-

Creight. Other early comers were: John Haver & Co., general store; Parrish & Taylor, hardware; John Kelly, grocery; V. D. Colles, drugs; J. I. Berry, livery and feed stable; J. R. and W. L. Embree, lumber; Alexander Beard & Son, lumber; R. E. Burke, contractor and builder; Levi Coon, blacksmith; C. C. Bosworth, coal; and John Rowell, harness. By the close of 1882 there were nearly 200 inhabitants. Since then the growth has been slow. The State census of 1885 credited the place with 211 inhabitants. Tingley was incorporated in 1885, and now claims 250 people. It is in a fine agricultural region, from which it draws a profitable trade.

The Tingley *Times* was started by J. Gettinger, in 1882. He sold to L. O. McKinley, and he to Ray Brothers. At the meantime the name was changed to the *News*. Then one Noah became owner, and moved the office to Wirt. Tingley was then without a paper until July, 1885, when the *Battle Axe* was begun, by E. B. Garretson, of Lenox. This warlike paper suspended in December following. J. J. Clark, of Gravity, published the Tingley *Independent* for six months, in 1886, and then went the way of his predecessors. The *Independent* was a six-column paper, \$1.50 per year, and was a valuable factor in the business of the place.

J. E. Ray, one of the proprietors of the *News*, was an attorney. He practiced a year or more, and then went to Western Iowa. L. O. McKinley has been here four years, and practices in justices' courts.

The first physician here was L. E. St. John, who staid two years and then went West. James Nichols and R. W. Selby are the present physicians of Tingley.

The first postmaster was George Swain. Mrs. S. E. Pease was then the incumbent until her death, in the summer of 1886, when John Haver was appointed. Maggie Pollock is in charge of the office, as deputy.

Tingley has a fine two-story frame school-house, built in 1885, at a cost of \$3,000. It contains two school-rooms below, the upper story being used for religious meetings by the United Presbyterians. Nine months school is taught. The teachers for 1886-'7 are Gertrude Miller and Mary Gray. The attendance is about seventy. The School Board includes J. Haver, President; J. J. McCreight and Jacob Frane. James Nichols is Secretary, and A. T. Hancock, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church has been organized about ten years; meetings were held in the Tingley Center school-house until 1882, when they built a church in the northeast part of town. Rev. E. W. Miller preaches every two weeks. W. C. Smith is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Methodists have likewise been organized about ten years, and met in the Tingley Center school-house until 1885, when they built a house of worship in the north part of the village. Their membership is now sixty. Services are held every Sunday by Rev. George Nixon, of Afton. A union Sunday-school is maintained, attended by about seventy pupils.

The Baptists organized two years ago, and hold services every four weeks in the Christian church, Rev. Andrews, of Mt. Ayr, officiating.

The United Presbyterians hold services every two weeks in the school-house. They have been organized two years, and have forty members. Rev. William Brown, of Eugene, is the present pastor. William Laughery is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which about seventy attend.

SOCIETIES.

Ben Talbot Post, No. 286, G. A. R., was organized in 1883. Andrew Stephenson is Commander; James Pollock, Adjutant;

Alonzo Goodell, Senior Vice-Commander ; Frank McGugin, Junior Vice-Commander. The post has a membership of forty, and meets the second and last Saturdays of each month.

Tempest Lodge, No. 164, K. of P., was organized in June, 1886. George Hale is P. C.; Ren. Stewart, C. C.; E. N. DeWitt, V. C.; O. C. House, K. of R. & S.; Wal. Stewart, Prel.; Henry Garside, M. at A.; John Kelly, M. of F.; Richard Metters, M. of E.; J. J. Truman, I. G.; Lou Stewart, O. G. The lodge has fifteen members, and meets every Thursday evening.

Lodge No. 72, A. H. T. A., has twenty-six members, and meets the first Saturday of each month, at Tingley. George Swain is President; J. S. Avenill, Vice-President; J. S. Williams, Secretary; Andrew Stephenson, Financial Secretary; Jacob Frane, Treasurer.

The business firms of October, 1886, are: George Swain, J. Haver & Co., Jones & Wilcox and T. A. Fisher, general merchandise; J. M. Dunbar, clothing; J. R. Stewart, jewelry; Taylor & Swain and Garside & Son, hardware; R. W. Selby & Co. and T. P. Asbury, drugs; House & Carney, farm implements; E. N. DeWitt and Peter Smith, livery; Charles Carmichael, meat market; E. M. Stevens, restaurant; Mrs. Sadie Johnson, millinery; D. B. Alley and McClaskey & Wines, barbers; John Wines, shoe shop; John Rowell, harness; A. A. Elder, furniture; Willis Karr, Pacific Hotel; Estell & Metters, contractors and builders; Levi Coon, blacksmith; C. H. Ennis, lumber; George Hale, station agent; J. J. McCreight, grain buyer; Levi Howland & Co., poultry buyers; E. C. Edgington, sewing machines; Mrs. E. C. Edgington, dressmaker.

REDDING.

Redding, in Clinton Township, is twelve miles from Mt. Ayr, on the Grant City

Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in 1880, by a town company composed of railroad capitalists. J. W. Crouch built the first house, which is now the Redding Hotel. Immediately after, and all about the same time, Wilson & Conine built a store, W. C. Wilson a dwelling, N. B. Allen a restaurant, Watson a store, Al. Silvers a store, George Dennis a blacksmith shop, and Oliver Woolman a wagon shop. The village obtained most of its growth the first year. By 1882 the population was 300, and the village was incorporated. The officers for 1886 are: Mayor, L. P. Milburn; Council, W. E. Lawhead, Loren Gee, Thomas Demcy, F. M. Wisdom, Milton Sullivan and Joseph Allbee; Recorder, J. M. Baird; Attorney, F. M. Wisdom; Marshal, J. M. Baird; Treasurer, J. T. Bernard. In 1884 the village met with two serious reverses, in the shape of fires. The first, in April, destroyed five buildings at the northwest corner of the square. July 5, following, the whole north side was swept away, including William Anthony's general store, P. B. France's general store, B. J. Conine's hotel, Samuel Warden's dwelling, C. S. Pugsley's general store, G. M. Smith's grocery and hardware store and D. W. Poor's grocery. The business portion of the village has been partially rebuilt, but the population is less than formerly. The State census of 1885 gave it 210; they claim 250 now.

The business firms of 1886 are: P. B. France, J. M. Smith, D. M. Smith and Huggins, Saville, Lawhead & Co., general stores; J. T. Bernard, lumber and furniture; E. Russell, drugs; Dennis & Castillo, blacksmiths; P. Moler, grocery; George Huntsman, livery; D. Martin, Union Hotel; Joseph Shaw, Redding Hotel; W. T. Smith, livery; J. W. Crouch, postmaster; Henry H. Rokes, harness; M. T. Falkner, station agent.

Two papers have been published at Red-

ding. The *Reporter* was started in 1885, by F. M. Wisdom, and run for a few months. The *Independent* was started in December, 1885, by Burrell & Noble. The latter withdrew after a time, and again, later, Clayburg Brothers became proprietors. The paper suspended in the summer of 1886. It was independent in politics, and published on Thursdays, at a \$1.50 per year.

The only lawyer who has lived and practiced at Redding was George Spence, who was here two or three years. He went to Dakota in 1884.

The first physician here was Thomas Kenworthy, who lived near the village site when the latter was selected. He soon moved to Oregon. H. C. Dukes was here a year or so ago and then went to Clarke County. Dr. McLean was here one year and then went to Missouri. The present physicians are A. E. King, Thomas H. Humphrey and W. E. Lawhead.

The Methodist church at this place was built in the spring of 1884, at an expenditure of about \$1,200. The society is an old one, and formerly worshiped in the schoolhouse south of Redding. Services are held in this church nearly every Sunday, by one denomination or another. Rev. Withers preaches here for the Methodists, and Rev. Golding for the Missionary Baptists. D. W. Poor conducts the Sunday-school, the usual attendance of which is seventy-five.

Thomas Huston Post, No. 51, G. A. R., was organized in March, 1883, with William Anthony as Commander; A. Amick, as Adjutant; L. W. Parsons, Officer of the Day and S. Oliver, Quartermaster. The officers for 1886 are: M. A. Waugh, Commander; D. W. Poor, Senior Vice-Commander; I. T. Owens, Junior Vice-Commander; Rev. William Golding; Chaplain; A. Amick, Adjutant; David Hillhouse, Officer of the Day; J. T. Medaris, Quartermaster; F. M. Oliver, Officer of the Guard; J. P. Parker, Surgeon; J.

W. Athey, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The membership is now thirty. Meetings are held on Friday evening on or before each full moon.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Cold Water Army are the only other organizations that are active. A lodge of Good Templars was here, but is now defunct.

GOSHEN.

Goshen is situated a mile and three-quarters west of the west fork of the Grand, and two miles and three-quarters east of Platte River. It is twelve miles from Mt. Ayr, and is on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad. The population is about 150. The name of "Goshen" was selected by Henry Stahl, who settled in Ringgold County in 1856, and was from Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana. The first postmaster was Michael Stahl, who served until 1881, keeping the office in his dwelling. In that year the railroad came through the northern part of the county, and a station was established in the southeast corner of Grant Township. To this station the name previously in use for the country postoffice was now given. There are now two general stores, one hardware store, one lumber yard, postoffice, two blacksmith shops, one hotel and the Methodist church. J. T. Todd built the first general store, and was postmaster until 1883. B. F. Talley succeeded him in this position, and held it until relieved by the Democratic administration, in the spring of 1886. The hardware store was formerly kept by Hartman Brothers. The firm name is now Hartman & Bailey. D. D. Pratt and Pratt have the two general stores; L. L. Bauman the lumber yard; Miller Brothers buy grain, and G. W. Morrison is proprietor of the hotel. The church was built in 1882. The first preacher was J. E. Evans. First trustees: I. A. Tulley, D. E. Bement, A. M. Bentley and John Bently.

WIRT.

When the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad came through the county Dr. John Davis and Abner Goodell desired a station. The railroad company at first refused, but yielded when Dr. Davis gave the company the right of way for about two miles. They agreed to give a switch for this. In March, 1882, Dr. Davis, at Dayton, Ohio, sold his interests to the company, and Mr. Goodell soon after did the same, on condition that the embryo village be given as full facilities as other stations. Goodell and Davis had platted twenty-eight acres north of the track. In 1884 a few lots were surveyed south of the track. Mr. Goodell acts as agent for the town company.

Before the survey of the village, even, Cochran & Le Fever built a store and began the sale of general merchandise. They were in business from July, 1881, to January, 1882, and then failed. Hughey & Son bought the store. The second mercantile establishment was opened by David Newton & Son, from Hopeville.

The nearest postoffice was Union Hill, three miles northeast. William Cone was postmaster. The office was moved to Wirt, and the name of the latter adopted, and F. E. Newman appointed postmaster. The present incumbent, Mrs. Wisteria House, succeeded him, in January, 1885.

A fine two-story frame school-house was finished in January, 1886, at a cost of about \$2,000. School is taught for nine months, and two teachers are employed. These are, for 1886-'7, F. R. Porter and Louie Campbell. The enrollment of the school is about sixty. The present School Board is composed of W. H. Waller, President; J. M. Hughey and James Baker. James Baker is Secretary, and Abner Goodell, Treasurer.

The *Wasp* was a paper published by a man named Noah, for about six months. He sold to John Abrams, who changed the name

to the *News*. The last proprietor was John Thrall, who ceased publication in 1884.

The first physician here was named Lloyd. He remained a year or so and then went to Dakota. He was succeeded by J. P. Maxwell, who is yet in practice. Rev. F. S. Lock is both a minister and a physician.

The Evangelical church of this place was organized some ten years ago, and met in various school-houses. In 1883 they built a good white frame house of worship at Wirt, at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. Worth preaches every Sunday. Frank Newman is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Banner Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Grand River, in 1882, and moved to Wirt in July, 1886. The present officers are: H. B. Brothers, Worshipful Master; J. P. Maxwell, Senior Warden; J. W. Johnson, Junior Warden; Henry Waller, Secretary; Henry Stanley, Treasurer. The lodge meets on Friday evening on or before each full moon.

A lodge of the Anti-Horse Thief Association meets monthly, alternately at Wirt and at the Ozier school-house.

Following are the business firms of 1886: Hughey & Son, general store and creamery; A. M. Bruce is manager of the creamery; M. Buck & Son, hardware; Mrs. Wisteria House, postmistress; F. E. Newman, grocery and notions; Oliver Scott, general store; W. H. Waller, grocery and meat-market; A. J. Hess, Ohio House; F. F. Houke, blacksmith; W. L. Embree, lumber; C. F. Cone, blacksmith; A. J. Hess, livery; C. A. Jackson, station agent; William House, barber.

BEACONSFIELD.

This is a station on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, and was laid out as a village by a town company in 1881. It has one store and postoffice, blacksmith shop, grocery and United Brethren church.

DELPHOS.

This little village is on the Grant City Branch, between Mt. Ayr and Redding, five miles from the latter and eight from the former. It was platted in 1880, by the railroad company, and Frank Jordan was the first to locate here, putting up a residence and blacksmith shop. M. Rush was the first merchant. There are now three stores, kept by J. W. Bowman, M. Rush and M. Evans. I. M. Long has an elevator, M. Harrington a blacksmithy, T. Bolt a wagon shop, and D. Schlappie a hotel. Frank Leaton is postmaster, and W. H. Palmer is station agent. The Baptists have a church here, erected in 1883, at a cost of \$800. Services are held every two weeks, by Rev. William Golding, of Redding.

RINGGOLD CITY

was laid out in 1855 by Sanford Harrow, who started a general store and did a very extensive business for a number of years. The credit system, however, caused his final failure. A postoffice was established here in 1858, which has been maintained since. There was a store here until four or five years ago, but now there is nothing in the way of business—only three or four farm houses. The site is on section 28, Lott's Creek Township.

CALEDONIA.

This village was also laid out in 1855, by Peter Walters, and a postoffice established soon after. Walters was postmaster until his death, some years later. There have usually been two stores here. They are now owned by Andrew Foster and G. S. Moore. There is also a harness shop and blacksmith shop. Caledonia is on section 11, Lott's Creek Township. Some of the first settlers of Ringgold County located in this vicinity.

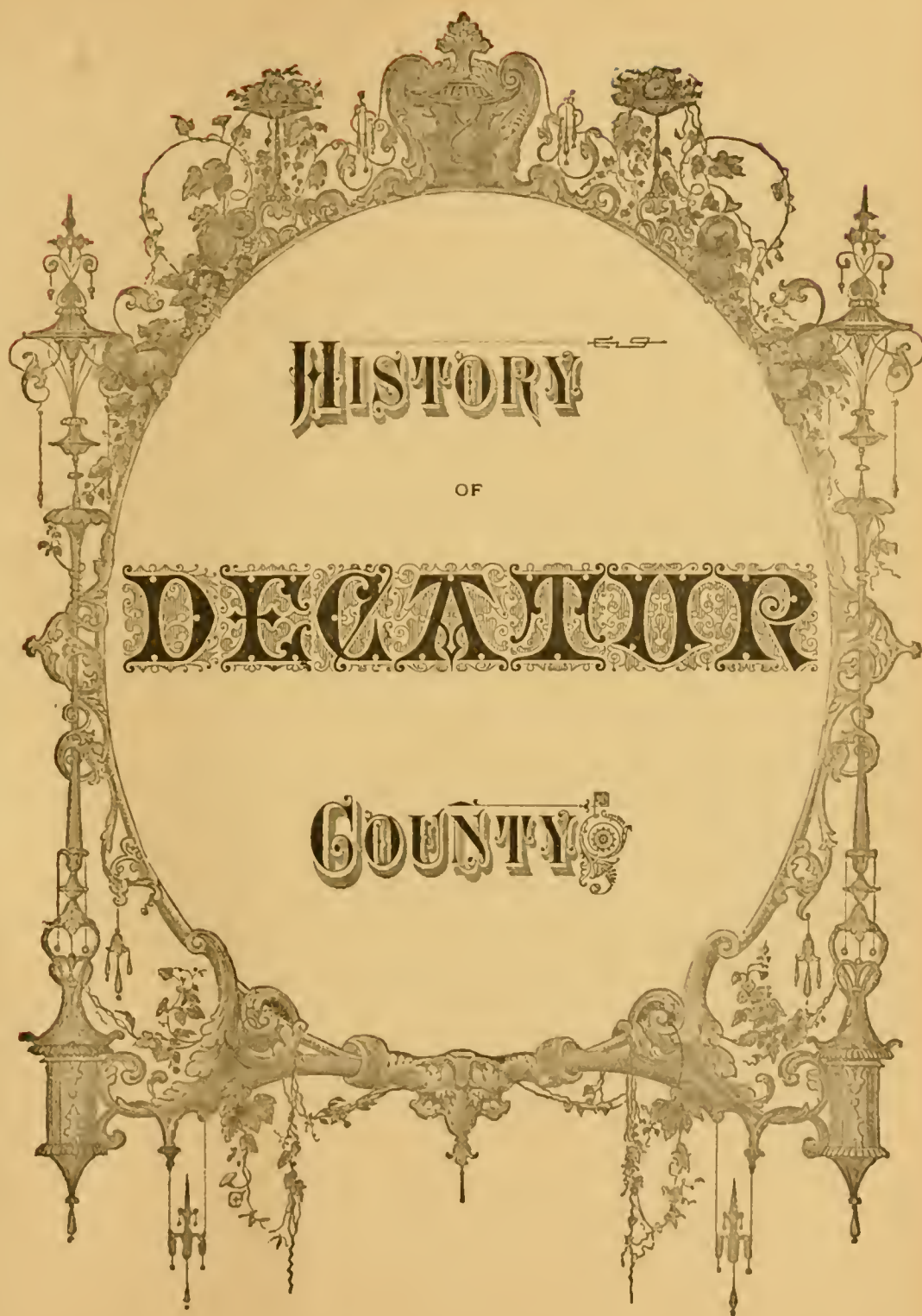
LESAN.

This is a station on the Grant City Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, five miles east of Mt. Ayr. There is no side track here, and no village. There is a combined residence, store and postoffice. Arthur Lesan sells merchandise here on commission for George A. Slentz, of Mt. Ayr.

OTHER PLACES.

Kew is a station and postoffice on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad. Wilson Dunlap has the store and postoffice. There are two or three residences. Eugene is a postoffice northeast of Kew, and contains two residences. James Milligan has the store and postoffice. Blackmore, Clipper, Ingart, Maloy, Mortimer, Riley and Thomas are postoffices, some in farm houses, and some at solitary stores.





HISTORY

OF

DECATUR

COUNTY









R. D. Kellogg



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE KELLOGGS.

MAJOR RACINE D. KELLOGG was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York, March 9, 1828, a son of Pearl and Lucy M. (Northrup) Kellogg. His paternal grandparents were both Kelloggs, being descendants of different branches of the family that settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. His grandfather removed to Oneida County, swimming the Mohawk River with his team, when there was but one dwelling house in Utica, and that one made of logs. Pearl Kellogg served in the war of 1812. Hon. W. P. Kellogg, Congressman from Illinois, William M. Kellogg, late Congressman from Massachusetts, and Senator Kellogg from Louisiana, are all distantly related to Major Kellogg. Major Racine D. Kellogg, the subject of this sketch, received a good education, having attended the academy in his native village, Fayetteville, New York. When twenty-one years of age he went to Erie County, Ohio, where he spent four years in farming and teaching. In 1854 he crossed the Mississippi River and located at Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa, where he was for a short time engaged in the mercantile business, but has since been engaged in the real-estate business, being one

of the most extensive operators in this part of the State. He has improved many farms, and has had wild lands and coal lands in Decatur, Wayne, Polk and Greene counties, and in the first two counties mentioned he has built fifty-seven miles of fencing. In connection with others he has laid out the towns of Dallas Centre and Grand Junction. He was chairman of different building committees under whose supervision the following public buildings in Garden Grove were erected: The present fine high-school building, the Presbyterian church, which is one of the neatest in the State, and the cheese factory. As we need not only spiritual nourishment, but also bread for our material well-being, he was instrumental in establishing industrial institutions, and in every movement for the improvement of the town he is one of the most prominent men. He was also chairman of the railroad committee when the Leon Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad came through Garden Grove. The work of his enterprising hand is seen not only in Garden Grove, but in scores of places in different sections of the State. In 1859 he was elected to the General Assembly. He was in the regular session of 1860, and the extra session of 1861,

and was re-elected in 1862. In that year he was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, and accompanied him to the battle-field of Fort Donelson where the battle flag of the gallant Iowa Second was put into his hands to be brought back and placed in the archives of the State. At the opening of the regular session in 1862 Major Kellogg was elected speaker, pro tem. Prior to this, in 1861, he offered the following resolution, which was extensively copied and commented upon at the time: "Whereas, the President of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to facilitate the effort to maintain the honor, integrity, and the existence of the National Union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the Federal Government, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and to any extent which the Federal Government may demand to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the Nation." In 1862 Hon. Racine D. Kellogg went into the army as Major of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and before he had served a year was compelled to resign and leave the service on account of ill health. He was at the battle and surrender of Arkansas Post where the rebel General Churchill, together with his staff and other officers to the number of 150 officers and 1,500 privates, was placed in charge of Major Kellogg and delivered by him to General Curtis at St. Louis. Before leaving home to join his regiment the Major sold 200 head of three-year-old steers for \$6,000, and liberally and magnanimously expended this sum, with the exception of a few dollars, for the comfort and care of his soldiers. Upon his leaving

the army the officers of the Thirty-fourth regiment held a meeting at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, April 20, 1863, and passed the following complimentary and well-merited resolutions: "Whereas, our worthy Major, R. D. Kellogg, has been compelled to resign his position in this regiment on account of ill health, therefore, Resolved, that we deplore the circumstances which render this step necessary, and in parting with Major Kellogg we bear cheerful testimony to his merit as an officer, and his uniform kindness and urbanity as a gentleman; Resolved, that in his resignation the service loses a most valuable officer, and the members of his regiment a pleasant and genial companion; Resolved, that in view of a just appreciation of the gallant military career as well as high social endowments of Major Kellogg, we do, without hesitancy, say that he has left the image of himself imprinted in the hearts of every member of the Thirty-fourth Iowa, and although compelled to retire from the service, our esteem, friendship and admiration for him is growing expansive and quenchless as time and human memory; Resolved that the foregoing be published in the *Iowa State Register*, *Leon Pioneer*, *Chariton Patriot*, *Indianola Register*, and *South Tier Democrat*." A gentleman who has long been intimately acquainted with Major Kellogg states, that as a representative, as a business man, as a good citizen, as a brave soldier, and as one of the useful and tireless members of our State Assembly for several sessions, he is without a blemish. He never stoops to shield himself from responsibility and never shrinks from duty. In social and political circles his name is a synonym of power and honor. Every position of public trust in which he has been placed he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the people whom he represented. When the war broke out he was known as a war Democrat, but since

the Democratic party, in national convention assembled, declared the war a failure he has been a Republican. His name has repeatedly been mentioned as a suitable man to represent his district in Congress, also once as auditor of the State, but he has not allowed his name to be used in political conventions. Major Kellogg is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of the highest Christian integrity. November 2, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Burns, a daughter of Hon. John D. Burns of Garden Grove. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living—Alice and Flossie, who are at home with their parents. Major Kellogg was nominated as delegate by the State of Iowa, and appointed by President Hayes to be a commissioner under and by virtue of the act of Congress to ——— for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and the recognition of American Independence, by holding an exhibition of arts, manufactures, products of the soil and mines, in the city of New York, in 1883.

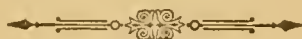
Having given a biographical sketch of Hon. Racine D. Kellogg, it is but proper that a conspicuous place be given to Hon. O. N. Kellogg and C. L. Kellogg, his brothers, two noble scions of the same family who took such a prominent part in the founding of Decatur County, Iowa, and the building up of its prosperity. These sketches have been contributed by Ignace Hainer, an old citizen of Decatur County, Iowa.



HON. OZRO NORTHROP KELLOGG was born in Onondaga County, New York, April 18, 1815, and went to Crawford County, Ohio, when a young man. He married Miss Harriet N. Clark, a niece of Orvill Clark, of Sandy Hook, New York; lived the earlier years of his marriage partly in Ohio, partly in

Indiana, and from the latter State, in 1851, he removed in the good company of Hiram Chase, William Davis and Enos Davis and their families to Garden Grove, before the Government of the United States had surveyed the public lands in this, Decatur County. O. N. Kellogg, himself a successful and most intelligent and judicious farmer, judging well the possible resources, natural wealth, climate, and commercial location of Decatur County, soon acquired large tracts of land in this county, highly improving a part of them, and selling the remainder to his numerous friends from the older States, drawing a good class of citizens to Decatur County, and especially to his home in Garden Grove Township, which thus became and has ever since remained, the banner township in culture, intelligence, refinement, wealth and morality for Decatur County. He and his excellent followers were not tardy in building forthwith churches and a public school, so well endowed and well supported that it afterward became a college from which issued the best elements of our fast-rising generation; where, imbued with everlasting gratitude they gathered instruction and laid the foundation of their future welfare, for the glory of God, country and home. O. N. Kellogg, a thoroughly-instructed and learned gentleman, was also a steadfast friend and protector to the needy and oppressed, and as such he eminently proved himself to the then homeless Hungarian exiles who with him flocked to Decatur County, whom he generously and unselfishly assisted in founding new homes, and never tired of giving them the best advice in their new pioneer life. O. N. Kellogg was a most hospitable gentleman, his house being always open for weary wayfarers as well as friends, as the following incident will show: In the pioneer days Judge Forrey and Attorney Hawley were going to Chariton on business, and at

Garden Grove one of their horses gave out. Who but O. N. Kellogg could help? He did help, and with his horse they made the trip to Chariton, hither and thither, seventy miles. A few days later they returned the horse. It was late in the evening. For payment they had to stay and enjoy the hospitality of the noble lender of the horse, over night. Then, unhitching the horses, and leading them to the barn a terrible accident occurred—they being bitten by a horrible rattlesnake. In those pioneer days rattlesnakes were numerous, but as an antidote rattlesnake medicine was always kept on hand, so, through the night they partook freely of the medicine with the best results, and next day not a trace of rattlesnake bite remained but a little headache. O. N. Kellogg died of diabetes, nervous prostration, October 22, 1855, his death being a great loss to Decatur County. He left five children to mourn with all of Decatur County's people, and above all this irreparable loss to whom they owed not only life but what is worth more than life, a highly-moral and intellectual education. The names of his children are: Homer, Josephine, Eugene, Florence and Murray. The last named, Murray, is now a resident of Rosita, Custer County, Colorado, where he is engaged in a successful practice of law. Josephine merits more than a passing mention.



JOSEPHINE KELLOGG.—In writing this entirely inadequate sketch of her, we do it with a very strange beginning in applying to her the soubriquet bequeathed to the famous French Marechal Ney, "L'enfant gate de la victoire,"—The spoiled child of victory,—then glory and victory were the true concomitant followers of Josephine Kellogg at every step and on every path of her life. Josephine Kellogg was

the first white child born in Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. She received a splendid home education, followed by a thorough course of instruction at the Garden Grove High School, finishing her education at college, and everywhere stood at the head of her class, taking high honors in her classes. She became a most successful assistant teacher under Professor Harkness at the Garden Grove High School, and so great was her well-earned renown through the whole county, and far beyond its limits, that students came from every part of the country to the Garden Grove High School to enjoy the benefits of the instruction and training of its excellent teachers. Besides all other qualities so firmly established were her moral and religious character, her thrift, her energies, interwoven with soft, pleasant and mild amiability, gaining for her far-famed popularity, that at an incoming election she was unanimously nominated, and then elected the first lady county superintendent of public instruction in Decatur County, which office she retained for two terms, establishing a new era in the efficiency of this office which she so admirably filled, to the utmost satisfaction of the people, and of the teachers and pupils of the county. On account of failing health, after two terms of office she not only retired from office but had to remove to the South in search of a milder climate; but Josephine, in her high-minded, noble character, could not live only for herself. She connected this self-imposed exile from her native soil with a noble missionary work, teaching and educating the poor, forsaken and forlorn colored children, far down South across Dixie's line, and is now a teacher in Tougaloo College, near Jackson, Mississippi. Since going South Josephine has occasionally visited her relatives and numerous friends in Iowa. She was present at the first reunion of old settlers, held in August, 1886, at Garden

Grove, and delivered the oration of the day, to the greatest delight and admiration of the whole crowd, consisting of many thousands of people, the elite of Decatur County. In the October number of the *North American Review* there is an article written by the graceful pen of Abigail Hamilton, headed "The American Queen," in which the life and works of Zilpah P. Grant-Banister, the greatest American school-teacher is so delightfully given. We do not know if Josephine took Zilpah for her beau ideal, but we know that she fully followed her footsteps, and if any of the lady teachers of this country will reach Zilpah it is, and will be for ever, Josephine Kellogg.



CHARLES L. KELLOGG was born in Onondaga County, New York, October 18, 1822. He married Miss Susan Crippen, April 26, 1853, and came to Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa, in March, 1854, becoming here a successful farmer, especially in stock-raising, and in this line excelling, particularly in sheep culture, keeping always the finest stock on hand. Charles Kellogg built the first two-story brick house in Garden Grove, which is still an ornament to the town. He, too, stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, as a highly-honorable and public-spirited man, so much so that during the late unpleasantness, at the opening of the civil war, when in 1861 our little army of Iowa Home Guards marched into Missouri he became our General Quartermaster, and in this capacity did always take good care of us, that we and our teams were always well provided for, which is indeed a great step in keeping troops in good spirits, and insuring the good fighting qualities of the boys. Especially will I mention that he always provided us with plenty of real good coffee, in those days a costly rarity for back-

woods farmers, and which was a better, more healthy and more cheering refreshment than nasty, doctored whisky. We Europeans were especially surprised by these coffee rations, who, in the campaigns in the old country, never saw the like of distributing coffee to the soldiers. After the civil war Charles Kellogg moved away from Decatur County to Eastern Tennessee, there to engage on a grand scale in sheep culture, but this enterprise proved to be a financial failure, and he lost there not only money but health, and soon after died, in Hancock County, Illinois, his death occurring December 2, 1866. Charles L. Kellogg, by his marriage mentioned above, had six children—Fred H., Lucy M., Bird C., Eugenia, Susan T. and Grant, to all of whom he gave a good education, and it is to be hoped they will be a credit to the good name of the noble family to which it is an honor for them to belong.



JOHAN W. HARVEY, of Leon, is Judge of the Third Judicial District of Iowa, having been elected to that position in the fall of 1882. He has been a resident of Leon since June, 1868, at which time he formed a partnership with Major John L. Young in the practice of the law. This partnership continued about eighteen months, when Major Young withdrew from the firm for the purpose of engaging in another enterprise. Judge Harvey remained alone for some time, and then the partnership was again established. This time it continued until he was elected judge. He was born in Wells County, Indiana, in 1840. When he was five years old his father died, leaving the mother with six children. In 1846 she removed with her family to Jasper County, Iowa, where our subject grew to manhood. His father's circumstances being limited he was

early thrown upon his own resources. He learned those habits of industry and self-reliance which have contributed in an eminent degree to the success to which he has attained. He early resolved to get an education, and by his own unaided efforts was enabled to enter the Iowa Central University, having previously taken a preparatory course at Indianola. But the war of the Rebellion came on, and yielding to the general impulse that pervaded the hearts of the loyal people of the county to crush out the Rebellion which threatened the destruction of the Government, he resolved to enter the army. Accordingly, in June, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and served in the ranks as a common soldier or non-commissioned officer, for about eighteen months, when he was made First Lieutenant of his company. In the fall of 1865 he received a Captain's commission. He commanded his company the greater part of the time after he was made Lieutenant, and had participated in many of the important events of the war. At the close of hostilities and the return of peace, he was assigned to the Quartermaster's department, and was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He made an honorable record as a soldier, manifesting that characteristic zeal and earnestness of purpose for which he has been noted. On returning from the army he again became a student at the Central University, and a year later entered the law department of the State University, graduating in June, 1868. Judge Harvey was united in marriage with Miss Emma Eaton, a daughter of F. X. Eaton, and they have two sons—Charles C. and Jamie. Politically Judge Harvey is a Republican, and a forcible exponent of the principles of his party. He cast his first vote in the field (as Iowa soldiers were permitted to do so) in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln. Whatever success and eminence Judge

Harvey has attained, has been due to his own efforts. Beginning life a poor boy, supporting and educating himself by the labor of his hands, he has reached honorable distinction in official life, while he possesses the esteem of his fellow-citizens. There were six children in his father's family, five sons and one daughter, of whom the Judge was the fourth child. McConnell, the eldest son, went South before the war. During the Rebellion he joined the Southern army. James H., a gallant Union soldier, was killed at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi. William was a member of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in Major North's Pawnee scouts. He is now in Colorado. Jerome, the youngest child, was too young for a soldier. He resides in Leon. He lost an arm by an accident some years ago. Clara, the third in age, is now the wife of William Phiber. On the 2nd of November, 1886, Judge Harvey was re-elected judge of the Third Judicial District of Iowa for the term of four years from the 1st day of January, 1887.



GA. HAMILTON, retired farmer, Leon, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 8, 1825. His father, Robert Hamilton, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Eleanor Hamilton, was a native of Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living—G. A., Jonathan, Joseph, and Ellen, now the wife of Daniel Bradley of Indiana. The parents died in Montgomery County, Indiana. Mr. Hamilton was reared on a farm and has followed that vocation through life. He came to Iowa in 1847, settling in Polk County. He came to this (Decatur) County in 1851, and was the third settler in Long Creek Township. He first entered eighty acres of land in that town-

ship, and now owns a valuable farm there of 460 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, with good buildings. He commenced life a poor man; but with energy, perseverance and economy, and the assistance of his excellent wife he has obtained a competency. Mr. Hamilton was first married in Polk County, in 1849, to Lydia Smith, and they were the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Ellen, wife of Jerome Treample, has two children; Sarah A., wife of Walter Redman, has two children, Carrie A. and John. May E., wife of Frederick Redman, has two children, Lettie and Frank. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1865, and in 1866 Mr. Hamilton married Isabel Hollingshead, born in 1825, daughter of James and Nancy (McConnell) Hollingshead, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton had a brother, John, who died in the army, and a daughter, Emma, who died in infancy. He owns considerable property in Leon, in addition to his residence. He is one of the prominent and influential men of Decatur County.

J S. SHIELDS, section 29, Grand River Township, is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, born July 7, 1829, a son of John and Sarah (Smart) Shields. His parents had a family of seven children—John, Mary, William, James S., Joshua, Thomas and Robert. James S. resided in his native State until 1861, spending his early life on his father's farm. He was married February 21, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Sheriff, who was born and reared in Lawrence County, a daughter of William and Jane (Black) Sheriff. In 1856 he visited Kansas and was in that State during the John Brown troubles, at Lawrence and Topeka, returning to Pennsylvania in time to vote for John C. Fremont. In 1861 he and his family moved to Mercer County, Illi-

nois, where he lived seven years, and in 1868 came to Iowa and located in Grand River Township, Decatur County, on the farm where he has since lived, entering his land from the Government. His farm contains 240 acres of land, consisting of both prairie and timber, well adapted for grain and stock-raising. He has a comfortable house, good farm buildings, orchard, with an abundance of small fruits and native groves, also a fine vineyard. In politics Mr. Shields is a staunch Republican. He has always taken an interest in anything that pertains to the public welfare, especially in the cause of education, and has given his children the best advantages for obtaining any knowledge that will fit them for the business of life. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have a family of eight children—Sarah Jane, Florence E., Mary Paulina, Elizabeth, John S., William F., Harriet A. and Rosa L.

J W. PIERCY, one of the old pioneers of Decatur County, and a successful farmer of Bloomington Township, living on section 20, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, February 22, 1837, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Scott) Piercy, the father born in Botetourt County, Virginia, and the mother in Wayne County, Kentucky. To his parents were born twelve children—Zelah R., William P., Martha A., Charles W., Elizabeth J., James W., Nathan M., John H., Thomas B., Newton C., Sarah F. and one unnamed. James W., the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county till attaining the age of seventeen years, his early life being spent on the home farm and in attending the common schools. In the fall of 1853 he came with his father's family to Iowa, and spent the following winter in Wapello County. In April, 1854, he came to Decatur County, the family locating in New Buda, his father entering

land at that time in New Buda and Fayette townships. J. W. Piercy was united in marriage April 8, 1858, to Miss Amelia Ann Barnard, who was born in Parke County, Indiana, a daughter of Owen and Mary (Heddy) Barnard. Her father was a member of the Third Indiana Infantry during the Mexican war, and died in the service, at Mexico City. Mrs. Piercy came with her brother, William Barnard, to Decatur County in the year 1856. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, six are living—Amelia F., Maley W., Charles R., Mary E., Carrie E. and Laura E. Jenette C. died when about eighteen years of age; Louisa Jane died, aged four months, and Willie died in early infancy. In 1858 Mr. Piercy located on section 15, Bloomington Township, living there one year, when he removed to Mercer County, Missouri, and one year later located in Coffee County, Kansas. After spending one year in Coffee County he returned to Bloomington Township, Decatur County, and lived one year, on section 32. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in Company K, and was in the fifteen-days' running fight known as the battle of Oldtown, Alabama. In October, 1863, he was injured on the cars, from which he has never fully recovered. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, June 15, 1865, when he returned to Decatur County, and located in Decatur Township, where he lived for one year, after which he lived in Bloomington Township for two years. In 1869 he removed to Osage County, Kansas, where he took up a claim of 160 acres, on which he lived eight months, when he sold his land and returned to Decatur Township, Decatur County, Iowa. He soon settled in Eden Township, where he made his home for seven years, engaged in the marble business, when he sold out and removed to Bloomington Township and the following three years made his home on section 15.

He then bought eighty acres of his present farm, which is located a half mile northeast of Tuskeego. His land is highly cultivated and in his farming and stock-raising he is meeting with fair success. He has a fine grove of maples of three acres, which is a popular resort for picnic parties. He has a fine orchard on his land and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. Piercy is an active member of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he is deacon, and clerk of East Grand River Association. He has served as township assessor in Bloomington Township two terms, and while living in Eden Township held the office of assessor and justice of the peace. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Bloomington Township, and his decisions are always wise and just. Mr. Piercy's father died in 1870. His mother died October 8, 1886, at the age of eighty-three years, two months and eight days.



CHARLES W. MOORE, farmer, section 34, Eden Township, was born in New Jersey, in 1835. His parents, Mark and Sarah Ann Moore, removed to Indiana in 1840, where Charles W. grew to maturity, and where the parents resided until their death. He went to Missouri when a young man, where he married Mary R. Groves, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia Ann Groves, natives of Virginia, but removed to Missouri, where Mrs. Moore was born, in 1842. Her father died in Missouri many years ago. Her mother still lives in that State. She has also two sisters and a brother there—Sarah F., Lucy Ann and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married in the fall of 1859, and came to Decatur County a few weeks later. Mr. Moore entered the army in September, 1864, a member of Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war. His regiment

joined Sherman's army at Atlanta, and marched through to the sea, participating in the important events of that campaign. He was for some time on detail duty in guarding prisoners. He was never wounded, but returned with health very much broken, and has never recovered from the effects of hard marching and exposures which he encountered in the journey to the sea. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, having purchased his farm just before going to the army. The farm contains 120 acres, and he also owns 160 acres elsewhere in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the only members of their families living in Iowa. His brother William resides on the old homestead, in Indiana. They have seven children—William, Thomas, Charles, George, Milo, Dora and Justina. Sarah Ann and James are deceased.



JOHAN F. LANDES, merchant at Westerville, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, October 26, 1831, son of Samuel and Magdalene (Siple) Landes, natives of the same State. They immigrated to Iowa in 1855, first settling in Clarke County, where they remained until 1870, then came to Decatur County and settled in Westerville, where the father died, June 12, 1886. The mother is still living, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Landes traces his ancestry back to three brothers who came from Germany many years ago. One of them returned to his native country and the others remained. Mr. Landes believes that all of the name in the United States sprung from these two brothers. There is a tradition that the one who returned to Germany died a few years ago leaving a large estate, but the matter has never been investigated by the relatives here. Mr. Landes was reared on a farm until he was eighteen years old. During

this time he was engaged in the mercantile business a portion of the time. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and served with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He has held township and school offices. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, as a private, but was promoted First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Parson Spring, Jenks' Ferry and several others of less note. He was mostly in Missouri and Arkansas. He was honorably discharged, and was mustered out in Davenport. He located in Westerville in 1870, since which time he has been engaged in general merchandise, keeping a large and well-selected stock of goods of about \$20,000, and commands a large trade. In 1865 he was married to Miss Emma Johnson, daughter of C. R. and Lucinda M. Johnson, early settlers of Clarke County. Her father was a prominent politician of that county. He served in the Legislature both in the Senate and House; also held the office of county clerk. Mrs. Landes was born in Pennsylvania. She died in 1872, leaving one child, Lucius. Mr. Landes was a second time married, in Westerville, to Elizabeth Trower, born in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and they have three children—Mary M., Harry L. and Medora L. Mr. Landes is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



ASA S. COCHRAN, justice of the peace and notary public, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 24, 1843, a son of George C. Cochran, and a grandson of John Cochran, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, settling there from Blanford, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, where he lost his health, and died in 1818, leaving four sons and two daughters, George C.

being the youngest son, and was a farmer by occupation. In his last years he was a great sufferer from rheumatism, and died in Portage County, Ohio, in the fall of 1863. His widow still survives, and is now making her home in Hamilton Township, Decatur County. Asa S. Cochran, our subject, was reared to manhood in Portage County, Ohio. In September, 1862, he responded to Governor Todd's call for "squirrel hunters," to repel the threatened invasion of Ohio by Rebel General Morgan, thus he saw a little service, although he was obliged to remain out of the war, as he was the only support of his parents. After leaving Ohio, he went to Allegan County, Michigan, where he taught school for several successive winters, beginning in the winter of 1863-'4. He was married June 27, 1866, to Miss Mabel E. Church, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 23, 1845, a daughter of Horace and Sally Church. Of the eight children born to this union four are living—Frank E., Clara, Wilbur and Cora. Willie and Carrie died in Michigan, the former in his third year, and the latter aged two months; and Walter and Josephine died in Decatur County, in the year 1880, the former aged two and a half years, and the latter in her sixth year. While living in Michigan Mr. Cochran cleared a small farm, which he occupied till November, 1875, since which time he has been a resident of Fayette Township, Decatur County, Iowa. In 1879 he moved to Lamoni, when that village was just started, and engaged in the lumber trade with David and Albert P. Dancer, with whom he was associated for three years. He sold his interest to his partners in March, 1883, and became connected with the *Saints' Herald* publishing house, as secretary and cashier of that extensive establishment. The year ending March 15, 1886, the business of this office reached the sum of \$182,000. In business

and social life Mr. Cochran ranks very high in the county, and by his persevering energy and good management he has met with success. Besides his fine residence he owns other valuable property in Lamoni, and is one of the active and enterprising citizens of that place. He is a prominent member of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, and is the presiding elder of the Lamoni branch. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.



ELI H. ALEXANDER, retired farmer, resides on section 24, High Point Township, where he owns 390 acres of land. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, March 11, 1822. His father, Reuben Alexander, died in August, 1822, aged forty-nine years, when his son was six months old. His mother, Jane (Wilson) Alexander, died in 1864, aged eighty-eight years. His parents were natives of Carolina. They were the parents of thirteen children, Eli H. being the youngest. He was reared to the trade of a blacksmith. He enlisted in the war with Mexico in 1846, under Captain Henry Davis, Company F, Second Indiana Infantry. He was at the battle of Buena Vista. He was married in Lawrence County, Indiana, November 1, 1847, to Sallie E. Flinn, daughter of William and Sarah (Houston) Flinn, natives of Indiana. Sallie E. was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, December 14, 1826. They were the parents of nine children—Curtis L., married Harriette Caldwell, and to this union were born two children—Harl M. and Maud, now deceased. Eugene O., married Ester Macy, and to them were born four children—Olive E., deceased; Rollie A., Edward O. and James Blaine. Morris L., married Silva A. Caldwell, now deceased, and had three sons—Claud M., Lloyd S. and Linton,

deceased. Cora B. is deceased. William A., of Leon, Iowa, married Ida Yanney. Edward H. married Barbara Caldwell. Lenna F. is the widow of Daniel A. Huston, M. D., of Lewisburg, Iowa. Emma E., at home; Olive E. is deceased. Curtis L., Eugene O., Morris L. and Edward H., live in Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. Alexander immigrated to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1855. He has held the office of township trustee and most of the school and township offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was elected Captain. He was in the siege of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, and Vicksburg. When he commenced life for himself he was \$30 in debt. After coming to Iowa he was obliged to live in a log cabin in the rudest style, hanging quilts for doors, and hung a wagon sheet in the loft to keep out snow. He often went a distance of sixty miles to mill, and often had to stay three days for his grist. His opportunities for education were very limited. Few men have worked harder or suffered greater trials and inconveniences than has Mr. Alexander. He now owns a fine farm and is a man very highly esteemed. Post-office, High Point.



ELISHA HORN, an old pioneer of Hamilton Township, and one of the successful business men of Pleasanton, is a native of West Virginia, born in Botetourt County, January 11, 1827. His parents, William and Nancy (Harris) Horn, were married in the year 1825, and reared a family of four children—Elisha, Mary Elizabeth, David and Sarah Ann, of whom our subject was the eldest child. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Morgan County, Indiana, and there he was reared, his youth being spent

in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools. He grew to manhood in Clay County, Indiana, his parents locating in that county when he was thirteen years old. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting in June, 1846, in Company C, Second Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. After being in the service twelve months he was honorably discharged, when he returned to his home in Clay County, Indiana. He was married August 6, 1848, to Miss Eliza Walker, a native of Morgan County, Indiana, a daughter of Francis and Sarah Walker. Of the six children born to this union only two survive—William F., living in Nemaha County, Nebraska, and John W., engaged in blacksmithing at Pleasanton, Decatur County. Four are deceased—Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, and two who died in infancy. In 1853 Mr. Horn, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, removed to Mercer County, Missouri, where he entered 120 acres of Government land, on which they resided four years. In March, 1860, he came to Pleasanton and engaged in manufacturing and repairing wagons and buggies, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in March, 1862, in the Third Missouri Militia, afterward known as the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Company K. He enlisted as a private, and the following July was commissioned First Lieutenant, in which position he served till he was honorably discharged in April, 1865. He was in the engagements at Marshall, Springfield, Independence and Big Blue River, and Mine Run, where Pleasanton, Kansas, now stands. After the close of the war he returned home, and the three years following he was engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Horn & Wilson. He then engaged in the manufacture of vehicles, wagons, buggies and sleighs, which he has

since followed at Pleasanton, and also carries a stock of hardware. His business is located on the southwest corner of the square, in a good two-story building, of which he is the owner. In politics Mr. Horn is a Republican. He has served as trustee of Hamilton Township three or four terms, serving with credit to himself, and to the best interests of his township, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



THOMAS J. BELL, of the firm of Blair & Bell, general merchants of Lamoni, was born in Clark County, Indiana, April 30, 1851, his parents, James and Frances (McKutchan) Bell, being born, reared and married in the same State. The father died on the old homestead where our subject was born, September 22, 1885, aged fifty-six years. The mother still survives, and resides at the old home with her three youngest children. The names of their children are — Thomas J., our subject; William, living in Lamoni; Charles P., of Orange County, Indiana; Elias, of Clark County, Indiana; Mrs. Jemima McKinley lives near her mother; Mrs. Sarah Bell, of New Albany, Indiana, and Elizabeth, Andrew and Telford, living at the homestead. Thomas J. Bell was reared to a farm life, and educated in the district schools. August 11, 1872, he was married to Miss Jincy Ann Scott, who was born in Floyd County, Indiana, February 9, 1854, a daughter of Herbert and Nancy Scott. They are the parents of three children, a son and two daughters — Edward Curtis, Clara May and Tina Ethlyn. Mr. and Mrs. Bell commenced married life on her father's farm in Floyd County, Indiana, and in the spring of 1875, removed to Sandwich, Illi-

nois, and in the autumn of 1876 came to Decatur County, Iowa, and located at Davis City, where, in company with B. V. Springer, Mr. Bell worked at the carpenter's trade for eighteen months. July 17, 1879, he entered the mercantile establishment of Clark & Sons, where he was engaged in clerking till September, 1882. In January, 1883, he removed to Lamoni, and March following he was engaged in the lumber yard of David Dancer, where he remained until he became associated with Mr. Blair in the mercantile business. They carry a general stock of dry-goods, groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., their stock being worth about \$6,500, their annual sales amounting to about \$18,000. Mr. Bell is a man of excellent business qualifications, and by his gentlemanly and courteous manners has become a popular merchant. In his political views Mr. Bell is very liberal, and is not allied with any party. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, and for the past three and a half years he has been an elder of the Lamoni branch of that denomination. He served in the city council at Davis City three years, and was a member of the first council of Lamoni.



WILLIAM D. DUFF, physician and surgeon, at Garden Grove, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, June 19, 1848, a son of Joshua G. Duff and Marth L. Duff, the father a native of South Carolina and of Scotch origin, the mother born in New York and of English descent; the father still living, the mother is dead. She was a niece of the celebrated Peter Cartwright. Dr. Duff was reared on a farm in his native county and remained there until nineteen years of age, after which he attended a medical college at St. Louis, and

graduated at the Missouri Medical College in 1875, and commenced the practice of his profession in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1875, and remained there five years, then removed to Wever, Lee County, Iowa, and practiced his profession for seven years, and then removed to Garden Grove, Iowa, to continue the practice. Dr. Duff was married in Kansas, October 21, 1880, to Miss Allicia M. King, and they have one child—Charles M. The doctor owns a house and two lots in Garden Grove and 200 acres of land in Kansas. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Some three years ago while treating a case of cancer the doctor discovered a remedy to which the case readily yielded, and has used the remedy several times since with good results. He now treats and permanently cures cancers, tumors, ulcers, scrofula and skin diseases, by his new and improved method, without the use of a knife or loss of blood, and but little pain.



O E. STILES, farmer and stock-raiser, Garden Grove Township, resides on section 18, where he owns 140 acres of land under a state of good cultivation. He was born in Calhoun County, Illinois, in 1830, a son of Aaron Stiles. His parents died when he was very young. He came to Decatur County in May, 1874. He went to California in 1854 and was engaged in mining one year, and then was on a milk ranch two years, and in 1857 returned to Decatur County. In December, 1869, he married Rhoda J. Nixon, who was born in Illinois, in 1848, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Nixon. He went to California again, and lived in Colusa County until 1874. He has paid special attention to stock-raising, and has a fine herd of cattle, eight of them being short horns and the rest graded. He has

held the offices of township assessor and school director. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have two children—Daisy M. and Bertie.



JOSEPH F. HAGEN, section 14, New Buda Township, is a native of Decatur County, born March 14, 1858, a son of John and Eva Hagen, natives of Germany, where they were reared, coming to America in their youth, and were married in Decatur County. The father was one of the pioneers of Burrill Township, where he commenced to improve a farm. He commenced life in Iowa a poor man, but at the time of his death owned an estate of 400 acres of land, and quite a large personal property. He was a merchant at New Buda several years, and carried on quite an extensive business. His wife died in 1868, aged thirty-five years. Their family consisted of six children—Mrs. Anna Nolting, of Chariton County, Missouri; Joseph F.; Latta, of Burrill Township; Adolph, of New Buda; Christine died aged two years; and one that died in infancy. The father married again, his second wife being Mrs. Bertha Beisigl, widow of George Beisigl, who now lives in Dixon, Dakota. He died in February, 1878, aged forty-four years. In religious faith he was reared a Catholic, but severed his connection with the church several years before his death. Joseph F. Hagen remained with his father until his death, his youth being spent in agricultural work. He now owns a fine farm of 199 acres, all being under cultivation except seven acres of timber. He was married December 12, 1880, to Miss Mary Parkhurst, a native of Wapello County, Iowa, born November 2, 1860. They have three children—Florence Pearl, Cora May and an infant son.

In politics Mr. Hagen adheres to the principles taught him by his father, and is a strong Republican. His father was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows order, and was buried with the honors of the brotherhood.



ADAM McLAIN, a representative of one of the early families of New Buda Township, lives on section 10, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 18, 1839, a son of John and Mary Maria (Ketring) McLain, his father also a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Germany, but reared from childhood in the Keystone State. In the spring of 1854 the parents came with their family of twelve children to Iowa, and located on section 15, New Buda Township, Decatur County, where they made a home and spent the rest of their lives. The mother died in 1869, aged sixty-three years, and the father in 1871, aged seventy-one years. Of their family, William, Henry and Adam live in New Buda Township; Samuel, Mary J. and Elizabeth live in Mercer County, Missouri; Barbara lives in Kansas; Jacob died while serving his country in the war of the Rebellion; George W. died in Kansas; Julia A. died in Davis County, Missouri; John and David died on the homestead in New Buda Township. Adam McLain lived at home until twenty-two years of age, and helped build up the home and contribute to the support and care of his parents. November 24, 1864, he was married to Cynthia J. Wood, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, April 24, 1846, a daughter of John Wood, who settled in New Buda Township in 1854, and still lives near his first home. For five years after his marriage Mr. McLain lived on section 10, renting his brother Jacob's farm. In 1869 he moved

to the farm which is now his home, also on section 10. He devotes his entire attention to stock-raising, being one of the most extensive dealers in the county. Mr. McLain is one of New Buda's best citizens. Honorable in his dealings, enterprising and public-spirited, he is always to be relied upon to advance any cause tending to the general good. Mr. and Mrs. McLain have had six children, five of whom are living—Arrillia, wife of John Franklin; Joseph J., Esther A., Bertie E. and Estella E. Their third child—Mary Ellen, died aged twenty months and eighteen days. They have one grandchild—Carroll E. Franklin, son of John and Arrillia J. Franklin.



HON. ELIJAH BANTA, of Lamoni, one of the leading citizens of Decatur County, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 5, 1823, a son of Peter A. and Mary (Voorhies) Banta, natives of Ohio. The mother died in 1828, and November 29, 1829, the father settled with his family in Johnson County, Indiana, where he followed farming till his death, in 1851, at the age of sixty-nine years. He reared a family of six sons and four daughters to maturity, of whom our subject was the ninth child. Only one brother is now living—William, who resides in Kansas. Elijah Banta, our subject, was married in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1846, to Miss Emeline Campbell, and a year or two after their marriage Mr. Banta again returned to Johnson County, Indiana, where he remained till 1865. In 1869 he was elected auditor of Johnson County on the Republican ticket, he being the first Republican candidate for office ever elected in the county. In 1864 he was elected to the General Assembly of Indiana on the same ticket, being the first Republican elected from his district. In the spring of

1865 he removed to Sandwich, Illinois, leaving Johnson County one year before his legislative term expired. He resided, in Sandwich until he became a citizen of Decatur County, his wife dying there May 14, 1876, aged forty-nine years. He was again married November 29, 1877, to Miss Hattie E. Crosby, near Chatfield, Minnesota, a native of the State of New York and to this union have been born four children—William Elijah died aged nine months; Mary Crosby, Ethel May and Albert Jefferds. Mr. Banta was the first president and manager of the Colonization Society, incorporated in 1871, and in the fall of that year Elijah Banta, David Dancer and I. L. Rogers, as agents for the "First United Order of Enoch," visited Decatur County, where they purchased about 3,300 acres of land, the object of which was the founding a colony of Latter-Day Saints, and in 1872 these lands began to be occupied. On coming to this county Mr. Banta first occupied himself in erecting several houses on the company's lands, remaining in charge of the company's interests as president until 1876, when he was succeeded by David Dancer. Mr. Banta first made his home in Fayette Township, on section 12, where he improved a farm of 240 acres. In 1882 he built a very fine residence in Lamoni, which he at present occupies, and in connection with his city residence he owns twenty acres. He also owns a fine stock farm of 800 acres in New Buda. In 1872 Mr. Banta took part in the political campaign as a liberal Republican, and supported Horace Greeley as a candidate for President. In 1876 he avowed himself a Democrat, and supported Tilden and Hendricks. Without his consent or knowledge he was nominated by the Greenback party on the county ticket for supervisor; this nomination was indorsed by the Democrats, and by the votes of the Greenback and Democratic parties, he was

elected by a fair majority, running ahead of the State ticket. In 1883, though not being in full accord with the Democratic party on the liquor ticket, which had not then adopted the "Local Option" principle, Mr. Banta was nominated for and elected to the Iowa State Legislature, leading in his own county the State ticket of his party 189 votes. He has now retired from political life, but against his will was nearly elected mayor of Lamoni in March, 1886. In the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints Mr. Banta is one of the most prominent and influential members, and is bishop's counselor. He is treasurer of the Board of Publication of the *Saints' Herald*. Mr. Banta is of Holland-Dutch extraction.



J W. LILLARD, deceased, was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born in the year 1820. He was reared a farmer, a vocation he made his life work. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Calhoun County, Illinois. In the spring of 1865 he came with his family to Iowa, and located in Decatur County, on the farm now owned and occupied by his widow. Mr. Lillard lost his life March 2, 1883, by the breaking of a derriek, with which he was drawing a steer from a well into which it had fallen. He was a man much esteemed in the township, and left many friends to mourn the loss of an obliging neighbor. He was a devoted husband and father, and one to whom the needy were sure to go for assistance, his sympathetic nature making him a ready listener to their tales of distress, and his benevolent disposition making him always ready to give of his substance for their relief. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. In religion his sympathies were with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr.

Lillard was twice married. His first wife died leaving one son—Fenton D. May 18, 1856, he married Miss Harriet Jane Divird, daughter of William Alexander and Elizabeth N. Divird, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Switzerland. To Mr. and Mrs. Lillard were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters—Lovina E., Florence Nightingale, Nevada J., Stephen A. Douglas, Sydney B., Frank M., Henry G., Virgil W., Floyd J., Ora E. and Grace.



BICKNELL, proprietor of the City House, Pleasanton, Iowa, is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born October 18, 1834, a son of George and Susan (Moore) Bicknell. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Miami County, Ohio, and eighteen months later to Putnam County, Indiana, where he was reared. His father was a blacksmith, and at an early age he began to work at the trade with his father and an elder brother, George. In the fall of 1853, he removed to Knox County, Illinois, and lived in Walnut Grove Township four years. In September, 1860, he returned to Indiana, and lived in Putnam County four years, then moved to Brownsville, Nebraska, where he lived until July, 1869, when he moved to Pleasanton, Iowa. He has been successful in his business transactions, and now owns 182 acres of land, sixty-two acres being improved, and ten town lots. His hotel is the best in the place, the table always being supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms being well furnished and comfortable. In addition to his duties as host, he carries on his blacksmith and repair shop, where he is ready at all times to attend to the wants of his customers. Mr. Bicknell was married July 2, 1857, in Knox County, Illinois, to Miss Elvira Bradley, who was born at

Akron, Erie County, New York, November 20, 1840, a daughter of Nathan and Irene (Stowell) Bradley, who emigrated from New York to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell have had eleven children, but five are living—Rosa Eustice, Ninne McKinney, Nellie, Jacob and Maud. George died in Indiana, aged seven months; Robert, aged nineteen years; Anna, aged two years; Maggie, aged twelve years, and Blanche and Elvira in infancy. Mr. Bicknell's grandfather, Robert Bicknell, was born in England, May 7, 1765. He had two brothers and one sister—John, born September 15, 1755; Peter, born January 21, 1757, and Mary, born December 9, 1760.



WILLIAM L. McKEE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 35, Richland Township, where he owns 140 acres of excellent farming land in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 20, 1852, son of John and Mary A. (Bain) McKee, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Scotland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They removed to Jefferson County in 1854, and a year later to Decatur County, where the father died, in 1864, aged sixty-three years; the latter lives in this county and is seventy-six years old. Mr. McKee was reared on a farm, and has followed farming all his life with the exception of a few years spent on the river. When he first came to this county he entered and bought 500 acres of land from the Government. He was married January 10, 1857, to Mary J. Bees, born in Wayne County, Indiana, daughter of Peter and Mary (Berry) Bees, natives of Wales and England. Their living children are—John; Florence, wife of Isaac West of this county, has one child—William R.; William C., Virginia E., Fran-

ces O., Elma, Ella and Elmer (triplets) and Fanny. The deceased are—Mary W., Ulysses G., Ulysses R., and Elmer. When Mr. McKee commenced life he had only \$50. He worked eighteen hours a day most of the time for two years, running a mill. His two grandfathers served in the war of 1812. A sister of Mrs. McKee's grandfather was stolen by the Indians and was never recovered; her parents thought they saw her some twelve years afterward, but she could not be induced to leave the tribe. Her paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812. Politically Mr. McKee is a Republican and was formerly an Abolitionist. Postoffice, Grand River. He was postmaster at Woodland for four years.



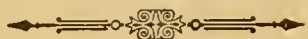
HENRY E. NEWLIN, the oldest pioneer now living in Woodland Township, was born in Davison County, Tennessee, October 16, 1819, a son of Jesse and Parmelia (Liles) Newlin. Of a family of nine children our subject was the second, the names given in order of their birth being as follows:—James M., Henry E., Benjamin F., Elizabeth, Martha, Jesse, Rhoda, Sevina and Aurelia. At the age of eleven years our subject was taken by his parents to Ray County, Missouri, where the family lived six years, removing thence to Livingston County, Missouri. Henry E. Newlin was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the common schools of that early day. He was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Sarah Adair, a native of Indiana. To this union were born nine children—Jesse, John, Margaret, James, Cynthia, Douglass, Mary, William and D. B. Mr. Newlin came with his family to Woodland Township, Decatur County, Iowa, in

1850, and entered 140 acres of school land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, and here he built a log cabin, 14 x 16 feet. There were at that time but four families in the township. Game was abundant, and the trusty rifle of the old pioneer furnished plenty of meat for his family. After passing through all the hardships and privations known only to those early pioneers, Mr. Newlin has become one of the well-to-do citizens of Woodland Township, and is now surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. To his original 140 acres he has added, by subsequent purchases, till his farm now contains 260 acres, consisting largely of rich bottom land on the east fork of Grand River. The primitive log cabin has been replaced by his present commodious two-story frame residence, and he has now a large barn for his stock and grain, besides other good farm buildings. He has a fine orchard on his place, consisting of 200 trees. Mr. Newlin is a worthy and consistent member of the church of the Second Adventists.



JOEL C. HIGBEE, deceased, was born in Shelburne, Chittenden County, Vermont, March 6, 1792. His father, Elnathan Higbee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and settled in Vermont soon after the close of the war. J. C. Higbee was married to Jerusha Lockwood, of Shelburne, in 1820. In 1857 they, with their children, came to Iowa, and settled in Bloomington, Decatur County. In September of the following year the mother died, and was buried near the home, a place she had chosen as her last resting-place. In July, 1861, the youngest son, Edmund, enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated in several important battles, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and was killed

at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in June, 1864. He was a brave soldier, and met a soldier's death. In 1865 Mr. Higbee moved to Center Township, where he resided until his death, December 1, 1876. Of his family, two sons and three daughters survive him. He was an upright, honorable citizen, and greatly respected in the community in which he lived.



A W. MOFFET, one of the representative citizens, and an old and honored pioneer of Decatur County, now residing on section 16, Hamilton Township, is a native of Ohio, born on the Western Reserve, in Trumbull County, February 9, 1824. His parents, Zelotus and Sophronia (Brockett) Moffet, were natives of New York State, the father being of Scotch ancestry. They were married in Trumbull County, Ohio, and to them were born five children—Erastus, Alfred W., Wealthy Ann, Chauncey and James. In 1835 Zelotus Moffet removed with his family to Hancock County, Illinois, where he died in September of the same year, his body being the first buried in La Harpe cemetery. His widow subsequently married Dr. William Smith, a native of Maine. She died in Henderson County, Illinois, in November, 1843. Dr. Smith served as surgeon in the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican war. He afterward went to Nevada, and was a member of the Legislature for that Territory. Alfred W. Moffet, our subject, spent his youth in working on the home farm. He attended school but thirteen months, but by study at home and close observation he obtained a good, practical education. He was married May 23, 1845, to Miss Lydia Ann Wright, who was born in Oswego County, New York, September 16, 1826, a daughter of William and Magdaline Wright. To her parents were born

nine children. The Wright family settled in Kane County, Illinois, in 1847, and in 1849 removed to Whiteside County, Illinois, and subsequently settled in Decatur County, Iowa. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moffet, of whom only five are living—Mrs. Irene Madden, living in Butler County, Kansas; William, living on the old homestead; Mrs. Mary Thomas, living in Fayette Township; Joseph Judson, of Pleasanton, and Nettie L., a successful teacher, living with her parents. Wealthy Ann died, aged seventeen months; Jane, at the age of nineteen years; Saraph died in infancy; James A., aged nine years; Julia Ann, aged seven years, and Sophronia at the age of eleven years. Besides their own family Mr. and Mrs. Moffet have reared and cared for several orphan and friendless children. In 1840 Mr. Moffet united with the Mormon church, and was baptized by Elder Z. H. Gurley, but in 1846, owing to a difference of belief in regard to spiritual wives, which afterward culminated in polygamy, our subject withdrew from the church. In 1861 he joined the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, when he was ordained an elder in that denomination. In February, 1846, he removed from Hancock to Whiteside County, Illinois, where he lived till 1852. He then came to Iowa by team, before a railroad crossed the Mississippi River, and on arriving in Decatur County, located on the farm in Hamilton Township, where he has since made his home. He had but \$9 in cash and his wagon and team when he landed here. His land was in its natural state, entirely unimproved, and here he experienced all phases of pioneer life. He frequently worked with his team for a bushel of corn a day, which could have been bought for 25 cents. His milling was done at Nine Eagles, Iowa, on a horse mill. Leon had at that time but one log house, the residence of Dr. Thompson. Pleasant-

ton was then unknown. Decatur County was then sparsely settled, the nearest neighbors in many places being ten and fifteen miles distant. The log cabin and log stable of pioneer days have been replaced by a good, substantial frame residence, and a large, commodious barn for his grain and stock, and where the wild-plum and crab-apple tree flourished is now a good orchard containing the best variety of fruits. The farm, which contains 167 acres, is now well improved and under fine cultivation. Mr. Moffet has served five years as justice of the peace, has been a member of the School Board and county supervisor under the old law. He has represented the Decatur District as elder of his church at the General Conference for ten years, and has presided over the branch of this district about fifteen years. He baptized the first two that united with this church in this county, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walker, and has given freely of his time and means for the Master's cause.

JAMES HITCHCOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 27, High Point Township, where he owns 174 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with good buildings. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1812, son of Isaac and Mary (Housefield) Hitchcock, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. James was reared a farmer, and on coming to Iowa took up the nursery business. He came to Decatur County in 1859. He was first married in Ohio, in 1835, to Millie Farrell, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, and died in 1856. They were the parents of ten children—Mary, wife of J. B. McCleary, of Decatur County; James F. and Isaac, of Kansas; William H., of Washington Territory; John F., a nurseryman at High Point; Melissa, wife of M. V. Mc-

Cleary, of Decatur County; Horace A., of Wyoming; Anna, wife of Roy Bowen, of Grand Island, Nebraska; Jane, a widow, and Dexter W. Mr. Hitchcock was again married, in 1865, in this county, to Mrs. Esther Stiles, widow of the late Daniel Stiles, who died in the army. They are the parents of four children—Ella, Ada, Addie and Edmund. Della died in infancy. Mr. Hitchcock is a self-made man. He commenced life a poor man, but by energy, perseverance, economy and industry he has acquired a sufficient competency to keep the "wolf" from the door in old age. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He had five sons who served in the United States army during the late rebellion. Post-office, High Point.

REFINE HARVEY, of the lumber firm, Clark & Harvey, Davis City, is one of the Pioneers of Decatur County, and has witnessed its change from a wild, uncultivated tract to its present advanced state of flourishing towns and thrifty farms. He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, March 10, 1829, a son of Joseph Harvey, who died when our subject was but eight months old. When he was six years old he went to live with Joseph Delver, of Franklin Township, remaining with him nine years, when, wishing to see his mother whom he had not seen in that time, he asked permission to visit her, but being refused decided to go without leave, and thus severed his connection with Mr. Delvee. When nineteen years of age he accompanied his mother to Richland County, Ohio, and three years later went to Erie County, and in April, 1854, came to Iowa, and settled on section 33, Burrell Township, Decatur County, where he lived until the fall of 1880, when he moved to Davis City. Mr. Harvey was married in Lexington, Ohio, to Miss

Eleanor Blair, and to them have been born three children—Annie, wife of D. B. Guthrie; Ella, wife of T. C. Jackson, and Elvira, wife of James Leeper. In politics Mr. Harvey is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the church of United Brethren in Christ. His mother was married three times, her three children—two daughters and one son—being born to the first marriage. She came to Iowa to make her home with a daughter, at Oskaloosa, and subsequently lived for a time with her son in Decatur County. She died at Oskaloosa, November 5, 1885, aged ninety-one years.



HON. WILLIAM S. WARNOCK, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Burrell Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver County, a son of James and Mary (Sloan) Warnock, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Thomas Warnock and John Sloan, his paternal grandfather being of Irish ancestry. When he was six years of age his father died, leaving his mother with a family of six small children—Caroline and Emeline (twins), William S., Mary, Elza and Robert. He was taken to the home of a sister of his father, Eleanor Crays, who located in Trumbull County and subsequently moved to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was reared. His youth was spent in school at Lowell and Salem, Ohio, and having chosen the law as his life work he commenced his legal studies with S. W. Gilson, of Canfield, Ohio, a prominent attorney of that State, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, Ex-Governor Ford being one of the examining committee. He commenced the practice of law at Lowell, afterward moved to Canfield, and in 1855, on account of poor health and by the advice of his physicians, started for the West, intending to go to the

mountains. He made the journey by rail to Cleveland, thence by water to Detroit, by rail to Chicago and Davenport. He visited Iowa City and Des Moines, at that time a village, and from there went to Chariton, Iowa, where he taught a select school during the summer and fall of 1855. In the fall of 1855 he went to Southern Missouri, intending to teach, but on account of his political views, abandoned the project and returning to Iowa, located at Pleasanton, Decatur County, where for two years he engaged in the practice of his profession. He then went to Davis City and engaged in the mercantile business a year, being one of the first merchants of that village, but returning to Pleasanton made that his home until 1872. June 2, 1864, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served until October 21, 1864, his regiment being on guard duty the most of the time, at Rock Island. In 1872 he again moved to Davis City and became a member of the mercantile firm of Bowman & Warnock. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the Seventeenth General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature, receiving a majority of eighty-seven votes. After the expiration of his term of office he retired from public life and settled on a farm on section 34, Burrell Township, where he has since lived, devoting his attention to stock-raising. His farm contains 300 acres of good land, and his building improvements are substantial and commodious. His residence is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and at a convenient distance he has a fine orchard of bearing trees. Mr. Warnock is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Remembrance Lodge, No. 375, located at Davis City, and Leon Chapter, No. 33. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married October 2, 1856, to Miss Sarah Davis, who was born near Cynthi-

ana, Pike County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Davis. They have had five children, four are living—Alice, wife of L. M. Severe; Viola; Lillie, wife of A. M. Severe, and Blanche, wife of L. F. Siltz. Belle died at the age of two years.



ISAAC WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 22, High Point Township, where he owns 400 acres of land, and owns 160 acres in Clay Township, Wayne County, Iowa. He was born in Ireland, in 1816; he came to America in May, 1840, and remained here eighteen months and then went back. He came again in 1850 and settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, and in 1853 came to Iowa and located in Jackson County. In 1868 he located in Decatur County, where he has since resided. He was married in Ohio, March 23, 1853, to Sarah J. Spicer, daughter of David and Catherine Spicer. She was born March 12, 1832. To them have been born ten children, four are living—Martha C., wife of Littler Cox of Wayne County; Preston S., Wilson D. and Ora E. at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are members of the Associate Presbyterian church. Mr. Wiley started in life in moderate circumstances. He is now one of the wealthiest men in the township. He is very highly esteemed in the neighborhood where he resides.



GEORGE W. MACHLAN is a native of Rush County, Indiana, born November 13, 1832, a son of William and Elizabeth (Sutes) Machlan, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Indiana. He was reared on a farm, but in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked in connection with attending

to the duties of his farm. His educational advantages were limited, the district school being his only resource. In 1854 he came to Iowa and made his first purchase of land in Decatur County, and in the fall of 1858 moved his family to the new home. To his original purchase he has added 280 acres, and now has one of the most finely-improved farms in Southern Iowa, his landed estate numbering 505 acres. He is a public-spirited, influential citizen and a representative man of his township. He has served fifteen years as trustee, and also as clerk of his township, and has been one of the foremost in advancing the educational interest. In politics he is a Republican. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth E. Mann, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Earlywine) Mann, of the State of Kentucky. To them have been born five children—William Allen, Homer E., Joshua Newton, Edna Annis and Bertha Louisa.



EDMOND BARRETT resides on sections 33 and 34, Eden Township, where he settled in 1866. His farm contains 160 acres. But few improvements had been made when he purchased it. A log cabin had been built in which the family lived four years. Mr. Barrett then put up a small frame house. He built his present house in 1885. He was born in Otsego County, New York, March 12, 1836. His parents were Benjamin and Polly Barrett, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather came to this country as a soldier in Burgoyne's army in the days of the Revolution. The parents resided in New York during their lives. Edmond came to Missouri in 1859. He enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and served with the

Third and Seventh Cavalry for three years, in active service the greater part of the time. At the close of his term of service he returned to Missouri and was married April 1, 1866, to Martha Malone, daughter of Anderson and Melissa Malone, who was born in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1842. Her father is still living. Her mother died May 16, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have five children—Polly Ann, William A., John H., Frederick and Melissa. Richard E. died at the age of nine months. Politically Mr. Barrett is a Republican. While in the army he received a gun-shot wound from which he suffered severely.



WILSON HUDSON, general merchant, Lamoni, Iowa, was born May 2, 1842, at Summitville, Madison County, Indiana, a son of James and Eleanor (Colgon) Hudson, natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively. They commenced married life on the farm in Indiana, where our subject was reared, the father dying at the old homestead, in 1884, aged seventy-three years. The mother still survives, being about seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living—John, of Bond County, Illinois; Thomas, living at the old homestead in Indiana; Wilson, the subject of this sketch, and Joseph, of Delaware County, Indiana. Wilson Hudson was united in marriage in Madison County, Indiana, November, 1860, to Laura E. Kent, and in the autumn of 1864 he left his native State, with his family, for Kendall County, Illinois, where he followed farming till the spring of 1867. He then removed to Lee County, Illinois, remaining there till he came to Decatur County, Iowa, in the fall of 1873, when he located on section 18, Fayette Township, on a farm containing 160 acres of almost en-

tirely unimproved land, which he brought under cultivation. In the year 1874 he erected the largest barn in Fayette Township, being 36 x 54 feet, with 16-foot posts; this barn being destroyed by lightning August 31, 1876, but was immediately rebuilt on the same foundation. Mr. Hudson was bereaved by the death of his wife in the spring of 1879, at the age of thirty-five years, who left at her death five children—Ada, wife of J. F. Hopkins, of Fayette Township; Oliver, now engaged in his father's store, is married to Miss Adra Kent; Ella, wife of W. W. Scott, a clerk in Mr. Hudson's store; Hattie and Minnie, living at home. Mr. Hudson was again married in 1880, to Miss Emily Green, who was born in Jackson County, Iowa, a daughter of A. J. Green, late of Fayette Township, Decatur County, now deceased. To this union were born three children—Frank; Jessie, died aged eighteen months, and Esther, died in infancy. Mr. Hudson sold his farm in Fayette Township in 1882. He established his present business in Lamoni July 3, 1880, and carries a stock of everything needed for general family supplies, such as dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., and by his strict attention to his business, he is building up a good trade and meeting with success. Mr. Hudson is a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the council of Lamoni since that city was organized. The grandparents of our subject, Mathias and Sarah Hudson, were both natives of England. On coming to America they first settled in Connecticut, and later moved to Pennsylvania. They subsequently located in Ohio, the town site of Newton Falls, that State, being on their pioneer homestead. They lived to an advanced age, the grandmother dying at the age of ninety-seven years, and to the end of her active

life she could read or sew without the aid of glasses. They reared a large family, and now their descendants can be numbered by scores.



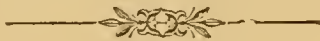
SAM OLDREY HINGSTON, farmer, Franklin Township, was born in Devonshire, England, October 21, 1832, a son of Richard and Grace (Collings) Hingston. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until twenty-one years old, when he left his native country and sailed for America, to fight the battle of life alone among strangers. His first permanent location was at Peoria, Illinois, where he worked at his trade a year. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he lived six years. He entered a tract of Government land in Minnesota, and also worked at his trade, but the greater part of his time was spent in hunting deer, at which he was very successful. In 1862 he moved to the southern part of Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Iowa, and lived a year in Alton, Union County, moving thence to Decatur County, and locating on the farm where he now lives. His first purchase was 320 acres, and to this he has since added 498 acres, making one of the best farms in the county. It is well watered with natural flowing springs, and is all under cultivation. In addition to his home farm he owns 400 acres of fine land, making his landed estate number 1,218 acres. He pays considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, having one of the largest flocks in the county. He has had no aspiration for official honors, but has at the request of his fellow townsmen served as pathmaster and school director. Mr. Hingston is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Decatur County, his financial prosperity being the result of his good manage-

ment and strict business integrity. He is a stockholder in the Weldon Bank, Weldon, Iowa; made a \$4,000 stock sale on the 19th of October, 1886, and has 125 head of good stockcattle left. He has twenty of the best dogs in the county, and says he is going to kill more wolves in the winter of 1886-'7 than any other man in the State. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious faith is an Episcopalian. He was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Jane Rich Wyatt, daughter of James and Hannah (Rich) Wyatt. They have two children—Francis P. and Hannah Grace.



JOSEPH PECK, farmer, section 4, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1831. When he was six years old he removed with his parents to Ohio and settled in what was then Richland, now Ashland, County. His father, Jacob Peck, died in Ohio in 1852, and his mother, Lydia (Binehower) Peck, died at the old homestead in Ohio, in 1877. Joseph was the only son of five children. He was married in Ohio in 1852, to Rachel Bosler, born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, in 1828. Her parents were George and Deborah (Berry) Bosler. When she was seven years of age her father died. Her mother remarried, her second husband being Peter Whitright. After her marriage she came to Decatur County, and in 1870 her second husband died. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was eighty-five years old at the time of his death. In 1879 the mother removed to Illinois, and died at the age of seventy-two years. She had been three times married, and the father was twice married, the whole number of children being twelve. Mrs. Peck had two own brothers and two own sisters, none of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have had five children

—Hiram, Orlow, Aden, Dora and Alin. The latter was the second child, and died in 1877, at the age of twenty-three years, leaving a husband, Samuel Hickman, and one child, Amos, now deceased. Mr. Peck and family are members of the Universalist church. He is a Republican. Mr. Peck's farm originally contained 120 acres, and but little improvement had been made. A small log cabin and a stable had been built, and forty-five acres were fenced and broken. He now has 170 acres, eighty of which are in Woodland Township. He settled here in 1865.



DAVID DANCER, the business manager of the *Saints' Herald* publication office, and one of the prominent citizens of Decatur County, was born in Oneida County, New York, February 20, 1827, a son of William and Phœbe (Mix) Dancer, who were natives of New Jersey and New York respectively. Of their seven children who lived to maturity our subject was the youngest. He has two brothers and one sister yet living—George, of Will County, Illinois; William, living in Eastern Indiana, and Esther, living in Will County, Illinois. When our subject was young his parents removed from Oneida County, New York, to Will County, Illinois, locating near where Kankakee City now stands, where the mother died, August 20, 1839, aged fifty-one years. The father spent his life in making a home and caring for property for his children, living in Will County till his death, which occurred September 23, 1852, at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject grew to manhood in Will County, and there received a common-school education. His father being a poor man he was early inured to hard work, and in his youth learned lessons of persevering industry, which have been of lasting value to him. He was married

March 16, 1851, to Rosalia Harvey, who was born in Lower Canada, January 31, 1833, a daughter of Hiram and Nancy Harvey. When she was five years old she was taken by her parents to Will County, Illinois, where her mother died, August 9, 1876, aged seventy-two years. Her father is still a resident of that county, being now seventy-nine years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Dancer have been born five children, as follows—Nancy, died aged twenty-two months; Ella, died aged three years; Eugene, a lumber-dealer of Lamoni; Albert, died aged twenty years, and Walter, attending school. Mr. Dancer made his home in Will County until 1876, when he sold his property there, which consisted of 900 acres, and moved to Plano, Illinois, where he resided with his family for one year. In the fall of 1871 he became associated with E. Banta and I. L. Rogers as agents for the "First United Order of Enoch." They at that time visited this vicinity as agents, and purchased 3,300 acres of land, the preliminary step toward founding a colony of Latter-Day Saints. Mr. Dancer is one of the strongest supporters of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, and gives liberally of his means for its support. In 1877 he came with his family to Decatur County, Iowa, and made his first home on section 5, of Fayette Township, where he improved a farm of 1,280 acres from a state of nature, living there till the fall of 1882. He then built his present fine residence at Lamoni, which was erected with a view to comfort and convenience, which has since been the home of his family. Mr. Dancer is one of the wealthiest men in Southern Iowa, owning 1,900 acres in Fayette Township, all well improved, and devoted to the raising of stock, grass and grain. He also owns a half interest in a tract of 150 acres on Grand River, east of Davis City. He is a member of the city council of Lamoni. He is one of the most liberal and enter-

prising citizens of the county, and all that promotes the true interests of the county, township or city where he makes his home, finds in him an earnest supporter. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local elections he votes for the best man, regardless of party.



DAVID C. COWLES, one of the early settlers of Decatur County, resides on section 33, Eden Township. His residence is on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the section. He settled upon the place in 1866, though his house was one half mile west of his present dwelling. He came to the county as early as 1854. His father, Austin Cowles, was a native of Vermont, born May 17, 1793. He removed to Massachusetts, where he married Irene H. Elliott, and afterward removed to New York, thence to Ohio, settling in Lake County. He immigrated to this county in 1854, and settled in Hamilton Township. He improved a farm, and also erected a grist-mill seven years later. His two sons, D. C. and H. A., afterward added sawing facilities to the mill. During the later years of his life he lived with his son David C., but died at the home of his son, H. A. Cowles, in 1873, aged nearly eighty years. His wife survived until May 4, 1876, being at the time of her death in her sixty-ninth year. Austin Cowles was twice married. The one above referred to was the second wife. There were nine children who grew to maturity. David C. Cowles was born in Amity, Allegany County, New York, in 1836. He came to Decatur County with his parents when nearly eighteen years old. He assisted his father in building a log cabin on the farm in Hamilton Township. Being naturally inclined to the use of tools, and having received considerable instruction in mechanical work, he com-

menced to work in 1854 for William Davis, at what is now Davis City, in constructing a saw-mill, which was started January 10, 1855. He operated this mill for Mr. Davis for some time, and continued to work for him for nearly three years. He built a house for his employer, which was the first frame house in Davis City, or in that part of the county. He was then engaged in milling near Princeton for about two years, for H. & C. Armstrong. About the year 1860 he put a grist-mill on the homestead, and later attached a saw for the manufacture of lumber. He has been engaged in milling most of the time since coming to Iowa. He now owns a stationary mill, also a portable one. Mr. Cowles married Julia A. Smith, a daughter of John M. Smith, who settled in Mercer County, Missouri, in an early day, and died there in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles have four children—Olive A., wife of Monroe S. Hullenger, of Eden Township; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Kirk, a resident of Kansas; Delbert P., who married May F. Hall, and lives at home, and Irene B., wife of George D. Lillie. Alva A. died November 14, 1862, at the age of one year, nine months and twenty-seven days. David C. and Henry Austin are all of the family of Austin Cowles who live in this county. Mr. Cowles owns 260 acres of land.



DANIEL STEARN, merchant and banker of Garden Grove, was born in Jefferson County, New York, April 12, 1828, son of George and Sophia (Baker) Stearn, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. Further mention is made of the parents in the sketch of A. B. Stearn. Mr. Stearn is a partner of his brother, A. B. Stearn, in the mercantile and banking business, and they are farming about 2,000 acres of land. He was

married in Decatur County in 1861 to Mary L. Simmons, daughter of Henry and Louisa Simmons, who was born in New York City, in 1838. They have one child, Harvey, at home.



JOHAN H. HANSEN, M. D., one of Decatur County's physicians, and senior member of the firm of Hansen, Weld & Co., druggists, and also of the firm of Walker & Hansen, editors and publishers of the *Lamoni Gazette*, is a native of Denmark, born June 14, 1847. In 1857, his parents, Hans and Maria Hansen, came with their family to America, hoping to better their fortunes. After landing in this country they proceeded directly to Pottawatomie County, Iowa, making their home ten miles east of Council Bluffs, where one child, Tenna, died in 1857, aged one year. The names of their children who are yet living are—Frederick, living in Shelby County, Iowa; Dr. John H., our subject, the second child; Mary, wife of P. H. Wind, of Council Bluffs; Oliver, now a resident of Oregon; Sarah, wife of John Carlisle, of Pottawatomie County; Kennedy H., engaged in teaching school in the State of Oregon, and Carrie and Juliette, still at home, all but the last three being born in Denmark. The family are all members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, but in former years the father was a Baptist clergyman. Doctor Hansen has seen much of life in America. In 1863-'4 he was on the Platte River, and in 1865 was with General Conners' expedition, in the campaign against the Sioux Indians. He was in the Government employ in the transportation department. He spent the year 1866 in Utah, Montana and Idaho, part of the time prospecting for gold, and in the summer of 1867 was in the Black Hills. He spent the following win-

ter with his father's family in Iowa, making his home with them till 1872, working on the home farm, teaching school, and attending the high school at Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1873 he went South, spending most of his time in Kentucky, but visited Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. July 4, 1876, he was married to Miss Ann E. Turnbow, who was born September 8, 1853, in Farmington, Kentucky, a daughter of Jefferson and Rachel Turnbow. Her mother is deceased. Her father now lives at Fulton, Kentucky. While in Kentucky the doctor attended the Linnville High School one term, and the Farmington Institute one year, where he completed his literary education. In the fall of 1880 he visited his old home in Iowa, where he taught school for two terms. In 1881 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was a close student. In 1883 he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, having made operative surgery a special study, and passing through a classical course. As before stated the doctor established his residence at Lamoni in 1884. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and in his medical profession he is winning his way to a lucrative practice. When Lamoni was organized under a city charter he was made its mayor, but declined a re-election to the same office. Doctor and Mrs. Hansen are the parents of four children—Zenobia M., Audentia E., Hortense B. and Frederick J.



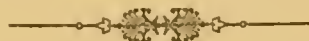
FRANCIS ROSS, farmer, lives on section 32, Long Creek Township, where he owns 110 acres of land. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, son of Thomas and Catharine (Lephart) Ross, the former of Scotch and the latter of French ancestry. He is a great-grandson of the celebrated

George Ross, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; also one of the framers of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ross was reared in his native State, came to Iowa in the fall of 1846, and to Decatur County in 1853. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1830, to Margaret Weaver, born in Adams County, Maryland, in 1810, and died in 1879, leaving six children—George M., Catharine, wife of Daniel Bryant; Margaret, wife of Uriah Gordon; Thomas, married Jennett Blunt; Jacob, married Julia Coffee; Elizabeth, wife of Darwin B. Cook. Mr. Ross held the office of justice of the peace and school director twenty-five years. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Postoffice, De Kalb.



 E. CHASE, the present treasurer of Decatur County, is serving his second term, having first been elected in the fall of 1883, to succeed J. C. Gammill, and was re-elected in the fall of 1885. Mr. Chase has been a resident of this county since May, 1855. He is a native of Putnam County, New York, where he was born in 1834. In 1855 his father, Lyman B. Chase, immigrated with his family to Iowa, and settled on a farm at Garden Grove, where he still resides. August 2, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps until the fall of 1864, when it was transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps. Among the battles in which he participated was that of Parker's Cross Roads, against General Forrest. This was a very exciting battle, occurring December 31, 1862. The Union troops upon this occasion were largely outnumbered, but they

repulsed the enemy, upon whom they inflicted a large loss. Twenty-two hundred stand of arms were picked up on the field after the retreat of the enemy, and 600 prisoners were captured. After this battle the command to which he belonged was stationed at Corinth, Mississippi, until November, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Resaca, and marched with Sherman to the sea, participating in the siege of Savannah, Georgia, and in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, thence to Washington, participating in the Grand Review. Mr. Chase was in active duty during his whole term of service, having never been absent from his regiment from sickness or other cause. After the war Mr. Chase was engaged in farming, until 1872, when he was elected clerk of the courts, and served three successive terms. He was then engaged in the drug business at Leon, and still continues his interest in that business, being a member of the firm of Chase & Van Warden. Mrs. Chase was formerly Julia R. Pollard, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She was a successful music-teacher many years.



 H. FESLER, farmer and stock-raiser of Bloomington Township, where he resides on section 30, was born in Noble County, Ohio, December 25, 1844, a son of Elijah and Mary Ann (Colledge) Fesler, the father a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Middlesex, England. The mother died in 1882, and the father is now living in Kansas, in good health, aged seventy-four years. They were the parents of two sons and ten daughters. The names of those yet living are—Harriet, Sarah J., Mary M., Thersia E., Elizabeth, W. H., Andrew, Minerva, Josephine, Fidelia and Levinia. W. H. Fesler, our subject, left his native county at

the age of twelve years, his parents coming to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1856, and locating in High Point Township, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education principally in the common schools of Decatur County. March 4, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Jerusha Vanderpool, a daughter of Daniel and Tabitha Vanderpool, of Decatur County. To this union were born seven children, six still living—William Riley, John Wesley, Elijah Newton, Julius, George Henry, Roy Irvin. A son, Charles Emmett, is deceased. In 1868 Mr. Fesler bought eighty acres of land in Center Township, Decatur County, on which he lived six years, when he sold his land and bought his present farm, which contains eighty acres of well-improved land, under a high state of cultivation. He devotes considerable attention to raising, feeding and dealing in stock, in which he is meeting with good success. He has a comfortable residence, and commodious out-buildings for his stock. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Kellerton Lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

 B. STEARN, merchant, banker and farmer, resides in Garden Grove, where, in partnership with his brother, Daniel, he is conducting the above named business. They have a general stock of dry-goods and groceries. Mr. Stearn was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 6, 1830. His parents were George and Sophia (Baker) Stearn, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Dutch descent, her forefathers coming from Holland. They were the parents of four children—J. B., of Dakota; George, of Ohio; Daniel and A. B. Both parents died in Ohio. Mr. Stearn was reared to the occupation of a

farmer. He came to Decatur County in 1854, settling in Garden Grove, where he has since resided. He first commenced selling goods for G. W. Piper, and in two months he bought him out, added to the original stock and took his brother Daniel for a partner. They have a bank in connection with L. P. Sigler, in Garden Grove, one in Leon, and one in Davis City. Besides banking and trading they have about 2,000 acres of land which they are grazing, and are carrying on a cheese factory. Mr. Stearn was married in Ohio, in 1854, to Nancy E. Sloat, daughter of Leander Sloat, and she was born in New York, in 1832. Their children are—George, Marion, Agnes, Amos and Lewis. Mr. Stearn has one of the finest dwellings in the county. It was built four years ago, at a cost of \$8,000. He and his partner own 3,000 acres of land in this county. He is a man of public spirit, always ready to contribute liberally to any enterprise wherein the public may be benefited. In 1852 he took a trip to California.



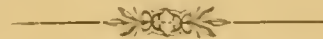
 A. GATES, attorney, senior member of the law firm of S. A. Gates & Brother, was born in Athens County, Ohio, February 25, 1850, and was admitted to the bar at Leon, May 1, 1875. He is a representative of one of the earliest families of Decatur County, his father, S. H. Gates, having settled in Center Township in June, 1855, where he still lives. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1850. He came to Decatur County with his father in 1855, and lived on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged in teaching school for a period of two years. In June, 1871, he completed his studies at the Leon High School, being one of four who comprised the first graduating class of that school. Three of this class were male

graduates, all of whom are lawyers. A. F. Woodruff, of this class, is a leading lawyer at Bethlehem, Missouri, and T. W. Silvers was for a time county attorney of Bates County, same State, and is now an eminent criminal lawyer of that county, being an effective and impressive speaker. The lady graduate of this class was Miss Emma Jordan, now the wife of R. J. Critchfield, of the *Weldon Hornet*. Mr. Gates began the study of law in 1872, with J. W. Penny, Esq., of Leon, who died in the spring of 1874. He then continued his studies with A. M. Post, who was sent as consul to Cape Verde Islands. He completed his studies with N. P. Bullock, Esq. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Gates at once opened an office, and immediately entered upon a successful and lucrative practice. In June, 1884, he was joined in the practice by his brother, John N. Gates. November, 1877, he was married to Emma J. Springer, daughter of Rev. B. O. Springer, one of the early Presbyterians of Decatur County. Mrs. Gates is a native of Ohio, born February 1, 1853. They have two children—Mary A. and Grace. Politically Mr. Gates is a Republican, and is influential in the local councils of his party. He is also an Odd Fellow, and member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Leon.



L P. SIGLER.—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank, one of the soundest and most successful institutions in the State of Iowa, was established in 1869, by L. P. & H. C. Sigler. This was the first bank established at Leon. In 1871 the bank was merged into the First National Bank of Leon, with L. P. Sigler as cashier. In 1876 the latter and D. & A. B. Stearn, of Garden Grove, bought out the National Bank, and the Farmers' and Traders' Bank

was started under the auspices of the gentlemen who have since controlled it, and began a successful business career scarcely paralleled in the history of banking in Iowa. At this time L. P. Sigler became cashier, and in 1881 was made president, a position which he still holds. Mr. Sigler, to whose excellent business capacity the success of this enterprise is to a large extent due, has been a resident of Decatur County about a quarter of a century, having come in 1862. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1848. His parents were John and Huldah Sigler, the latter dying in Ohio while L. P. was an infant. The father remarried, and in 1862 removed his family to Garden Grove. He died in 1882. His second wife is still living. Previous to engaging in the banking business in 1869, Mr. Sigler had been engaged as clerk for the Stearn Brothers, at Garden Grove. Mrs. Sigler was formerly Fannie B. Arnold, a daughter of Stephen Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Sigler have one son—Ralph, born at Leon, in 1873.



JOHAN DUNBAR, an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 1, Bloomington Township, was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 31, 1839. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Kepner) Dunbar, were both natives of Pennsylvania. To them were born fourteen children, named as follows—Benjamin, Betsy, Mary, Sally, Maria, Catherine, Hattie, Jane, Robert, Joseph, William, Lewis, John and Wesley. John Dunbar, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has always followed, and in his youth he attended the district schools. In 1860 he came to Decatur County, where he improved a farm, which he afterward sold, and purchased the farm where he now resides. In August, 1862,

he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Red River, Fort Morgan, Alabama, Arkansas Post, Fort Esparanza and Fort Gaines, Alabama. He received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, September 15, 1865, when he returned to Decatur County. May 5, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rauch, a daughter of Anthony and Betsy Rauch. They have four children—Emma Frances, Laura Etta, Walter Edwin and Warren Anthony. Mr. Dunbar's farm contains 160 acres of highly-cultivated land, well improved, and in connection with his farming pursuits he is engaged in raising and feeding stock. He has one of the best farm residences in the township, built in a substantial manner, and surrounded with a grove of native trees. He has a commodious barn, 32 x 40 feet, for his stock and grain. In politics Mr. Dunbar affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of Decatur Post, No. 110, G. A. R. He is numbered among the representative citizens of Bloomington Township, where he takes an active interest in all enterprises for the good of the public. He is giving his children the benefit of a good education.



WILLIAM WALLACE BLAIR.—In preparing a record of prominent citizens of Decatur County, we feel that it would be incomplete did it not contain a sketch of W. W. Blair, who, although not a pioneer, is now one of her most influential and respected citizens. He is the fifth son of James and Fannie (Hamilton) Blair, and was born in the town of Holley, Orleans County, New York, October 11, 1828, his parents moving to that place from Blanford, near Worcester, Massachusetts. His parents were both of

Scotch-Irish extraction. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and his father served in the war of 1812-'14. In 1838 his father, with his family, removed from Jamestown, New York, to Illinois, and settled near what is now the city of Amboy, being among the pioneer settlers of that region. Chicago, 100 miles away, continued for some years after to be their nearest grain and stock market. Schools were few in number and poor in quality, and churches were still fewer and very feeble. Society, although rude, was friendly and orderly. In that pioneer home W. W. Blair grew to manhood, assisting in his youth to improve a farm and make a home. In 1854 he left the farm and engaged in commercial pursuits at East Paw Paw, Lee County, Illinois. He passed through the financial crisis incident to the unexpectedly-sudden close of the Crimean war, and then again settled on his farm near Amboy. In April, 1859, he entered the active ministry of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and for twenty-six years labored with success in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Colorado. In April, 1885, he left the ministry and located in Lamoni, Iowa, and has since been identified with the editorial department of the *Herald* publishing house. His chief object in life is to aid as best he can in building up the interests of his chosen church, and he thinks he can reach more people through the press than the pulpit. He is a graceful writer, expressing his thoughts with his pen forcibly and effectively. As a speaker he is fluent and easily commands and holds the attention of his hearers. He is devotedly attached and loyal to his religion, and is one of its ablest defenders

and most eminent advocates. Although he is conservative, holding that we ought now to have the Christian church the same as it was anciently in doctrine, organization, ceremonies, promises and spiritual gifts and graces, yet he is broad, liberal and progressive, believing that all will be measured by their works rather than by their profession. He is by nature one of the most kindly and courteous of gentlemen, a pleasant conversationalist, and one who easily makes friends and has few, if any, enemies. Mr. Blair was married December 25, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth J. Doty. To them have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters. All are living except one daughter, Fannie C., who died at Amboy, Illinois, in 1860.



GEORGE REDMAN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 35, Long Creek Township, where he owns 600 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He was born in the parish of Blackford, Somersetshire, England, November 17, 1831, son of John and Hester (Ham) Redman, natives of England. He grew to manhood in his native country, and emigrated to America in 1852, first settling in Dyersville, Dubuque County, Iowa, where he remained twenty-one years engaged in farming. When he first arrived in this State he was employed for a short time in digging a mill-race. He then went to Minnesota on a Government survey, remaining there several months, after which he returned to farming. He purchased some town lots in Dyersville, and traded them for a piece of land, then bought 160 acres of John Bailey. Mr. Redman received \$100 from the Government for surveying, and \$10 premium for good conduct. He added to his land until he had 240 acres, which he

sold to Anthony Cramer for \$9,000. He then, in 1872, came to Decatur County and purchased a farm of ninety acres from the Russell family, and traded it to Stephen Strong for the 600 acres where he now resides, giving \$9,000 besides the land. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, sometimes feeding as many as 116 cattle of a season. He is making a specialty of handling short-horn thorough-breds, of which he has twenty-two head. He has twenty-two horses, 250 sheep, a fine flock of cotswold and some fine Poland-China hogs. Mr. Redman was married in Dubuque County, March 17, 1854, to Miss Jane Bailey, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Paynes) Bailey, natives of England, where she was born, in 1835. They had six children, three of whom are living—Walter B., married Sarah A. Hamilton, daughter of G. A. Hamilton of Leon, and they have two children—Carrie and John. Frederick H. married Etta Hamilton, also a daughter of G. A. Hamilton, and they have three children—Lettie; Frank G. and Teresa; Rose Ella lives in Leon and is not married. Mrs. Redman died in November, 1867, and Mr. Redman was a second time married at St. Mark's Church, Mark, Somersetshire, England, in 1869, to Louisa J. Fear, daughter of the late Robert and Betsy (Cox) Fear, born in the same parish and county in 1844. Their children are—Cora V., George C., John B. and Benjamin F. Mr. Redman has served as school director, road supervisor, and many other school and township offices. He had an abscess on one of his cheek bones about a year ago and became somewhat alarmed. He went to Chicago and consulted more than forty of the best physicians, every one of which unhesitatingly pronounced it a cancer of a malignant kind. Knowing that he had inherited nothing of the kind he was unwilling to believe it a cancer, and he called on Professor Peck of

Davenport, who examined it carefully and said it was necrosis or decayed bone, and made arrangements for performing a surgical operation, which consisted of making an incision over the bone, and after removing the decayed bone and corruption the wound was dressed and readily healed, and is now perfectly sound. Mr. Redman displayed rare judgment in the course he pursued, a course that has characterized him through life. Most persons would have submitted to the judgment of the Chicago physicians, and given themselves up to the destroyer. His paternal grandfather lived to be 100 years old. There were in his family thirty-two grandchildren at his death, and ninety-five great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren. Politically Mr. Redman is a Republican. Post-office, Fierce.



JOHN McDONOUGH is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born July 14, 1820, a son of Richard and Ann (Mellon) McDonough, both natives of Ireland, the father born in County Fermanagh, in 1791, and the mother in County Tyrone, in 1790. They were married in New York about 1814, and to them were born ten children, of whom John was the fourth. They located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about the year 1816, but shortly after went to Greene County, where they remained five or six years. They then returned to Pittsburgh, locating on Charrens Creek, in the suburbs, about 1824. Both died in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, the father February 1, 1840, and the mother surviving till May 28, 1863. John McDonough, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, receiving his education in the schools of the latter city, but on account of the limited circumstances of his parents his facilities were

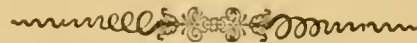
not very good. At the age of seventeen years he began working in the foundry of Kingland, Leightner & Co., and remained with that firm and their successors sixteen years, and in the meantime availed himself of the night schools, where he received a fair education. He had not been in the employ of the firm long before he was taken into the office, and was gradually promoted from post to post until January 1, 1851, when he was admitted as a partner, the firm being then known by the name of Bollman, Garretson & Co., iron founders. He remained with this firm till January, 1853, when he started a foundry in Allegheny City under the firm name of McDonough & Stewart. He sold out his interest in this foundry June 1, 1854, to John D. Kilgor, and in the same month visited Iowa. He was so taken with the country that he entered a section of land in Jackson Township, Clarke County, where he now lives. He then returned to his home, but in the spring of 1855 came with his family to Iowa, where he found the house which he had contracted to build, lying flat on the ground. The family were obliged to camp in wagons, and although they endured many hardships they stuck to the place through the pioneer days, and are now living in comfortable circumstances, having a most beautiful home. Since coming to Iowa Mr. McDonough has devoted most of his time to farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful, owning at present about 500 acres of choice land and at times has owned much more. The quiet life of a farmer has had charms even for one who has been reared among the "madding crowd" of a great city, and engaged among the noises of manufactories. April 12, 1847, Mr. McDonough was married at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Agnes Campbell, who was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1823,



Respectfully Yours
John W. McDonough

a daughter of James and Mary Campbell, who were both natives of Scotland, they coming to America about 1819. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, all of whom survive—James C., of Dakota, was born March 1, 1848, and married to Electa J. Hamilton in April, 1880; Richard S., of Hastings, Iowa, was born February 7, 1850, married June 18, 1879, to Kate Duval; Mary, at home, born August 11, 1852; John, Jr., born September 12, 1854, living at home; Charles B., at home, born March 30, 1858; Thomas Benton, at home, born June 8, 1860; Ann Mellon, born June 26, 1862, and William C., born October 7, 1867. Mr. McDonough has for a number of years past been an energetic advocate and worker in the cause of education. After coming to Iowa he was elected school director, next justice of the peace, which office he filled a number of years. He next served as county supervisor two or three terms, then was a trustee of the Iowa Agricultural College at the time of the contract for the present building. During the late war he was Captain of a company of home guards in the Southern Border Brigade. He was president of the Clarke County Agricultural Association, having purchased their fair grounds at a sheriff's sale, selling it in stock shares to residents who made it one of the very best in Iowa. He helped organize the Old Settlers' Association of Clarke County, and was its first president. In the fall of 1883 he was elected Senator of the Fifth Senatorial District (Clarke and Decatur) to the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assembly, and is still serving as such, and is on record as a staunch supporter of temperance, and of woman's rights and suffrage. Mr. McDonough is extensively engaged in stock-raising, giving particular attention to horses. Few men in Clarke County are more widely known or more generally respected than John McDon-

ough. He has been active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the general welfare of his township and county, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In his political views Mr. McDonough formerly affiliated with the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party has voted that ticket. Mr. McDonough is an active member of the Catholic church; he took a prominent part in the erection of the first Catholic church in Clarke County, at Woodburn. Though a staunch believer in the doctrine of his church, he has freely contributed for the erection of other churches, regardless of color or creed.



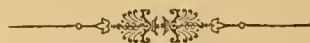
JOHIN NEWLIN, senior member of the mercantile firm of Newlin Brothers, of Woodland, established his present business December 21, 1885, in connection with his brother, James F. Newlin, with whom he is still associated. They carry a general stock of merchandise, consisting of dry-goods, boots and shoes, staple and fancy groceries, hardware, glassware and notions, and by strict attention to the wants of their customers, and fair prices and honorable dealings they have secured a good trade, which is steadily increasing. The Newlin Brothers are both enterprising business men, and by their genial dispositions have made many friends. John Newlin is a native of Mercer County, Missouri, born April 18, 1846, a son of Henry E. Newlin, a prominent pioneer of Decatur County. His youth was passed on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the schools of Woodland Township, Decatur County. He was married in 1867 to Miss Parmelia R. Newlin, daughter of Benjamin F. Newlin, of Mercer County, Missouri. They have eight children—Edson B. Olds, Abel Augustus, Lydia Bell, Carrie Ellen, Attie

Ethel, Stephen Elmer, Evert Franklin and Lenny G. Mr. John Newlin owns a farm of eighty acres, two miles south, and a quarter of a mile west of Woodland. The first postoffice established in the township was at Woodland. It is located in the store of Newlin Brothers, John Newlin having been appointed postmaster in June, 1884, and for his duties as such receives 100 per cent. of all stamps canceled per quarter up to \$50, which amounts to about \$80 or \$90 a year. He has served his township as trustee and constable, and has been a member of the School Board. He is an earnest and active member of the Second Adventist denomination, and is clerk of his church.



CAPTAIN GARRET GIBSON, of Leon, has been a resident of Decatur County since 1860. His father, Lewis F. Gibson, settled in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1840. Captain Gibson was at that time fourteen years of age, having been born at Greencastle, Putnam County, in 1826. His father died in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1848. In 1842 Mr. Gibson hired to James Weldon, the first settler in the forks of Grand River, after whom Weldon River was named, and accompanied him to Des Moines. He was taking up a drove of horses to trade to the Indians, the last house they passed was on the farm known as the Powers farm, three and a half miles south of Leon, following an Indian trail to Des Moines. In 1847 Captain Gibson enlisted for service in the Mexican war, in what was known as the Indian Battalion, Missouri Mounted Volunteers. He served as Second Sergeant in Company A, commanded by John C. Griffin. The battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Gilpin, first Governor of Colorado. The battalion was in General Price's Division, in New Mexico. He participated in sev-

eral engagements with different tribes of Indians. In an engagement with the Comanches he was severely wounded. At the close of his term of service he returned to Mercer County, Missouri, and was shortly afterward married to Elizabeth Akers, a native of Putnam County, Indiana. They have three sons—W. C., U. G. and C. S. In 1854 he was elected county justice, and served until 1858, receiving his commission from General Sterling Price, at that time Governor of Missouri. He came to Decatur County in 1860. In 1861 Mr. Gibson enlisted in the service of his country, and with James H. Summers, C. G. Bridges and C. W. Beck, raised a company of volunteers to go in defense of his country, and on the organization of the company he became its Captain. The company was Company C, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Powell Clayton. He remained in command of the company until July, 1863, when he resigned on account of bad health. His company participated in the battles at Drywood, Morristown, Helena, Oakland, Pine Bluffs, and many other skirmishes. His health is much broken by his services in the army. After his return from the army he farmed for a few years, but for several years he has been employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as foreman of an extra gang, and has built over 300 miles of fence for that company.



CORNELIUS DENTON WORDEN is a native of Dutchess County, New York, born May 1, 1855, a son of Jared N. and Maria M. (Denton) Worden, and was but one year of age when his parents moved to Decatur County, and here he was reared and educated. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a good farm of eighty acres, where he resides, on section 16,

Franklin Township. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of Decatur County, and an energetic and industrious citizen. He was married in 1877 to Miss Frances Eleanor Rogers, daughter of William E. and Adelia (Starr) Rogers, of Washington County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Worden have one daughter—Bessie. They are members of the Christian church. Mr. Worden is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



ALVAH YARRINGTON, hardware merchant of Lamoni, Decatur County, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1857. In that year he settled near New Oregon, in Howard County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. Then selling his farm, which he had improved from a state of nature, he engaged in business at New Oregon. Mr. Yarrington was the first to introduce in Howard County, the "Universal Clothes Wringer." In November, 1864, he changed his residence to Hancock County, where he purchased 340 acres of land and opened up a farm, which he put under the best of improvement. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of that county, receiving every vote but one which was cast in the county. In 1871 he disposed of his farm and engaged in the hotel business at Concord, the county seat, and also engaged in the general mercantile trade, and the following year he opened a branch store at Garner, in the same county. In 1873 he traded all of his property for farm property in Concord Township, and for two years he cultivated a farm of 320 acres, improving the same and realizing a handsome profit. In 1875 he opened a hardware store at Garner, which he conducted about fifteen months, when he traded his stock

for a farm in Harrison County, Iowa. For ten years he was successfully engaged in general farming in that county, raising stock and shipping to Chicago and other markets, and during this time he served acceptably and efficiently three terms as magistrate. In August, 1886, he traded his fine farm property with Delos F. Nicholson, of Lamoni, for his business block and hardware stock, when he removed to Lamoni, and intends to spend the rest of his life among the good people of this city. As a business man and as an agriculturist Mr. Yarrington has made an honorable record. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, having come to the Hawkeye State in poor circumstances, but energy and industry, combined with sound common sense and good management, have enabled him to succeed in life, and he is now possessed of a good competency, and what is of still greater value, the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Yarrington dates his birth in Erie County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1824, a son of Alvah and Almira (Towers) Yarrington, who were born and reared in Canandaigua County, New York. They were cared for in their last years by our subject. Of their family of four children, three sons and one daughter, he was the second child. He was married September 6, 1846, to Miss Pruda Post, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Post, her mother now deceased. Mrs. Yarrington was born in Canandaigua County, New York, April 28, 1829. They have ten children living—Joshua, in Harrison County, Iowa; Josiah, in Mills County, Iowa; Mrs. Anna Gilpin, in Harrison County; Mrs. Pruda Hunt, living in Idaho Territory; Mrs. Viola Robinson, of Clarke County, Wisconsin; Mrs. Adelia Cushing, of Howard County, Iowa; Mrs. Rosa Fuyua, of Harrison County; Alvah J., in business with the firm of Yarrington & Co.; Ida and Herbert, living at home, Cora and

Saloma Ann are deceased, the former dying at the age of fourteen years, and the latter in infancy. The children have been given fair chances in the way of fitting them for the serious duties of life, and all are respected members of society. Though yet on the meridian of life, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrington delight in being able to count twenty-five grandchildren. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yarrington have been members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints.



JOSIAH ROBINSON McCLELLAND, the oldest physician of Decatur County, is a native of Monroe County, Kentucky, born December 15, 1823. In 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Bell, now of Kansas City, Missouri, and remained with him until the summer of 1852, the last year being associated with him in practice. He then practiced alone a year, and in the spring of 1853 located in Decatur County, Iowa. He was the first practicing physician in the county, and his friends among the pioneers are legion. He was married in Mercer County, Missouri, March 18, 1851, to Amanda M. Rhea, a native of Tennessee. They have three children—Ettie May, wife of J. P. Hall, Edgar Bell, and Emma G.



CALVIN LATTA, one of the successful farmers of New Buda Township, and an active and enterprising citizen, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 12, 1818. In the year 1820 his father, Moses Latta, moved with his family to Ohio County, Indiana, and there our subject was reared to manhood, and was there married in 1846 to Miss Rachel Jenkins, who was born in Ohio County, August 25, 1824. Of the seven children born to this

union five are yet living—Mary Ann, Moses W., Warren J., Stephen B. and John L. Two daughters—Martha J. and Sarah M., are deceased. Mr. Latta came to Iowa in 1847, and settled in Muscatine, Muscatine County, where he lived a year, when he bought a farm on Cedar River. In 1855 he removed to Akron, Harrison County, Missouri, and there followed agricultural pursuits till October 11, 1866, when he came to his present home, on section 14, of New Buda Township, which was the pioneer home of Francis Varga. Mr. Latta came to Iowa a poor man, and his present fine property has been acquired by years of persevering industry and toil, and he is now classed among the well-to-do farmers of Decatur Township, where he resides. His farm contains 240 acres, all but eighty acres of timber land being improved and under cultivation. In politics Mr. Latta is a Democrat.



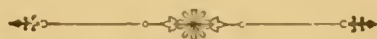
WILL A. BLAIR, of the firm of Blair & Bell, dealers in general merchandise, at Lamoni, is one of the most active young business men of Decatur County. He was born at Little Sioux, Harrison County, Iowa, November 1, 1862, a son of W. W. and Elizabeth Blair, of Lamoni. When he was about two years old his parents removed to Sandwich, Illinois, and there he lived till nineteen years of age, being educated principally in the schools of that city. He entered the office of the *Saints' Herald*, at Plano, Illinois, where he mastered the art of printing, and later he was a compositor on the *Sandwich Argus*. He graduated from the Valparaiso, Commercial College, in 1881. July 5, 1881, he entered the employ of D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of agricultural machinery, as general agent, leaving his home at Sandwich, Illinois, for Salt Lake City. He

traveled for this company for thirty months through Utah, Colorado and Nevada, his splendid business qualifications, together with his energy and devotion to his employers' interests, producing good results. Wishing to settle down to a more quiet life led him to relinquish that lucrative position when he engaged in his general mercantile business at Lamoni, and the establishment of Blair & Bell now ranks among the best in the city of Lamoni. Mr. Blair was united in marriage at Galien, Michigan, June 11, 1885, to Miss Viola Blakeslee, a daughter of G. A. Blakeslee, of Galien, Mrs. Blair having been born at that place.



IN. CLARK, livery-keeper, Leon, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, March 18, 1831, son of William and Anna (Roundsville) Clark, the former a native of Virginia, and of Irish ancestry, the latter a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry. I. N. was reared on a farm, and when five years of age accompanied his parents to Missouri. His early educational advantages were good, having attended the Edinburg College two terms. In 1849 he commenced clerking in a grocery store for a brother, where he remained two years, then entered a dry-goods store for one year. In October, 1851, he came to Decatur County, and entered into the mercantile business, two miles south of Leon, where he traded with the Indians. In 1853, when the city of Leon was laid out, Mr. Clark erected the first business house. It was built of logs, the lumber used being hauled from Missouri. In this building he was employed as clerk for Switzer, Davis & Co., dealers in dry-goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc., where he continued three years. He then moved to Decatur village, and engaged in his business

with Mr. Cleveland for a partner. In 1858 he sold out to his partner and contracted with Major & Russell, Government contractors, to furnish them 500 yoke of cattle. When the civil war broke out he recruited a company, and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, Third Missouri Cavalry. He served five months, and was obliged to resign on account of being afflicted with bronchitis. Returning home, he engaged in buying and selling horses for one year, then clerked for a short time. In 1869 he opened a livery-and-feed stable at Leon. He was married in Decatur City, in 1856, to Elizabeth A. Conrey, born in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1837. Their children are—Willard P., Ollie T., Oakey C., Frank H., Orpha N. and Sarah F. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, and also of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender.



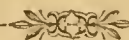
WILLIAM B. GILREATH, farmer and teacher, resides on section 30, Richland Township, where he owns eighty acres of well-cultivated land. He was born in Martin County, Indiana, October 9, 1851, son of Henry H. and Margaret (McReynolds) Gilreath. The father is a native of Kentucky, and of Scotch ancestry; he is living in Richland Township. The mother was also a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent, and is deceased. Mr. Gilreath came to Ringgold County in 1855, where he remained fifteen years, during which time he was in Decatur County nearly one half the time. He has taught school fifteen terms. He was married in Ringgold County, January 1, 1875, to Miss B. E. Hess, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Hess, natives of New York and Ohio respectively, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. Mr. and

Mrs. Gilreath are the parents of five children—Hoyle H., Odette M., William L., James W. and C. D. Mr. Gilreath has held the office of assessor, township clerk, and school director. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 464, Grand River, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an energetic, enterprising young man, of more than ordinary intelligence, and highly esteemed in his community. Postoffice, Grand River.



CHRISTOPHER OSBORN, one of the old and well-known pioneers of Decatur County, is a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, born October 30, 1819, a son of Christopher and Mary (Griffith) Osborn, who were natives of Maryland and Bedford County, Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Bedford County, and to them were born twelve children—Thomas, Benjamin, Catherine, Christopher, John, Jacob, Abel, Peter, David, Wesley, Jane and Ann Maria. Christopher was the fourth child of his father's family. He passed his youth in assisting with the farm work, receiving such education as the subscription schools of that early day afforded. He left his native county at the age of nineteen years, removing to Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently located in Lawrence County, Ohio. He was married May 8, 1842, to Miss Emerine McCartney, a daughter of William and Elizabeth McCartney, and of the ten children born to this union only three survive—Elza, a teacher, has taught school for several terms; John, living on a farm adjoining his father's, and Ruth. Those deceased are—Mary, Amy, Elizabeth, Ann, Lincoln, Benjamin and Adeline. In 1857 Mr. Osborn came to Iowa with his wife and six children, making the journey by team, and after being on the road four

weeks they arrived in Decatur County, October 20, 1857. He at once settled on his present farm which at that time was a wild, uncultivated tract of land. He first built a log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, and began making improvement. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post. He was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, in April, 1863, when he returned to his home in Decatur County, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He has now a well-improved farm containing 124 acres of highly-cultivated land, and the log cabin of former years has given place to his present substantial and more-imposing residence. He has a commodious barn and out-buildings for the convenience of his stock, a good orchard well supplied with fruit trees and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. Osborn is a consistent member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, which he has served as class-leader and steward, and in which he has been licensed to exhort and to preach. He is an active and public-spirited citizen of Decatur County, taking an interest in the various enterprises which have been of benefit to his township or county, and in pioneer days assisted in building the roads, bridges, churches and school-houses of Decatur County. He has served as township trustee, and for six years was a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving with credit to himself and to the best interests of Decatur County.



EW. DOOLITTLE, physician and surgeon at Garden Grove, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, July 23, 1851, son of Uri and Fannie (Warren) Doolittle, natives of New York. They removed to Howard County, Iowa, in 1855,

where our subject was reared on a farm. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty years, attended the State University of Iowa, graduated in 1875, and commenced the practice of his profession in Mahaska County; from there he went to Van Buren County, thence to Decatur County, settling in Garden Grove, where he commands a lucrative practice. He was married in Van Buren County, in 1875, to Flora A. Wilson, born in that county, in 1854, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wilson, natives of Ohio. They have two children—Guy W. and Don H.



WILLIAM ALDEN, section 23, Hamilton Township, is a native of Otsego County, New York, born September 17, 1822, a son of William M. and Sarah (Lisk) Alden, natives of Connecticut, his father being a descendant of the Aldens of Plymouth Rock. His parents were married in Connecticut, and moved to Otsego County about 1800, and from there to York Mills, Oneida County, New York, in 1830. The father died at Nauvoo, Illinois, August 7, 1844, and the mother at Schenectady, New York, November 11, 1852. They reared a family of nine children—Briggs, Philura, Eunice, Clarissa, Jabin, Sarah, Julia Ann, Nancy, and William. William Alden was reared in Oneida County, New York, living there until 1844, when he moved to Hancock County, Illinois, and lived a year at Nauvoo, and then moved to Warren County, the same State. In 1846 he went to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was married November 11, 1846, to Miss Leah Rock, who was born in that county, April 7, 1827, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Mentzer) Rock. After his marriage, Mr. Alden lived in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, until 1856, when, with his wife and three

children, he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and located on a tract of wild land on section 24, Hamilton Township, where he lived eight years. He then sold his land and spent one winter in Mercer County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1866, bought forty acres of his present farm, which was partially improved. To his original forty he has added until he now owns 170 acres, all well improved, with a pleasant residence, good farm buildings, orchard of 200 trees, and an abundance of small fruit. In politics Mr. Alden is a believer in the principles of the Greenback party. He and his wife are members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. They have had nine children—Sarah Lick, Alma M., Jabin Rock, Katie, Henry B., Eureka May, Mary A., William T., and Virgil C. His children have had good educational advantages, four of them being fitted for teachers. Sarah has taught forty terms, Henry is now principal of the Decatur schools, Eureka has taught two terms, and William, who is now in the employ of the Government, in the postoffice department at Chicago, taught a short time. Alma died, aged twenty-three years, in 1873, and Katie B. and Virgil C., died October 12, 1886, within five minutes of each other, the former aged thirty, and the latter eighteen years.



ROBERT L. HOUSTON, deceased, was born in the State of Tennessee, September 9, 1834, a son of Matthew and Jane Houston, who were among the pioneers of Decatur County, Iowa. They became widely known and much respected throughout the county, and made their home in Decatur Township, where Decatur now stands, and died one-half mile north of the village. Robert L. Houston was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he made his life work, in which he met with

gratifying success. His father entered 1,000 acres of Government land, within two miles of Decatur. He was united in marriage August 20, 1865, to Miss Amanda Wray, who was born in Virginia, January 1, 1843, and to this union were born three children—John M., Nettie L. and Mary D., all living at home. Mrs. Houston's father, Daniel Wray, died during the war, and she came to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1861, with her uncle, James Ownby. Her mother now makes her home in Adams County, Iowa, she having left Virginia in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Houston commenced married life on section 22, Decatur Township, where Mr. Houston lived till his death, which occurred September 20, 1878. He was a man of sterling worth, and was much respected by all who knew him, and his early death was a cause of universal regret. In his political views Mr. Houston affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Houston and her family still occupy the old homestead on section 22, which contains 190 acres of choice land, this being one of the most beautiful homes in Decatur Township.



F F. BEDIER, section 33, Grand River Township, is one of the successful and enterprising men of Decatur County. He is a native of Beaumont, Sur-Oise, France, born October 2, 1838, a son of John Francis and Mary (Baucheron) Bedier, who reared a family of four children—Hercules, Louis L., Francis F. and Louisa, Francis being the third child. When he was ten years of age his parents came to the United States and located in Hancock County, near the old Mormon town of Nauvoo, and there his youth was spent on a farm, receiving a limited education in the common schools. When but a lad of sixteen years he started out alone in the world and first located in Kansas in what is now

Coffee County, and was there during the wild and troublous times of the John Brown raids and border ruffians. In 1857 he returned to Hancock County and remained four years, when he went to St. Louis, and was there at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Being a young man in the flush of manhood he determined to do battle for the cause of his adopted country and flag, and in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men was one of the first to volunteer. He enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company G, First Missouri Infantry, Colonel F. P. Blair's noted regiment. He was in the engagement at Camp Jackson, and after serving his time was honorably discharged, and returned to Hancock County. August 14, 1862, he again enlisted and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel J. G. Funda commanding. He was with Sherman at his attack on Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, with General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and in many other severe engagements and skirmishes. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, October 1, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois, and returned to Hancock County, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Iowa and located in Decatur County, three and a half miles northwest of Leon, in Center Township, where he lived until 1880, when he exchanged his farm for the one where he now lives, known as the Sankey farm, which is considered one of the best stock farms in Southern Iowa. It contains 740 acres of land, well improved, with a good two-story residence, built on a natural knoll, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, commodious barn and other farm buildings, orchard, feed lots, stock scales, and all the necessary conveniences for raising, feeding and handling stock. The farm is well watered with springs and

running streams. Blue grass grows luxuriantly, and there is an abundance of shade and shelter for stock in hot or cold weather. Mr. Bedier was married January 2, 1867, to Miss Rosetta Schenck of Hancock County, Illinois. They have a family of nine children—Julia, Florence, Louis, Francis, Emma, Victor, Eugenia, Jessie and Fred. In politics Mr. Bedier is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, *Leon Post*, No. 251.



JOHAN E. LOGAN is the earliest permanent settler of Morgan Township, and one of the earliest of Southern Iowa. He resides on section 12, where he settled in 1844. The Indians had not then been removed, and the county was then in a very primitive state: His postoffice was at Trenton, Missouri, forty miles away, and the postage on each letter was twenty-five cents, which was invariably demanded when the letter was taken from the office. Money was scarce, and but little silver with which to make change, and beeswax was used as a substitute, which was in good demand, at twenty-five cents a pound. A small grist-mill had been erected four miles below Princeton, Missouri, a distance of about twenty-five miles. This was of very small dimensions, but much better than none, and was a blessing for which the pioneers were thankful. His dwelling was a cabin of hewed logs, 18 x 20 feet in size. He had been here the previous autumn, and had made his location and engaged a man to build the above mentioned, he returning to Missouri, and bringing his family the following spring. This cabin forms a part of his present residence, it having been clapboarded on the outside, and sealed within. This is the oldest residence in the township. Here Mr. Logan and wife have lived for a period of forty-

two years. A generation has passed away since they settled here. It was a beautiful, timbered county, with no under-brush, and deer and other wild game were abundant. Mr. Logan was born in Knox County, Kentucky, February 20, 1811. He lived in Knox, Whitley and Laurel counties until he came West. His father was James Logan, a native of Kentucky, where he lived until his death. James Logan and his wife had nine children, four sons and five daughters. John E. is the only surviving member. He was married in Laurel County, Kentucky, in 1829, to Miss Eliza Baker, a daughter of Andrew Baker. In the fall of 1842, Mr. Logan started westward with his wife and six children, who came all the way to Randolph County, Missouri, with an ox team. He raised a crop in that county, but not being satisfied with that portion of the State, he resolved to come to Iowa, where land would be cheaper, a course which he has never had cause to regret. He came with nothing but energy, good health, and a determination to succeed. When he reached this point with his family, he had not a dollar left. His worldly possessions consisted of three yoke of oxen, three cows, and a mare and colt—the mare being a fine animal which he brought from Kentucky. His household goods were all contained in one wagon, which was drawn by oxen. From these small beginnings Mr. Logan has by industry, economy and hard work, attained a competency and even wealth. He owns 600 acres of land, and has made something of a specialty of stock-raising, in which he has had marked success. To Mr. Logan belongs the credit of introducing fine-bred stock into Decatur County. He introduced the first fine hogs about 1859, and the first fine cattle about 1874. He is still engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Logan and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church a great many years, Mr. Logan

having been converted to that faith in 1840, and his wife one year later. After the division of the church, they were identified with the Southern Branch. Mr. Logan has always been a liberal supporter of the gospel, and forward in all enterprises whose tendency was for the general good, having given \$700 for the erection of a church in Lineville, about 1870, and a few years later he pretty nearly built a church in his neighborhood, which was named Logan Chapel. Still later Mr. Logan gave \$200 for a parsonage in Lineville, Iowa, since which time he gave \$50 for another church, and lately willed \$2,000 to be, after his death, applied to a fund for the support of worn-out preachers, and orphans of deceased preachers. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have had ten children, four of whom are living—James E., William N., Lydia C. and Margaret J. Mr. Logan was the first justice of the peace in Morgan Township, serving six years. He married Miles A. Wasson and wife, which was the first marriage in the township. Just a week later he married Mr. Swanson and Miss Evans; and still another week later he married Elijah Mode. He has never sought office, nor accepted it when offered, except in the case above mentioned. In early life he was an old-line Whig, voting for General Harrison, in 1840. Upon the dissolution of that party he joined the Democratic party with which he has since been identified.



JOSEPH SMITH, of Lamoni, president of the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born in Kirtland, Lake (then Geauga) County, Ohio, November 6, 1832. His parents, Joseph and Emma (Hale) Smith, were united in marriage in South Bainbridge, New York, January 18, 1827. They re-

moved from Kirtland to Jackson County, Missouri, and soon after was commenced the persecution of the Saints, which finally culminated in the death of both Joseph, Sr. and Hyrum Smith, at Nauvoo, Illinois. From Jackson the Smith family moved to Davis and Clay counties, and thence to Ray and Caldwell counties, Missouri. In Caldwell County Joseph Smith and others were arrested and thrown into prison. While awaiting the trial, his wife and her family moved to Quincy, Illinois, where the husband joined her in the winter of 1838-'9. The Saints were expelled from Missouri by order of Governor L. W. Boggs. The subject of this sketch well remembers being pushed from his father's side, by a sword in the hands of a guard at the time of the arrest of his father. The result of the trial was in their favor, it being judicially determined that no sufficient cause existed for their arrest or detention, and all were discharged; but persecution had done its work, and the Saints left Missouri. From Quincy the Smith family moved to Commerce, afterward Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, in the spring of 1839. Commerce at that time was a very unhealthy place, and the Smith house was a hospital for fever-stricken patients. Every room in the house was occupied, there being at one time ten patients in one room. The mother and her children slept in a tent pitched in the yard, his father at that time being absent on a visit to Washington to place before the authorities the circumstances and facts connected with their expulsion from the State of Missouri. Our subject, then a boy eight years old, was employed in bringing water from a cool spring under the bank by the river to quench the thirst of the sick. He remembers with pleasure, that of all who were cared for at that time by his mother not one died. Joseph Smith, Sr., and his brother Hyrum were killed at

Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County, June 27, 1844. The widow with a family of three sons, and an adopted daughter, was left to care for herself. Her youngest and fourth son was born the following November. Joseph being the eldest son was her main reliance, and thus early in life was called to assume great responsibilities. Taking up the family history after his father's death, it must not be forgotten that his mother opposed the ambitious schemes of Brigham Young, which opposition her son, Joseph Smith, shared. She would not submit, hence her position among her religious associates was a peculiar one. In the meantime the antipathy of the people against the Saints had increased into animosity, and in the spring of 1846 an exodus of the Saints from the State of Illinois took place. Mrs. Smith did not accompany the migratory host, but remained in Nauvoo until September 12, when for safety she fled with her family, taking passage on the steamer, *Uncle Toby*, Captain Grimes, commander, for Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. Here the family spent the winter of 1846 '7, and February 19, 1847, returned to Nauvoo, and moved into the hotel, the Mansion House, occupied by them before the father's death. This hotel Mrs. Smith, with her family kept, Joseph being her chief help, until December 27, 1847, when she married Major Lewis C. Bidamon, a former resident of Canton, Illinois, with whom she remained as landlady of the same hotel, and also of one on a contiguous block of the city, until her death, in April, 1879. Joseph Smith remained with the family until his marriage to Miss Emaline Griswold, October 22, 1856. She died in March, 1869, leaving her husband three daughters, all now living, and two are married. His youth was passed amid trials, sorrows and afflictions that would have embittered one of less noble character

against the world. His life has been saddened by the events of those years, but his manhood has not deteriorated, and it may be that the persecution of his family, which did not end with the death of his father, has had much to do with forming his character. No semblance of intolerance has place there. The same liberty of action and thought he exercises himself, he freely accords to all. In religion, loyal to the faith of his father, he recognizes in every worker of good, a brother. As a citizen, no man outranks him in his fealty to the Government. As a man, his character of honor and integrity stands unquestioned. At his stepfather's solicitation Mr. Smith began reading law in his sixteenth year, with Wm. E. McLennan, a local attorney at law, which he continued, closing with a year's reading in the office of the Hon. William Kellogg, of Canton, Illinois, in 1855-'6. Mr. Smith did not seek admission to the bar, disliking the practice of the law. He was chosen a justice of the peace in 1858, and was reelected in 1862: was a school director for the same period of time, served one term as alderman of the city of Nauvoo, and made an unsuccessful run for the mayoralty. In the year of 1860 he became satisfied that it was his duty to take up the advocacy of the religion of his father, as understood by him, and into the faith of which he had been baptized by his father before his death. He felt called to this duty, and in April, 1860, he, with his mother, united with a number of others in a religious movement in opposition to the church in Utah under President Brigham Young. The new movement was called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was at its beginning composed of those who were members of the church before the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and who, like Mr. Smith and his mother, would not accept the dogmas of Brigham Young and

the church in Utah. At the session of Conference in April, 1860, there were about 150 members represented. Mr. Smith was chosen and ordained as president of this Re-organized church, and still presides; there being now over 400 congregations and a membership of nearly 20,000. Mr. Smith was appointed editor of the *Herald*, the church organ, in 1863, but did not take active charge until 1866, when he removed from Nauvoo to Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, with his family, and assumed the editorial control, which he has held uninterruptedly to date. Mr. Smith's wife died at Plano, and within the year after, he married Miss Bertha Madison, who shares his home with him now, with three sons and two daughters. They occupy a very fine residence a short distance west of Lamoni. During Mr. Smith's stay in Plano he served several terms on the Board of Trustees of the town, and for three years as a justice of the peace, elected by the people. He removed from Plano to Lamoni in October, 1881, accompanying the office of the *Herald*, removed at that date. In politics Mr. Smith was first an Abolitionist, then, as a consequence, a Republican, but is not a politician, being engrossed in his religious pursuits. From his fifteenth year he has been a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and an uncompromising opposer to licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and has lectured in many places in the temperance interests. Of Mr. Smith's church work, it may be said, he early conceived the idea that the original faith of the church organized by his father and others, in 1830, was true and defensible on good and honest grounds; that polygamy and its kindred evils were not properly a part of the faith of the church, and that it was nowhere set forth in the published documents of the church during his father's lifetime; that these obnoxious features were an after-growth for which the original church and

faith were not responsible; he was baptized into the original, but not into these hurtful and untrue dogmas. Acting upon this hypothesis, he has persistently opposed President Brigham Young, John Taylor, and the Utah church, in public and private, and with his co-workers in the faith has made all the efforts possible to set the matter straight before the world. He has taken more than a casual interest in the nation's perplexity, the Utah problem; has twice visited the Capital of the nation in efforts to draw the lines of demarkation between the primitive faith of the church and the polygamous perversion in Utah; and in 1885 he spent six months in an active mission in the interest of his people and faith, in Utah, Montana and Idaho, among the adherents of the polygamous theory, with excellent success. He has, with others, labored diligently, and congratulates himself that he has seen the church over which he presides grow from a handful, obscure and unpopular, into a body of persistent workers of many thousands of honest, honorable men, known and loved by their neighbors and loyal to their country.



ELIJAH MENDENHALL, farmer, resides on section 22, High Point Township, where he owns 210 acres of land. He still lives on the same farm where he first moved when married. He was born in Rush County, Indiana, in 1828. He came with his father, Samuel Mendenhall, to Iowa in 1851. His father remained until 1865, then went to California. His mother, Amy (Stephens) Mendenhall, was killed by lightning in the year 1861, in Wayne County, Iowa. Mr. Mendenhall was reared on a farm and his educational advantages were limited. He was married in Wayne County, in March, 1858, to Elizabeth J. Cox, daughter of Samuel and Hau-

nah Cox, natives of Ohio. She was born in 1838. Their children are—Laura, wife of Jason Bennett, living in Decatur County, Kansas; Mary, Samuel, Franklin and John. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. When Mr. Mendenhall first started in life for himself he had only five dollars. He got his first start by breaking prairie. He broke the first eighty that was entered in High Point Township. He made most of the rails on the farm that was entered by his father. There were only four families in the township when he came here. There was neither school nor church. He put up a log house with a puncheon floor, and had to go to Pittsburg, a distance of 100 miles, to get his milling done. He is a man of the strictest integrity of character, his word being considered as good as his note. Politically he is a Democrat.



JOHN B. McCLEARY, farmer, nurseryman and stock-raiser, resides on section 14, High Point Township, where he owns 280 acres of land, well stocked, with plenty of good water, and commodious buildings. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 7, 1830, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Barhan) McCleary, natives of Virginia and Maryland. The father was born February 20, 1802, and died in High Point Township, August 17, 1871. The mother was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, August 12, 1805, and died May 8, 1876. They came to Jefferson County, Iowa, the 4th day of June, 1838, where they lived until the spring of 1857, when they came to Decatur County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. McCleary went to California in 1850, remaining there sixteen years, devoting his time to mining. He was successful enough to purchase 200 acres of the land that he

now lives on. He was married to Miss Nancy Hale, May 18, 1854, in El Dorado County, California. They had two children—William J. and Albert L., the eldest living in Colfax, California, the youngest at home. His wife died July 1, 1859. He came to Decatur County in October, 1866, and September 9, 1869, was married to Miss Mary L. Hitchcock, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 6, 1836. They had two children; both died in infancy. Mr. McCleary has held the office of township clerk two years, that of assessor one year, school director four years, secretary of the School Board six years, and is the present incumbent. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876, which office he still holds. He has been treasurer of the Decatur County Mutual Insurance Company since October 26, 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 170, Garden Grove, Iowa. When a boy he advocated the Free-Soil doctrine, and when the Republican party came into existence he identified himself with that party to such an extent that his father disinherited him, he being an old-line Democrat. What Mr. McCleary has made by his own energy, and through his integrity and zeal he has come to be one of the representative men of the county.



GILI M. LOWRANCE is one of the pioneers of Decatur County, and resides on section 9, Morgan Township. He entered 160 acres of land as soon as it came into market, and settled upon it March 3, 1853. He still owns 120 acres of the original entry, also 120 acres on section 16. There was considerable timber on the land, mostly hickory. There are but two others now in Morgan Township who had made settlements when Mr. Lowrance

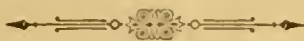
came. The following incident shows the condition of the county when he settled here: About April 1, 1853, Mr. Lowrance was notified to attend court as a grand-juryman. The court was held in the timber on Little River bottom. The court-house consisted of a shed of the most simple kind. It was made of stakes set in the ground with forks for the support of cross-pieces. The roof consisted of brush covered with prairie grass; no sides nor flooring. The jury room was a neighboring corn crib. Such was the manner in which justice was dispensed in those early days. The following incident may be of interest: A. J. Evans had been elected State's Attorney in the fall of 1852. He was a little late in putting in an appearance upon the occasion just mentioned, and the court had already begun the work of the session. Mr. Evans apologized to the court for his tardiness, but was met by the prompt and rather sarcastic reply, "It is all right, Mr. Evans, we are getting along very well without you." Mr. Evans was a young man at that time; but notwithstanding his delinquency upon the occasion mentioned, he became quite eminent as a lawyer, and was a highly-respected citizen of Decatur County. Mr. Lowrance was born in Middle Tennessee, February 8, 1828. His grandfather, Jacob Lowrance, was a native of Ireland and came to America before the Revolutionary war, in which he took an active part. After the war he married and settled in Georgia, and afterward removed to Tennessee. The father of our subject, Josiah Newton Lowrance, is still living in Tennessee, at the age of ninety-nine years, having been born November 17, 1787. He has been twice married. By his first marriage he had seven children, four of whom are still living. Eli M. was reared in his native State and married Martha Doggit. He came to Davis County, Iowa, in the spring of 1852, and the following spring to this county, as before stated.

For his second wife Mr. Lowrance married Allina Carmene. Politically he is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. Soon after his grandfather's marriage he purchased a drawing-knife and a hand saw, which he gave to his son, Josiah N., upon his marriage, who in turn presented them to his son, Eli M., when he married, and the latter has given them to his son, Francis Marion. These implements have been in the family considerably over a century.



GEORGE DERRY, dealer in harness and saddles at Lamoni, is a native of England, born in Stafford, Staffordshire, July 18, 1824, a son of Charles and Amelia Derry. His father dying when he was but eighteen months old, he was cared for by his maternal grandmother, Rebecca Little, and at the age of ten years he was apprenticed to learn the harness-maker's and leather-manufacturing trade, and probably no other man in Iowa or in the West has followed this business as long as he. He has been engaged in the manufacture of leather goods, at intervals, for fifty-two years, working eight years in London, and also at Walsall, England. In 1846 he was married to Miss Louisa Wheldal, who was born in Derby, Derbyshire, England, in 1822, and to this union were born seven children, of whom two died in England. Those living are—Charles H., Moroni and Arthur, all living in Antelope County, Nebraska, and Ada Louisa and Bertie George, at home, the two eldest being natives of England. Mr. Derry came with his family to America in 1856, landing at Boston. They came West by railroad, and thence to Council Bluffs by wagon. He first located at Fontanelle, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead, remaining there about eight years. He then followed harness-making

at Fontanelle until he removed to Lamoni, Iowa, in the spring of 1880, when he established his business at this place. Mr. Derry has prospered since coming to this country, owing to his persevering energy and industry, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of Fayette Township. He owns his business property at Lamoni, and a good home and sixty acres of land under good cultivation, located in the eastern part of Ringgold County. Mr. Derry is a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. He is liberal in his political views, voting for men, not parties.



JOHN B. SPRINGER, deceased, was born in the State of Vermont, March 10, 1836, a son of B. O. and Eliza (Batchelder) Springer. The mother died in Darke County, Ohio, and the father was again married in that county to Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell. They were among the early settlers of Burrell Township, Decatur County, Iowa, locating there about 1855. John B. Springer, our subject, enlisted in Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, at the first call for troops, as Second Lieutenant. He was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, and from that position to Captain, his promotions being won in battle. He was under Sherman at Chickasaw Bluff, and participated in the first assault against the defenses of Vicksburg. The following summer he was in the campaign which led to the capture of Vicksburg, and later at the battle of Jackson. He took part in the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and was with his regiment in all the engagements to the campaign against Atlanta, among them being the battles of Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and during his term of service participated in thirty-two engagements. While home on a furlough

he was married, August 23, 1863, to Sarah McCroskey, who was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tucker) McCroskey, both of whom died in Tennessee. To this union were born three children—Jessie Atlanta, James Greer and John Worth. Mr. Springer made his home on section 18, Decatur Township, after his return from the war, and there built a good residence, and improved his land, on which he lived till his death, which occurred March 10, 1875, the thirty-ninth anniversary of his birth, his death being hastened by his army service. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Springer is a member of the Presbyterian church.



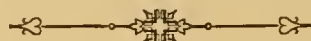
W. RUDIBAUGH resides on section 18, Morgan Township, where he settled in the spring of 1858. All the improvements upon his farm have been made by him. He first purchased thirty-five acres for which he paid \$210. He earned the money by teaching, after coming to Decatur County. He had but \$2 in money when he arrived here with his wife and two children. His first money he earned at carpentering, in Leon. He taught school during the winter from 1858 to 1865, and was an earnest and successful teacher. He added to his first purchase, as he was able, until he had 117 acres. His farm is well improved, and he has excellent buildings, and an abundance of fruit of various kinds. He is numbered among the prominent citizens of the county. In early life Mr. Rudibaugh was a Democrat, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, was a War Democrat, and voted for Lincoln. Since 1864 he has been a Republican. He was married in Ohio, to

Miss Mary Jane Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas, now residing in Morgan Township. Mr. Rudibaugh has three children, all married—Icie, wife of Benton Barr; Charles L., on a farm in New Buda Township, and Nettie, wife of J. A. Keaton, of Washington Territory. Mr. Rudibaugh was elected county commissioner in 1873, and served two terms of three years each. In January, 1881, he had the misfortune to lose his left eye, which broke him down so as to incapacitate him from doing but little work. He still lives on his farm, and does his work by hired help.



JOSHUA B. BELLOMY, farmer, section 24, Decatur Township, settled in Decatur County March 31, 1856. He purchased his farm of Adam Ader. The only improvements that had been made was the erection of a log cabin, and five or six acres under cultivation. All other improvements have been made by Mr. Bellomy. He has 406½ acres in a good state of cultivation. He built his present residence in 1874. He also gives considerable attention to stock-raising. Mr. Bellomy was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 25, 1823, but was reared in Scioto County. His father, Elliot Bellomy, was a native of Virginia, and died when Joshua B. was nine years of age. His mother was left with four children. For a second husband she married Jacob James, and is living in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Bellomy learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed until he came to Iowa, in 1848. At that time he and his brother, William, settled in Muscatine County upon a farm, where he lived eight years. He then sold out and came to this county. His brother William is a successful farmer in Bates County, Missouri. Mr. Bellomy was married in Ohio, to Miss Ethelinda Bibby, a

native of Ohio, and they have had twelve children: Two sons and seven daughters are living. Mr. Bellomy enjoyed very good health until 1874, when he began to fail, owing to hard work, and for three years he was an invalid. He has now recovered a fair degree of health. His wife is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Mr. Bellomy commenced life a poor boy, but by hard work, energy, perseverance and economy has acquired a comfortable home.



DR. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON resides on section 28, Eden Township. He has lived in Southern Iowa since the fall of 1853. His father, William Hamilton, was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and married, to Ellen Smoot. After marriage he removed to Hendricks County, Indiana, and was one of the early settlers of that county. He lived there until the fall of 1853, when he removed to Appanoose County, and died at Centerville, in 1855. His wife survived him until 1878, when she also died at Centerville. They had five children who grew to maturity—James, Archibald, Tessa J., wife of C. P. Brown, of Centerville; Nancy, wife of John Campbell, and David; all are living in Centerville, except the doctor. Mary died at the age of sixteen years; Martha, Thomas and John died in infancy. Dr. Hamilton was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, August 24, 1835, where he was reared upon his father's farm. He began the study of medicine in 1862, at Centerville, with Dr. N. Udell, and attended lectures at Keokuk, taking a full course at that Institution. March 8, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and was at once made hospital steward, and accompanied his regiment in that capacity until May, 1863, when he was transferred to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry,

retaining the same position as in the Seventeenth. He also acted in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon. His experience was extensive and severe, but it was a thorough school for him. He has been in constant practice since the war. He removed to Pleasanton, Decatur County, in 1867, where he practiced medicine until 1880, when he removed to Leon. He now resides in Eden Township, still engaged in his profession. The doctor is a member of the Leon Pension Board of Examiners and Surgeons, and of the Decatur County Medical Society. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, at Leon, and also of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, at the same city. He was married in Appanoose County, to Miss Sarah A. Martin, daughter of Athany Martin, who settled in Appanoose County in 1853. He is one of the survivors of the Gray-Beard Regiment. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1864, while her husband was in the army. They had three children—William M., Emma, wife of Professor A. A. Roy, of Iowa City, a teacher at that place, and Charles A., of St. Louis. The present Mrs. Hamilton, was formerly Hannah M. Guess. They have two children—Ella and Frank. The doctor has been prominent in politics, has been the standard-bearer of his party for county treasurer and representative, but his party being largely in the minority, was defeated by seventy-two votes, being very complimentary. The doctor has a fine farm of 300 acres, and one of the most comfortable and complete farm houses in the county.

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, proprietor of the Graham House, Lamoni, Iowa, was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, January 2, 1842, a son of Theodore and Letha (Tucker) Graham, natives of Ohio. His parents were mar-

ried in Stephenson County, but soon after the birth of William H., their eldest child, moved to Jo Daviess County, where the rest of their ten children were born. Their other children are—Eliza, wife of James R. Smith, of New Buda Township; Lydia, wife of Kingsley Olds, of La Fayette County, Wisconsin; George E. and Benjamin, of Decatur County; Viola, wife of Elmer Lamphire, of Mitchell County, Kansas; Martha, wife of Warren Little, of Harrison County; Lucinda, who married Thomas Teale, and Dora, wife of Robert Turner, are deceased. The mother was taken from her family by death, and the father married a second time. In 1882 while on a visit to Nebraska, he was suddenly prostrated by sickness, and telegraphed for his son, William, who reached him in time to minister to his wants a few moments before his death. William H. Graham was reared to a farmer's life, but since reaching manhood has followed many occupations. From 1869 till 1873, he was mail contractor on the route from Warren, Illinois, to Monroe, Wisconsin, and subsequently dealt in stock, buying and shipping to market. He made his home in Illinois until February, 1882, when he moved to Lamoni, Iowa. As landlord of the Graham House he is widely known for his genuine hospitality, and his house is a favorite stopping place with the traveling public. In this work he is ably assisted by his wife, who is a most estimable lady, and as hostess makes her house a veritable haven of rest to the weary traveler. Mrs. Graham's maiden name was Melvina Spurr. She was born at Girard, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1832, the only daughter of Milton and Diana (Baldwin) Spurr. Her father died when she was but a year old and her mother afterward married Samuel Fox, and to them were born two children—Daniel and Ursula. Her mother, and stepfather and brother live in Conneaut, Ohio, and her

sister is the wife of W. Benson. Mrs. Graham was first married August 27, 1850, to Chandler Beard, who died at Wilmington, Will County, Illinois, August 28, 1853, leaving two sons—Milton and William. The former is a real-estate agent of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the latter is a railway postal clerk, with home at Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have one child—Allie, a bright, blooming girl of fourteen years. In politics Mr. Graham is an ardent Republican. During the war he was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration, and only his own ill health, added to the needs of his parents, deterred him from taking up arms in defense of his country's honor. All his brothers, save Benjamin, who was too young, were gallant soldiers on the side of the Union.



JACOB ALLEN, one of the pioneers of Decatur County, now living on section 7, of New Buda Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 3, 1827, a son of Christeon and Sarah (Hull) Allen, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother born in Greene County, Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and of their nine children our subject was the fifth and the eldest son. The father died in Stark County, Illinois, in 1854, aged sixty years, and the mother's death occurred at the residence of our subject, in January, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Jacob Allen was reared on the home farm till sixteen years of age, when he followed steam-boating on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers during the summer seasons, spending his winters at the old homestead. At the age of twenty-two years he settled in Stark County, Illinois, where he followed farming till 1856. He was married in Stark County, in 1854, to

Miss Rhoda Imes, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in August, 1835. They have had nine children born to them—Lavanche, married Charles Frink, and died in Bloomington Township, aged twenty-four years; William, living in Fayette Township; Thomas, of Burrell Township; George, at home; Nevada, wife of Lyman Frink, of Lamoni; John, at home, and three who died in infancy. In November, 1864, Mr. Allen enlisted in Company K, Forty-second Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, where he received a gun-shot wound in the right leg, from which he recovered very slowly, being unable to walk for a year. He was honorably discharged from the service, and now receives a pension of \$8 per month. In April, 1866, he bought forty acres of land in Fayette Township, on which he made his home for eight years, when he returned to Illinois, remaining in that State two years, since which he has resided in New Buda Township, Decatur County, where he has 160 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, under fine cultivation, with good residence and farm buildings. In his political views Mr. Allen is a Republican.



OLIVER TUTTLE, deceased, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, July 12, 1814, and was a son of John and Ester Tuttle, natives of England. He was married in 1837 to Miss Fannie G. Gray, who was born in Sheffield, Vermont, in 1816, daughter of Henry and Eunice Gray, of Scottish and English descent; they came to Iowa in 1855, and settled near Eddyville, Mahaska County, where they remained ten years, when they removed to Garden Grove, Decatur County, in October, 1865, where they remained until his death, which took place August 29, 1877,

aged sixty-three years, one month, and seventeen days. At the time of his death he owned 300 acres of excellent farm land. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were born three children, two of whom are living—Orpha G., the wife of Dr. W. A. Todd, of Chariton, has one son, Harry O. Todd; Carrie M., deceased, was the wife of I. J. Barksdale, and left four children—Willie O., Carrie L., Nellie H. and Arthur T. Elizabeth H. S. is the wife of N. T. Willey, and has six children—Hattie O., Allie L., C. Natalie, Myrtle, Harvey T. and Mere.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER resides on section 19, Center Township, where he settled in 1871. He has been a resident of Decatur County since October 28, 1857. His farm consists of 120 acres, and he also owns land elsewhere in the township. When he purchased there were only about eight acres improved, and nothing had been done in the way of orchards. His present residence had been erected by Mr. Size, a previous owner. He now has a fine orchard and an abundance of fruits of various kinds. Mr. Gardner was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 19, 1822. He lived in his native State until the day he was thirty-five years old, when he started with his family for Iowa. Mrs. Gardner was formerly Ellen Combs, born also in Columbiana County, but lived many years with her parents in Stark County. When Mr. Gardner came to Iowa his family consisted of his wife, three sons and one daughter. A son and daughter have been born in Decatur County. The names of the children are—John S., Myra A., wife of J. W. Barrett; William M., Winfield Scott, Jasper Ross and Frances E. When Mr. Gardner first came to Decatur County he engaged in the mercantile business, in Leon, under the firm name of Gardner & Sons, his father and brother, J. W., being

associated with him. They continued in the business two or three years, and he was afterward engaged in various occupations until he settled upon his present farm. In early life Mr. Gardner was a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay, in 1844, and has voted at every presidential election since that time. He has served as justice of the peace eight years, and still holds the office. He is the present coroner of the county, having been elected to that office in 1885. Both he and his wife are members of the church of Christ, both having united before their marriage. Their children are also members of the same church. Mr. Gardner's father, John Gardner, was a native of Pennsylvania, and immigrated to Iowa with his family in October, 1853. They passed the following winter in Clayton County, and came to Decatur County the following spring, where the father died May 6, 1875, aged eighty years and six months. His wife died July 28, 1867. Mrs. Gardner's parents were John and Anna Combs. The father died in Carroll County, Ohio, October 4, 1857, and the mother soon after came to Decatur County, where she died February 1, 1882, being eighty-three years and twenty-two days old; her father-in-law, John Combs, was one hundred and five years old at the time of his death.

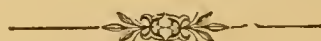
JOSEPH HAMILTON, merchant at Leon, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 12, 1831, son of Robert and Eleanor (Powers) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father was of German and the mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They lived and died in Indiana, where Joseph grew to manhood, following the vocation of a farmer until forty years of age, since

which time he has been engaged in the mercantile trade in connection with farming. He keeps a general stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps, etc., and has one of the best stores in Leon. Mr. Hamilton came to Decatur County in 1853, and settled upon a farm in Decatur Township, where he followed farming until 1876, at which time he erected the large brick building he now occupies for a store, in which he also kept a hotel. The building is 44 x 96 feet, and three stories high. He still owns the fine stock farm in Decatur Township, section 3, consisting of 700 acres, all in a good state of cultivation. He was married in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, to Lucy A. Buck, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Buck, who was born in Indiana, in 1834. They have been the parents of nine children, seven living—William B., who resides on a part of the home farm; L. A., proprietor of an omnibus line at Leon; Martha A., Arnetta, John F., clerking in a store; George B. and Harvey D. Mr. Hamilton commenced life a poor boy, and is now one of the wealthiest men in Decatur County. As a citizen he is highly esteemed. Politically he is a Democrat.



G L. CHASE, cashier of the Bank of Weldon, was born in Dutchess County, New York, June 2, 1850, the fourth son of L. B. and Elizabeth (Meade) Chase. In 1855 his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Garden Grove, Decatur County, where he was reared, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age. He had good educational advantages, attending the public and high schools of Garden Grove. His first venture in a business way was teaching school, a vocation he pursued thirteen terms. He was married March 3, 1878, to Miss

Clara V. Brown, who was born December 12, 1858, a daughter of B. F. and Mary A. (Hiatt) Brown, then of Dallas County, but early settlers of Madison County, Iowa. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Chase located in Garden Grove Township, and for a year and a half engaged in farming. He then went to Madison County, where he operated a saw-mill, and also taught district school. A year and a half later he moved to Weldon, and accepted the position of cashier of the bank, which he still retains. Mr. Chase is a man of fine business ability, and is rated as one of the substantial and enterprising young men of Weldon. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders. He has one child, a daughter—Nora Zell, born February 23, 1881.



JUDGE SAMUEL FORREY, of Leon, Iowa, was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and read law under the instruction and in the office of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster. Here he spent two years, and in 1853 began his practice in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he started westward, going to Kansas, but owing to the troubles then existing there remained but a short time, and on looking further for a location was pleased with Southern Iowa, and decided upon Leon as his future home. He has been in constant practice, and has practiced longer in Decatur County, by a number of years, than any other resident attorney. He came to Iowa when the Republican party was coming into existence on the ruins of the old Whig party. He had been a Whig of rather a conservative type, but his experience in Kansas had been such as to determine him to ever after oppose the institution of slavery, and he took a prominent part in the early his-

tory of the Republican party in Decatur County, and has always been influential in its councils. In September, 1870, he was appointed judge of the Second Circuit, of the Third Judicial District, *vice* Judge James W. McDill, who was elected judge of the Third Judicial District, and the following fall was elected to complete the unexpired term. After the expiration of his term as circuit judge, in 1872, he was elected to complete the official term of Judge McDill, who had resigned on account of being a candidate for Congress, and in 1874 was re-elected for a full term of four years. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Leon, and also justice of the peace, serving in both positions efficiently and satisfactorily. He was married in Leon, to Abigail Jane Parker, daughter of Judge William Parker. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. In his religious views Judge Forrey is Orthodox, his parents being adherents to the Mennonite faith.

R. M. McBROOM, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 8, Garden Grove Township, where he has 320 acres of land. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, April 4, 1824. His parents were Robert and Nancy (Cantwell) McBroom, natives of Pennsylvania. Their ancestors were Irish, German and Scotch. They moved to Ohio in 1798, and lived sixty-five years on one farm. Mr. McBroom was reared on a farm, and came to Decatur County in 1850. He was married in Decatur County in January, 1852, to Susan Winters, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Rebecca (Lambert) Winters, natives of Virginia. Mr. Winters was a pioneer minister of this county, having settled here in 1849. He is now living in Wayne County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McBroom have

had eleven children, the living are—J. G.; Clara D., wife of John A. Pryor, has one child, Edith; Carl C., Lucy G., Edna, Robert C., Nettie and Myrtle. Mr. McBroom worked out for \$7 a month to get money with which to purchase his land. He is a self-made man, and a respected citizen, esteemed by all who know him. His father died in 1881, and his mother in 1880.

J. H. GRAY, section 20, Grand River Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Terre Haute, August 5, 1840, a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Lewis) Gray. He was the sixth of a family of eight children, the others being—George, America, W. T., A. Ann, William, Thomas and Sarah. When our subject was an infant his parents moved to DeWitt County, Illinois, where they lived until he was twelve years old, and then came to Iowa and lived two years, near Osceola, Clarke County. In 1854 they moved to Decatur County, and here he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. July 6, 1861, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, Colonel Dodge commanding. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, capture of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. At Claysville, Alabama, he was captured, and was held a prisoner at Andersonville and Florence twelve months, when, February, 1865, he was exchanged. He was discharged June 22, 1865, and returned to Decatur County. He located on the farm where he now lives in 1884. It contains 120 acres, which when he first moved on it was wild land, but is now fairly improved, and his farm buildings are comfortable and well built. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his land

being especially adapted to the latter industry. Mr. Gray was married October 19, 1865, to Ruth Rebecca Campbell, a native of Tipton County, Indiana, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Jolly) Campbell. They have seven children—Thomas, John, Joel, Stella, Albert, Minnie and Nellie. Mr. Gray has served his township as justice of the peace five terms, dispensing the duties of his office in an impartial manner to all who are called before his courts. He in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Banner Lodge, No. 437, Grand River, Iowa.



NATHANIEL CORNETT, of Hamilton Township, living on section 9, is one of the old pioneers of Decatur County, with whose interests he has been identified for twenty-eight years. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, a son of Isaac and Margaret (Rogers) Cornett, natives of Virginia, the father a son of Nathaniel and Millie Cornett, who were also natives of Virginia. Our subject's parents were united in marriage in Kentucky, and to them were born twelve children—Anna, Jessie, Millic, Margaret, Adenston, Henry, Seely, Mary, William, Nathaniel, Sarah and Robert, our subject being the tenth child. His parents removed to Lawrence County, Indiana, a few years after their marriage, and there Nathaniel passed his youth in assisting his father on the farm, and in attending the log-cabin subscription schools, where he received a limited education. In 1858, in company with his brother, Adenston, he came by team to Iowa, and after a journey of twenty-one days arrived in Decatur County, April 15. He was married December 4 of the same year, to Miss Gincy Henderson, who was also a native of Lawrence County, In-

diana, coming to Decatur County, Iowa, with her parents, John and Delila (Turpin) Henderson, in 1854. They have seven children living—Sarah Elizabeth, Polly Ann, Robert Lafayette, James Moses, John Alexander, Millie Jane, Della May. Delila M. and Aaron Thomas are deceased. After his marriage Mr. Cornett lived two years on a farm in Decatur County, when he returned to Indiana. A year later he returned to Decatur County, Iowa, and after spending the winter in Decatur Township he removed to James Dunlavy's farm, where he resided one year. He then lived one year on the Henderson homestead, when he bought 100 acres of land on Little River, which he lived on a year, after which he lived one year in Eden Township, on Mr. Barrett's farm. He then entered forty acres of swamp land, where he resided one year. In 1867 he located on the farm where he has since made his home, where he has eighty acres of highly-cultivated land, a fine orchard, containing 200 trees of various kinds of fruit, a comfortable dwelling and barn, and out-buildings for his stock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cornett are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Cornett has always voted the Democratic ticket.



W F. KELLEY has resided in Decatur County since March, 1853, and has been a resident of the State since 1840. His father, Ira Kelley, settled in Van Buren County in 1844. Ira Kelley was born in Putnam County, New York, about the year 1787. When he immigrated to Iowa his family consisted of a wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters. Several of them, including the subject of this sketch, were married, and had families. Mr. Kelley purchased a farm adjoining the town of Farm-

ington, in Van Buren County, where he remained until his death. His wife survived him several years. W. F. Kelley was also born in Putnam County, New York, January 10, 1820. In the fall of 1839 he left home for the West, first going to Indiana, and the January following to Van Buren County, Iowa. He purchased a claim, and entered 160 acres of land from the Government. In 1842 he married Hannah Cooper, a native of Pennsylvania. He lived at Farmington and vicinity until 1853, when he came to Decatur County. In December, 1849, he went to California, by the Isthmus of Panama, where he engaged in mining, returning by the same route in the spring of 1851. Judge Kelley resides on the northwest quarter of section 20, Eden Township. He has 320 acres of land. When he settled here there was a small cabin on the place, and about ten acres had been fenced and five or six acres had been broken. The farm is now all fenced and in good condition. He makes a specialty of raising short-horn cattle. In 1857 he was elected judge of Decatur County. His opponent in that contest was James Alfrey, of Hamilton Township. He was elected over his Whig opponent by a large majority. Politically he has, until recently, been a Democrat. He now affiliates with the Greenback party. In 1881 he was nominated by that party for the Legislature, and his nomination was indorsed by the Democratic Convention, held soon after. His Republican opponent was Maxwell Sanford. Judge Kelley was elected by a majority of sixty-two. Many Republicans voted for him. The principal question at that election was the Prohibition movement, the judge being the candidate of those who favored the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. Judge Kelley and wife have ten children—five sons and five daughters. The oldest sons, Robert and George, served in the army during the

Rebellion. Robert enlisted April 1, 1862, in the Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The Third was consolidated with the Sixth, making the Seventh. September 1, 1864, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Missouri Cavalry, and served until May, 1866. George served in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, enlisting in February, 1865, and serving until May, 1866.



BRYSON BRUCE, editor and proprietor of the Garden Grove *Express*, is a son of A. C. and Mary (Graham) Bruce, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married and died in the Keystone State. Mr. Bruce was a physician. Bryson was born in Gibson County, Indiana, where his parents were living, from 1840 to 1850, February 22, 1842. In 1850 his father took his family to Western Pennsylvania, where Bryson spent his youth. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company C. With this regiment he served until discharged, on account of a wound received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. September 5, 1865, he re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H. He was discharged as Orderly Sergeant July 7, 1865, and was then variously employed until in 1867 he found himself in Delaware County, New York. Here he was for the next ten years engaged in journalism, three years of the time as managing editor of the Binghamton *Daily Republican*. He was united in marriage June 14, 1870, with Mary A. Liddle, of Andes, Delaware County, New York. In 1877 he came with his family to Iowa, stopping on the 2d of August at Minneapolis, Des Moines County. Here he clerked in a store for two and a half years. February 2, 1880, he came to Garden Grove, where he was em-

ployed one year on the *Express*, and then purchased the paper. To this he has since devoted his time and energies. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is politically a Republican. He was mayor of Garden Grove one year. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a member. They have been the parents of eight children—Wallace, George, Edith (deceased), Bessie, Arthur (deceased), Nellie, Edward and one yet unnamed.



SPENCER C. AKERS, residing on section 34, Grand River Township, is one of the old and well-known pioneers of Decatur County, having been identified with the growth and advancement of the county for thirty-five years. He has assisted in the building of roads, bridges, churches and school-houses, and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of education or religion in the community where he resides, and is numbered among the representative citizens of Decatur County. Mr. Akers was born in Putnam County, Indiana, January 17, 1826, a son of Bedy and Lydia (Collings) Akers, natives of Shelby County, Kentucky, the latter being a descendant of the Collings family, of whom thirty were killed at the Indian war, in the first settlement of Kentucky. They reared a family of nine children—Emily Jane, William C., Catherine, Spencer C., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Thomas, Bedy and Lydia Ann. In 1839 the parents immigrated with their family to Chariton County, Missouri, and there our subject was reared, from his fourteenth year till 1844. His early life was spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the log-cabin subscription schools of his neighborhood. In 1844 he returned to Putnam

County where he was married December 12 of that year to Miss Elizabeth J. Ader, of Putnam County, a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Ader. To them have been born thirteen children, nine are living—M. W., a Baptist minister, located at Burlingame, Kansas; Armilda, Thomas M., Eveline E., Racine K., Fidelia, Garrett W., Spencer Grant and Benjamin Eurastis. In the fall of 1845 Mr. Akers removed to Mercer County, Missouri, residing there and in Grundy County till 1850. April 17, 1850, he started with an ox team for California, passing through the hardships and privations known only to those who have crossed the plains. On arriving at Salt Lake City he met Brigham Young, and beyond Salt Lake he viewed the grounds of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. On arriving in California he engaged in mining, which he followed for twelve months, returning home by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba, and New Orleans, to Grundy County, Missouri. In September, 1851, he came to Decatur County, Iowa, and located two miles west of Leon in Center Township, where he entered 120 acres of school land, and eighty acres of land from the Government, and there he erected a log cabin and commenced the improvement of his property. He was one of a committee of three to locate the county seat of Decatur County, of the second location by act of Legislature, the other two members being John Jordan and Wilson Worford. In 1864 he left Center Township, and settled on the farm where he has since made his home, which is one of the best farms in Grand River Township. His land is under a high state of cultivation, with a good residence, large and commodious barn, and a fine orchard, and the entire surroundings of the place show the thrift and good management of its owner. In politics Mr. Akers is a Democrat. He was appointed county

supervisor to fill a vacancy, and was afterward twice elected to the same office, a position he filled in all about five years, with credit to himself and to the best interests of the county. Mr. Akers is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

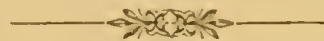


JOHAN W. ATEN, farmer, resides on section 10, High Point Township, where he owns 220 acres of excellent land in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois. His parents, Aaron and Dorcas (Glass) Aten, were natives of Ohio, and came to Garden Grove, Decatur County, in 1871, where they still reside. Mr. Aten was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed thus far through life. He was married in Decatur County, in 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. Woolley, early settlers of Decatur County.



BENJAMIN O. SPRINGER, deceased, was born in Schenectady County, New York, August 29, 1804, a son of Oliver and Barbara (Putnam) Springer, the father born February 22, 1778, and the mother born February 25, 1783, they being united in marriage September 20, 1801. Benjamin O. Springer was the eldest of five children, all deceased but one, living in New York, in his eightieth year. He was engaged in the work of the ministry for many years, formerly a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and later a Presbyterian. He came to Decatur County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and organized a church at Decatur City, where he preached the gospel, and occasionally preached at Leon, and worked as a missionary. He was twice married, his first wife being Eliza Batchelor, whom he married February 13,

1828, and to this union were born eight children—Martha, Eliza, David, Oliver, J. B., Barbara Ann, Mary Ellen and Henrietta. His first wife died October 19, 1846, and he was again married November 30, 1847, to Mary Ann Michel, by whom he had two children—James G. and Emma Jane. Mr. Springer died July 17, 1871, being an old and respected pioneer of Decatur County. His widow still survives, and is living on the old homestead in Bloomington Township with her son, James G.



ANTON RAUCH, section 5, Burrell Township, is a native of Germany, born in Hesse Castle, June 2, 1819, a son of Adolph and Mary Catharine (Deste) Rauch. He was the eldest of a family of eleven children, and in his youth he assisted his father, who was a farmer and miller. He became an experienced miller and an expert wheelwright. When twenty-three years of age he immigrated to America, landing in New York, April 22, 1843. He first located in Hardy County, Virginia, where he engaged in farming and milling. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and the following spring went to Leocompton, Kansas, and a year later returned to Iowa, and bought seventy-five acres of land in Burrell Township, Decatur County, for which he paid \$11.50 per acre in gold. The land was under cultivation, and there was on it a round-log cabin, 16 x 18 feet in size. He now has 155 acres all well improved, and the log cabin has given place to a good story-and-a-half house, 18 x 24, with a wing 14 x 16, well built and well furnished. His farm buildings are commodious and comfortable, and in connection with his other conveniences he has a fine orchard of 300 bearing trees. Mr. Rauch was married August 5, 1847, to Elizabeth Catherine Roberts, daughter of James and Mary

Roberts. They have ten children—Mrs. Mary C. Dunbar, Edward F., James A., Henry T., John C., Harmon C., Theresa, Ferdinand W., Clarence and Sarah. In politics Mr. Rauch affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served his township two terms as justice of the peace, also as town clerk and a member of the School Board, and as road supervisor.



WILLIAM CASH, is one of the oldest pioneers of Decatur County, where he has lived for over forty years. He was born in Perry County, Kentucky, July 22, 1830, a son of Eli and Charlotte (Gay) Cash. To his parents were born seven children—Henry, William, Wyley, Joseph, Mary, Jane and Charlotte. In 1836 his parents removed with their family to Missouri, by way of flat-boat to Louisville, then by steamboat, landing near Brunswick, and from there went to Davis County, where some of their acquaintances had previously settled. In 1845 they left Missouri for Decatur County, Iowa, where the father took up a claim which William Cash afterward entered from the Government. He first built a rude log cabin which was made in the most primitive style, and here the family experienced all the hardships and privations known only to the pioneer of a new country. The principal inhabitants of the county at that time were Indians, the only settlers then living in Burrell Township besides the Cash family being George and Asa Burrell, John McDonald, F. B. Miller and Nathan Lowe. William Cash, the subject of this sketch, was early in life inured to hard work, his youth being spent in helping to clear the pioneer farm and improve the homestead, receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools. He was united in marriage July 26, 1857, to Miss

Lydia Starkey, who was born and reared in De Kalb County, Illinois, she being a daughter of Isaiah and Lydia Starkey. Mr. and Mrs. Cash have nine children—Francis Winfield, Isabelle, Emma, Anna, Eva, William Henry, Fred, Rolla and John. Mr. Cash has a well-cultivated farm in Burrell Township, where he is engaged in general farming and raising and feeding stock, which contains 144 acres. His hewed log house is substantially built and comfortably furnished, and his barns and out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock are commodious and convenient. His land is well watered by Grand River, and is well adapted to grain or stock-raising. In politics Mr. Cash is a Republican, casting his first vote for General Scott. He has aided in all enterprises for the benefit of his township or county, and has assisted in building the bridges, churches and school-houses. His children have received the benefit of a good education, two of his daughters being successful teachers. He is a consistent member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. His parents are both deceased, the mother dying in 1844, and the father in 1848. His brother Joseph lives in Bloomington Township, and his sister Jane, wife of Matthew Ryan, lives in the same township. His sister Charlotte is the wife of John Sellers of Burrell Township.



THERON WESTERVELT, farmer, owns 480 acres of good farm land in Richland Township, and resides in Westerville. He was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1823, son of Cornelius and Frances Westervelt. He remained in his native State until 1849. He came to Decatur County in 1853, where he has since resided. He was married in 1850, in Franklin, Ohio, to Angeline Westervelt, born in

that county in 1830, daughter of Peter and Hannah Westervelt, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt have had six children, two of whom are living—Wilemina and Peter. Mr. Westervelt built the mill at Westerville, now owned by Mr. Roberts. The postoffice was established at that point in 1854 and he was the first postmaster, an office he held fifteen years. He named the postoffice. The town of Westerville was laid out in 1854 by one Mr. Henshaw, and was formerly called Milford. Mr. Westervelt is a self-made man, and one of the old and honored pioneers of Decatur County.



JOHAN W. GARDNER is the fourth son and fourth child of John Gardner, one of the pioneers of Decatur County, who came here with his family in 1854. The father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and married Rebecca Alcott. The mother died July 28, 1867, aged sixty-three years, five months and thirteen days, and the father May 7, 1875, aged eighty years, six months and six days. They had nine children—six sons and three daughters, all but one son grew to maturity, and seven are still living. All except the one that died in childhood came to Decatur County. The children were—William A., of Center Township; B. F., also of Center Township; Washington B., a resident of Lincoln County, Kansas; John W., Wilson L., Matilda, wife of J. C. Porter, residing at Los Angeles County, California; Christina Ann, wife of Carrington Porter, of Oregon; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas Bayley, now deceased; and David Lewis, who died in infancy, in Ohio. John W., the subject of this sketch, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 30, 1830. He was married in Stark County, October 10, 1850, to Mary M. Combs, born in that county,

January 8, 1829. Her parents were John and Anna Combs. (See sketch of William A. Gardner.) Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have five children—Sylvester E., born July 14, 1851; Benjamin F., August 16, 1853; Annie M., November 11, 1855; George O., July 27, 1858, and William A., August 11, 1863. Mr. Gardner resides on section 20. He entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, and his first house was the primitive log cabin, 14 x 16 feet, which was built in 1854, and is still standing, in 1886. Their only daughter and their youngest son were born in this cabin. He has a half-section upon which he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has fine improvements. His brick residence is one of the finest in the county. His father entered a quarter-section of land on section 17, which his two sons, B. F. and Washington, improved.



B. LONG, retired merchant, Leon, was born in North Carolina, June 17, 1823, son of Jesse and Levey Long, natives of the same State. The father died in Indiana and the mother in Iowa. They had five children—Jane, Solomon, Hiram, Mary and A. B. The latter was reared on a farm, but has since followed the mercantile business very successfully most of his life. After he was seventeen years of age he worked out by day's work for ten years, and then engaged in a general stock of merchandise for two years. He then removed to Monroe County, Iowa, and five years later to Wapello County, where he lived eleven years, and in 1862 came to Decatur County, his business career lasting over thirty years. Although Mr. Long started in life seven dollars worse off than nothing, he is now one of the richest men in Decatur County. He owns 640 acres of fine farming land in a

good state of cultivation. He was married in Ottumwa, March 21, 1850, to Mary Cuppy, a native of Illinois, where she was born in 1832. They have six children—John W., D. Frank, Horry L., Orison S., Albert C., and Granville A. Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Greenbacker. He is classed among our highly-esteemed citizens.



LLIVER SPRINGER, a prosperous and enterprising citizen of Bloomington Township, living on section 19, was born in Schenectady County, New York, March 30, 1834, a son of B.O. and Eliza (Batchelder) Springer. He was the third in a family of eight children, and when he was three years of age his parents settled in Darke County, Ohio, and there he spent his youth in assisting his father with the work of the farm, his education being obtained in the common schools of that county. In January, 1855, he came to Decatur County, Iowa, remaining here till the following May, when he returned to Darke County, Ohio, and September 18, 1855, he returned, in company with his father's family, to Decatur County, making the journey by teams, they locating on section 1, Bloomington Township, where our subject remained till the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in July, 1862, in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and after participating in the engagements at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post his regiment was detailed to guard prisoners to Camp Douglass, Chicago. He was honorably discharged in February, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri. Previous to this, in 1861, he was a member of Colonel Edwards' State Troops, and with his regiment marched to St. Joe, but had no engagements. Mr. Springer was married September 17, 1863, to Miss Maximilla Johnson, who

was born in Madison County, Ohio, a daughter of James B. and Elizabeth Johnson. To them were born nine children—Churchill, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, James M., John A., Joseph, Rachel and Maximilla. Mr. Springer has resided on his present farm since February, 1864, having entered his land in the fall of 1855, this being one of the first farms improved in the neighborhood. To his original 160 acres Mr. Springer has added by subsequent purchases till he now has 400 acres, all of which is under improvement and highly cultivated. He has a good residence, and commodious barn and out-buildings for his stock, and a fine orchard. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to raising and feeding stock, in which he is meeting with success. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He was a member of the Township Board that organized the township, including Fayette, in company with F. M. Scott and John Mercer. He was township clerk six years, and has also served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of Leon Post, G. A. R. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



W. STILES, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 19, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 300 acres of land. He has about forty head of thorough-bred cattle, all registered. Mr. Stiles' parents were Henry G. and Elizabeth Stiles, natives of Vermont and Missouri respectively. They came to Decatur County in 1866, where they remained until the death of the father. The mother is still living. Mr. Stiles was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has always followed. He

was married in Decatur County in 1876, to Laura J. Metier, daughter of Samuel and Julia Metier, born in Iowa. Her father moved to Decatur County in 1855, and is one of the largest land-holders in the county, owning 1,200 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have four children—Almah, Maurice, Henry G. and Samy. Mr. Stiles has been township assessor, and held the office of secretary of School Board two years. He is a Republican in politics. His grandfather Lillard was in the war of 1812. Post-office, Garden Grove.

 **W**ILLIAM W. BOZARTH was born in McLean County, Illinois, April 11, 1843, and when he was eleven years of age, in 1854, his parents came with their family to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled on section 2, New Buda Township, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed. William W. Bozarth enlisted on the 6th day of July, 1861, as a private in Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, for three years or during the war, and on the 31st of December, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment. He was wounded in a general charge at Vicksburg, May 19, 1862, and was also wounded at Resaca, Georgia, April 13, 1864. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Davenport, Iowa, as a Sergeant, August 7, 1865. June 24, 1866, he was married to Miss Martha L. Francis, who was born in Ohio, December 14, 1847, her father, William Francis, being an early settler of Fayette Township, this county, and now a resident of Lincoln County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth have four children living—Laura A., Fernando W., Dora B. and Clara V. Two daughters, Sarah E. and Nancy, are deceased. In 1873 Mr. Bozarth removed with his family to Smith County, Kansas,

where he engaged in farming, and there improved a farm of 480 acres from a state of nature. He sold his property in Smith County in 1884 and returned to New Buda Township, where he bought the property on sections 1 and 12, which he now owns and occupies. In 1884 he built his present fine residence on section 1, and has brought his farm of 160 acres under fine cultivation. Besides his farm in New Buda Township he owns 160 acres of valuable land in Smith County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth are members of the United Brethren church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Bozarth is a son of Jonathan and Leah (Stout) Bozarth, the father being a native of Kentucky, born in 1804, and the mother born in Tennessee, in 1810. They were married in Illinois, and of their children—Mrs. Clarinda McIntosh and Mrs. Mariam Wodley live in Decatur County; Mrs. Isabelle Snow, Mrs. Lina Armstrong and Samuel, live in Davis County, Missouri; Mrs. Nancy Bunt resides in Arkansas; Mrs. Cynthia J. Hall lives in Oswego; Ira and Columbus live in Kansas, and William W., our subject of Decatur County, being one of the active and enterprising citizens who has helped to build up New Buda Township. The parents are now living in Davis County, Missouri, and enjoying good health considering their age.

 **M**ILES A. WASSON, of Morgan Township, is a representative of one of the earliest settlers of Southern Iowa. In 1840 his father, William Wasson, immigrated from Morgan County, Illinois, to Mercer County, Missouri. He supposed that his location was on the Iowa side of the State line, but a later survey placed him south of the line. He was a native of North Carolina, where he was

reared, and where he married Miss Sarah Delp. About the year 1832, the family removed to Morgan County, Illinois, where they lived until they came West. The father died of typhoid fever, in 1841. There were nine children, eight of whom came West with their parents. The second son, Joseph Delp, came several years later, and is now a resident of Lineville, Wayne County. Miles Wasson selected his present farm in 1843. In 1846 he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, as a member of the Indian Battalion Mounted Volunteers. He served on the frontier about thirteen months. On his return he found that Samuel Steele had taken possession of his claim, and had sold the same to William E. Logan. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Wasson fitted up an ox team, and drove across the plains to California. He was successful, and returned in the spring of 1852, and paid Mr. Logan \$400 for his old claim. When the selection of lands was made in accordance with the 500,000-acre grant of school lands, Mr. Wasson gave in 160 acres of his claim for that purpose, which enabled him to purchase the same for \$1.25 per acre. With the exception of John E. Logan, Mr. Wasson is the oldest settler of Morgan Township, having been here since 1852. As early as 1843, he went to Fort Des Moines with others, for the purpose of getting their pay from the Indians, for horses, etc., sold to them the previous autumn. They had promised to pay when they received their allowance from the Government. At that time there was not a house to be seen, between Mr. Wasson's place and Des Moines. He now owns 400 acres of land. Mr. Wasson was married in the spring of 1852, to Rachel Jane Stokes, a daughter of Yancy B. and Elizabeth (Moore) Stokes, who settled in Morgan Township, in 1849. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. They settled in Missouri

at an early day, and moved to California in 1852. The father died March 14, 1886; the mother died March 19, 1872. Mrs. Wasson was born in Davis County, Missouri, in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Wasson have had ten children, nine of whom are living—Sandy F., Howard F., John W., Florence S., Sarah E., Rachel J., Viola, Harden and Yancy B. Lucinda, the third child, wife of Ira Gammill, died, leaving three children—Allie, Miles and Willard.



D F. EURITT, section 32, Decatur Township, is a native of Augusta County, Virginia, born November 30, 1826, the eighth of nine children of William and Lydia (Johnson) Euritt. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Ireland, coming to America when nine years of age. They were married in Virginia, and had a family of nine children. D. F. Euritt spent his early life on a farm, receiving his educational instruction in the common schools. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, and located in Jones County, a year later moving to Washington County. In the fall of 1857 he moved to Decatur County, and has since lived in Decatur Township. He has lived on his present farm since 1874, at the time of his settlement it was but partially improved, but his eighty acres are now all under cultivation, and his residence is pleasantly located on a natural building site. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being one of the successful citizens of the township. In his early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has always worked more or less. He is an influential, upright man, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the public welfare, especially the causes of education and religion.

He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ, taking an active interest in the work of his church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Euritt was married January 11, 1855, to Miss Hetty Beam, a native of Augusta County, Virginia. They have four children—William, Susan, Le-Roy and Adelbert.



JAMES M. EIKER, one of the successful agriculturists of Decatur County, residing on section 30, of Decatur Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Adams County, March 6, 1844, a son of John and Charlotte Eiker, who were both natives of Maryland. They removed to Knox County, Illinois, in 1852, and there our subject grew to manhood. In the spring of 1865, he, in company with his parents and a sister, now Mrs. Miranda Kirkendall, of Richland Township, Decatur County, came to Decatur County, and located in Grand River Township. There the parents died, the father March 3, and the mother November 23, of the year 1874, aged respectively seventy-nine and sixty-nine years. They were cared for in their declining years by James and his sister, Miranda. James M. Eiker was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Rhoda Russell, who was born in Jackson County, Ohio, a daughter of A. O. Russell. She died September 15, 1877, aged thirty-two years, leaving one son—Bert. For his second wife, Mr. Eiker married Miss Nora Gassett, April 11, 1878. She was born October 21, 1855, in Eden Township, Decatur County, her parents, George and Mary Gassett, being among the pioneers of that township, where her father still lives. Her mother is deceased. Mr. Eiker has through industry, economy and good management met with excellent success in his farming operations, and is now the owner of 300

acres of choice land, located on sections 19 and 30, Decatur Township, and on section 24, Grand River Township. He began improving his property in 1869, on which at that time no furrow had been turned nor tree planted. Now there is no more desirable farm property in Decatur County, and for stock-raising it is unsurpassed. He has a fine orchard, containing every variety of fruit trees adapted to the climate of the county, and his building improvements are among the best in his neighborhood. Mr. Eiker is a member of the Presbyterian church, as were also his parents and his first wife. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has served in various township offices to the satisfaction of his constituents, and is one of the respected citizens of Decatur County.



ISAAC MILLER, retired farmer, resides on section 22, High Point Township, where he owns 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born September 15, 1815, son of Adam and Ann M. (Wort) Miller, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They lived in Pennsylvania until Isaac was fifteen years of age, when they moved to Ohio. Our subject came to Decatur County in 1855, and lived at first in a log cabin without any floor. He was married in 1839, to Elizabeth Lee, born in Pennsylvania, in 1818. Their children are—Mariah, widow of Oliver Brant; Jennie, deceased, was the wife of J. P. Finley; Caroline, wife of Perry Wolverton, of High Point; George, who died in the army; Kate, wife of William Brown, of Leon, has two children—William and Fred. Mr. Miller lost his wife by death November 2, 1857, he was married in this county, to Mary King, born in Virginia, in 1832. They had one

child—Maggie, now deceased. Mr. Miller has held the office of township treasurer, township trustee, and all the school offices, and was postmaster from October, 1856, to April 1, 1865. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows order. Mr. Miller is not only a pioneer of this county but is one of its well-known and honored citizens. He commenced life poor, and by hard labor good management, industry and economy he has risen to affluence. No man stands higher in this community than does Mr. Miller. His postoffice is High Point.

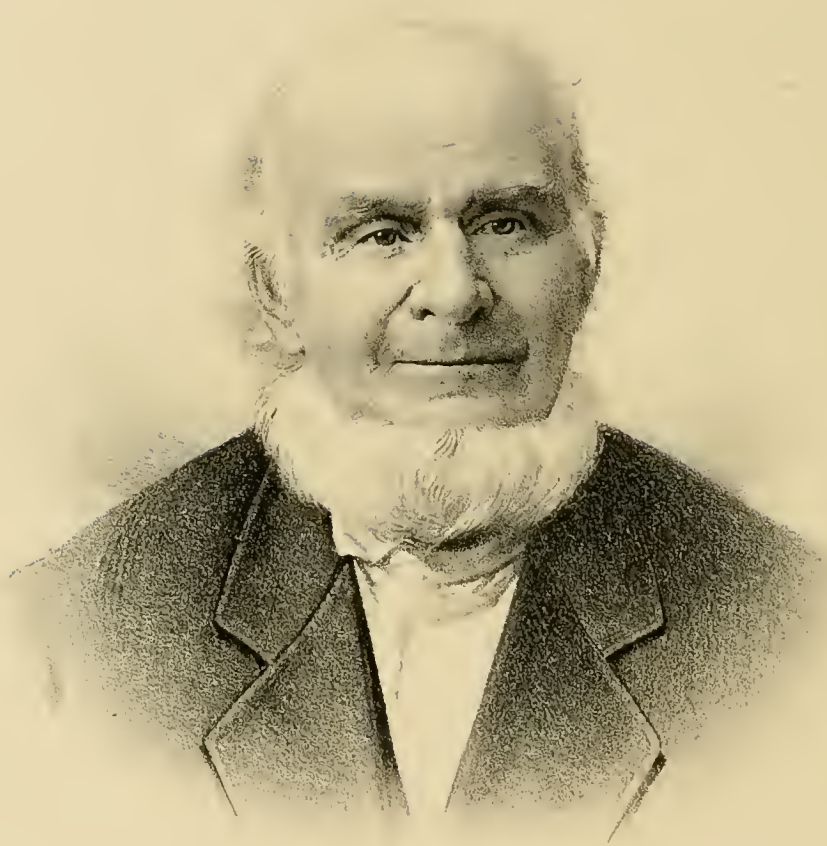


WILLIAM LOVING, of Leon, came to Decatur County in November, 1854, and settled in Hamilton Township. He purchased an unimproved farm, lying on both sides of the State line, his residence being on the Iowa side of the line. He also purchased a claim of 160 acres adjoining the other, which he afterward entered. He lived on this place from 1854 until March, 1883, when he sold out and removed to Leon. Mr. Loving was born in the State of North Carolina, near the Virginia line, in November, 1806. When eleven years of age, his father, John Loving, immigrated to Monroe County, Indiana. This was before Indiana became a State, and the Indians inhabited the land. The railroad had not then been thought of. The father survived only one year after settling in his new home. He was a native of the South, and of English descent, his father having emigrated from England, and settled in North Carolina. The mother of William Loving, was Lora Estes. The Loving family, although long residents of a slave State, were opposed to the institution of slavery, and none of them were slave holders, although the maternal ancestors of our subject were slave holders. John Loving left his native State because

of that institution. The Loving family in this county, descended from two brothers, who came to this country from England. William's grandfather Loving fought under Washington, in the Revolutionary war. John Loving left ten children, five sons and five daughters; only two now survive—William, and the youngest daughter, Lora, who was born in 1815. She lives with her brother, at Leon. Mr. Loving was married in 1831, to Elizabeth Lee, who was born in North Carolina, and reared in Kentucky. Her father was Edward Lee, a cousin of General Robert E. Lee, of the Southern Confederacy. They have not been blessed with children. They have traveled the journey of life together for fifty-five years. They celebrated their golden wedding, April 3, 1881, at their home at Pleasanton, Hamilton Township. On this occasion over 200 guests were present to do honor to Mr. and Mrs. Loving, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Loving was formerly a Democrat, but he cast his last Democratic vote for Franklin Pierce, and since then has been a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Loving are worthy representatives of that grand old pioneer element that is fast passing away.



JACOB A. COZAD, farmer, section 5, Morgan Township, is a son of Alice and Emeline (Swank) Cozad, natives of Ohio. The father was born in Cuyahoga County, and the mother in Warren County. Alice Cozad was of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Samuel Cozad, immigrated to America before the Revolutionary war. His father, Jacob Cozad, was born in New Jersey. Alice immigrated to Indiana about the year 1834. He was married in Warren County, that State. In 1854 they came to Decatur County, where they arrived November 13, having been just one month on the



William Loving.



Elizabeth Loving.

road, coming all the way with teams and wagons. Alice Cozad settled on section 7, Morgan Township, where he entered and improved eighty acres of land, and where he lived until his death, which occurred August 30, 1868. His wife lives at the old homestead. Mr. Cozad was one of the prominent and well-known pioneers of this county. Politically he was a Democrat of the Jackson school. He was well informed on the general topics of the day, and a great reader. He held the office of drainage commissioner two years, when the office was abolished. He also held prominent township offices, having served as justice of the peace several years, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was reared a Presbyterian, and always adhered to the principle of that faith; but, there being no church of that denomination near him he united with the Methodist church, and was for many years a class-leader in that church, and a liberal supporter of the gospel. He had ten children—six sons and four daughters; five sons and four daughters are living, and all are residents of Decatur County, except one son, John, who resides in Appanoose County. Jacob A., the subject of this sketch, was born in Warren County, Indiana, December 8, 1841. He enlisted April 1, 1862, in the Third Missouri Cavalry, which was afterward consolidated with the Seventh, and he served until the close of the war, a period of over three years. He was in active service during the whole time of his enlistment. His regiment operated in Southern Missouri and Arkansas. He participated in many important events of the war, principally against the Confederate General Price. He was wounded by a gunshot in the right foot, July 10, 1864, and has never fully recovered from its effects. Since the war he has been engaged in farming in Morgan Township. His present farm contains 180 acres, and he

has twenty acres of timber elsewhere in the township. He was married March 4, 1869, to Sarah J. Hubbard, a daughter of Marks L. Hubbard, of Morgan Township, and they have five living children—Alta, Levette, Merton, James and Orril. Minnie, the eldest, died at the age of six years. Mr. Cozad is a Democrat politically. He has held the office of justice of the peace fourteen years, and still holds that position.



ZENAS H. GURLEY, of Pleasanton, Iowa, was born February 24, 1842, in Hancock County, Illinois. The name Gurley is probably Scotch in the original, but spelled differently, in some instances by leaving out the "e," and again by inserting an "o," making it *Gourley*. The first of the name of which we have any account in America, was William Gurley, born in 1665, and stolen from some part of Scotland, probably Edinburgh, at the age of fourteen years, left in this country, and brought up in the family of Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of Northampton, Massachusetts. He left but one child—Samuel Gurley, born May 17, 1687, who was the first that settled at Mansfield, Connecticut. He died February 23, 1760. His father, William, was a sincere follower of the Lord Jesus, and Samuel, it is said, "was distinguished for his piety, and was eminently useful in the cause of religion and humanity." Samuel's wife was Experience Rurt, daughter of Nathaniel Rurt, of Northampton, Massachusetts. She died in the year 1768. Samuel Gurley, son of Samuel aforesaid, was born June 30, 1717, married Sarah Ward, by whom he had eight children, and after the death of his wife married Hannah Walker, by whom he had five children, and after her death

married Hannah Bosworth. Samuel's fourth child by the second wife was Zenas, who married L. Dimock, and after her death E. Hovey, of New York, by whom he had four children—Henry, Eunice, Lovina (Mrs. Morris, of Chicago, who was one of the charter members of the Home for the Friendless, of that city), and Zenas H., born at Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, May 29, 1801, and died August 28, 1871. He married Margaret Hickey, daughter of John and Margaret Hickey nee Castleman, born January 1, 1808, and who still survives her husband. By this marriage, which took place at Williamsburg, County of Dundas, Canada West, in 1825, he became the father of eleven children. He was reared in the Christian religion as taught by the Presbyterian or Congregational church, and in early manhood united with the Methodist church, and became a local preacher therein. In 1837, with his wife, he became a convert to the faith of the Latter Day Saints, and shortly afterward moved to Missouri in the expectation of finding "Zion," where, after sharing with others the vicissitudes, perplexities, suffering and disappointment attendant upon such an *ignis-fatuus*, quitted the State in the spring of 1839, taking refuge in Illinois. After the death of the Smiths, in June, 1844, Mr. Gurley moved into Nauvoo, where he resided until the autumn of 1846, and was driven out with that portion of the church which could not get away in the spring previous with Brigham Young, with whom the great body of the church, together with church archives, etc., went into Utah. He was a prominent and successful minister in the church, and an over-ardent admirer of the prophet, Joseph Smith, and would have gone with Brigham Young and associates, believing them the truest exponents of the prophet's policies and measures (and his position enabled him to know), but the

providential death of his team, a fine pair of horses, forbade his intended move, and instead of going West he, with his family, was barely enabled to get to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, having lost nearly all his earthly possessions at Nauvoo. At Jo Daviess County, he was materially helped by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, and, considering his very straightened circumstances, this help was most opportune. Mr. Gurley with family moved near Burlington, Wisconsin, in 1849, and in 1851 to Yellowstone, some ten miles east of Mineral Point, in the western portion of the State. Here at this point and vicinity he did preaching and baptized a number of converts, but becoming dissatisfied with the developments which were taking place under Young, Strang, Wm. Smith (the prophet's brother), and others (who were leaders of Mormon factions), believing *now*, that they were all gone astray, and fearing that the prophet, Joseph, had made some fatal errors before his death, and that these men were but continuing them, he determined, in company with Jason W. Briggs and a few others, in 1852, upon a reformation or revolution, hence he renounced allegiance to or association with any and all of these leaders aforesaid, and he denounced polygamy which was then being openly taught in Utah, and which had been secretly taught for years in the church; he also rejected "marrying for eternity," called also "sealing for eternity," or "*spiritual wifery*," that is to say—"if a man's wife die, he has a *right* to marry another and be *sealed to both* for eternity; to the living and the dead," thus establishing polygamy in heaven; and further of this doctrine and practice by way of explanation the prophet, Joseph, said in May, 1843 (as recorded in his history), that "except a man and his wife enter into an everlasting covenant and be married for eternity, while in this probation, by the

power and authority of the holy Priesthood, they will cease to increase when they die; that is, they will not have any children after the resurrection. But those who are married by the power and authority of the priesthood in this life, and continue without committing the sin against the Holy Ghost, will continue to increase and have children in the celestial glory." Against these and other delusive doctrines Mr. Gurley and associates declared, and for the same were excommunicated from the church and branded as "*apostates*." They organized their movement in 1852, however, and commenced the publication of the *Saints' Herald* in January, 1860 (which sheet is being still continued at Lamoni, Iowa,) with Wm. Marks, Zenas H. Gurley and Wm. W. Blair as publishing committee, and Isaac Sheen, editor; and one fact well worthy of notice here is, that in their *first* issue, the leading editorial is devoted to the subject of polygamy, averring that the prophet, Joseph, did give the revelation, or command enjoining it, and that it was given as a curse, because of the idol which had been set up in the hearts of the church. Joseph Smith, the present president of the Reorganization came and united with them in April, 1860, since which time the policy and position of the church as touching his father's complicity in polygamy has been changed from an averment of, to a flat denial. Of Mr. Gurley's children—John E. was a soldier in the late Rebellion, entered the service as Captain of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Was forty days at Vicksburg, after which was transferred to staff duty of the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and served upon that staff with efficiency and success until near the close of the war, when he was promoted to the office of Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth United States Colored Infantry, by Abraham Lincoln, and transferred to

the staff of General Frank P. Blair. Colonel Gurley fought at Vicksburg, Coldwater, Jackson, and with the Fourth Division subsequently, wherever engaged, being in the heaviest of the fight on the 22d and 28th days of July, before Atlanta, Georgia, and thence to the sea with General Sherman's army, taking part in the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1865, and returning to Wisconsin he engaged again in the practice of the law, he having been admitted to the bar at the opening of the war, and previously received his education at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. In 1868 he was taken sick, and with a constitution broken from the effects of the war, was unable to resist the attack of death, and he passed away quietly and peacefully in April, 1869, in full assurance of eternal life, being but thirty-one years of age. Another, the eldest son, Samuel H., died at Lamoni, Iowa, a few years since in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a faithful follower and minister for Christ. The youngest son, Edwin H., is also a minister of the gospel, and resides at Lamoni, and another, George W., at Sandwich, Illinois, who is a thorough business man. Zenas H., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, came to Decatur County in November, 1870; married Gracie Robinson in 1872, making his home here since that date. His time has been largely occupied as a traveling minister for the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, having received from the church the same honor conferred upon his father, that of an Apostle, of the quorum of Twelve. In the year 1874 he was sent as a missionary in charge of Utah, where he battled with polygamy and its *concomitants*, remaining in Utah nearly one year, but continuing, whether in the Territory or out of it, to wage war against the "*twin relic*"—returning to Utah again in 1878, at which

time he was enabled to make a more careful and thorough study of the Mormon problem. Returning home he was sent, in company with Elder E. L. Kelly, to Washington, to urge upon the Forty-seventh Congress, the necessity of additional legislation for Utah. He took an active part with his colleague, working night and day for three months for the passage of the Edmunds Bill, and for labor performed there has received many flattering compliments, both from individuals and the press. In 1882, he was appointed with Joseph Smith, a committee, to wait upon the Secretary of State, of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining further recognition for the church, and making distinction between the Reorganization and the church in Utah. Was first introduced to that officer by Senator McDill and Hon. W. P. Hepburn, who expressed a wish that Mr. Gurley should appear in writing, which was readily agreed to, and in March, 1883, being joined by Mr. Smith, appeared before said officer, again being introduced in this interview by Senator Allison, and Hon. W. P. Hepburn. He returned East the succeeding fall, going as far as the isle of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, traveling as a missionary, and all these years supporting his own family, believing it "more blessed to give, than to receive," though, of course, he made no financial gain during that period, but steadily declined. In 1878, the church in General Conference, adopted the "Inspired Translation of the Scriptures," by Joseph Smith, together with the Book of Mormon, "The revelations of God in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants," and the revelations this present Joseph Smith had received, or ever should receive as a rule of faith and practice—whereupon Mr. Gurley, being in Utah at the time, immediately returned home and sent in his resignation as an officer, being unwilling to

serve a church who took such (to him) insane position. His resignation was accepted the following spring upon that issue, but in September, of 1879, a compromise position was reached, wherein it was agreed that the revelations of Joseph Smith should not be made a test of reception into or fellowship in the church (thus revoking the act which made them the law of God to the church), whereupon, Mr. Gurley was reinstated, and went to Washington and the East, doing the work as referred to. During his labor at Washington, he was frequently questioned whether or not, he and his people believed in gathering the church together in one or more localities, to which he responded in the negative, because of the act of the church in September, 1879, referred to above. This position could not fail, as it did not, to make prestige and friends for the church with the Government, for this gathering of the church together, concentrating its power for religious and political purposes, had from its inception down till to-day proven abortive of good, and highly detrimental to the Government. Mr. Gurley calls attention to the paper lodged with the Secretary of State, setting forth the only principles and doctrines held sacred and indorsed by the church in General Conference unanimously in April, 1883, as being in perfect accord with the position cited above. But to his great surprise and disappointment in *Heralds* for 1885, he is charged with having denied the faith, by one of the presidents of the church, alleging as proof that he denied the *gathering*, and also the *law of tithing* (which provides that the individual member of the church shall give all his surplus property into the Bishop's hands, and after that shall pay one-tenth of *all* his interest annually—and those refusing this shall not be worthy to abide in the church. See D. and C., Sec. 106), and citing as law

against him, that the church was bound to "receive and respect Joseph Smith's words and commandments, the same as if from God's own mouth,"—to all of which Mr. Gurley plead "guilty," provided *that* be the faith of the church. He held, however, that it was not, but in April of that year the General Conference refused to sustain him as an officer, which was the result of the controversy in question, whereupon, after the elapse of another year, and seeing the disposition of the church, as expressed by leading authorities, was to reinstate and establish the revelations of Joseph Smith aforesaid, as the law to the church,—the rule of faith and practice, and believing that to be a gross violation of the Acts of 1879 and 1883 (which last indorsed the paper presented to the Secretary of State) Mr. Gurley concluded to withdraw from the church entirely, so in April of the year 1886, together with his wife, and mother, aged seventy-eight years, his brother Edwin H. and wife, and Elder Jason W. Briggs, one of the founders and fathers of the church they withdrew, refusing to accept the revelations of Joseph Smith as a rule of faith and practice, believing that he proved himself an unsafe leader. They affirm the gospel as taught by the Saviour and the original witnesses, denying to Joseph Smith, or any man or angel the right to add a codicil to the last Will and Testament of Christ, but, believing this to have been done, and that *it* has proved the curse and bane of the Mormon church, and also of the Government, and the Reorganization now insisting that these revelations aforesaid are God's law to the church—this is laid as sufficient cause for their act, holding that the Mormon problem can never be solved successfully by any process other than a thorough and critical examination of *all* of Joseph Smith's revelations, and their errors and evils exposed. To illustrate

more fully to the reader's mind the benighted and terrible condition of the leaders of the church, and that the devilish doctrine of polygamy was taught as early as 1843, and that, in teaching this, the leaders fulfilled the prophetic prediction of the Apostle Paul, as recorded in 1. Timothy, iv: 1-2, repeating also the predicted history of the past as seen in II. Peter, ii: 1-2, Mr. Gurley submits the testimony of Ebenezer Robinson and wife, who are well known in Decatur County (and Mr. Robinson throughout the State), being perfectly reliable.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"We, Ebenezer Robinson, and Angeline E. Robinson, husband and wife, hereby certify that in the fall of 1843, Hyrum Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, came to our house in Nauvoo, Illinois, and taught us the doctrine of polygamy. And I, the said Ebenezer Robinson, hereby further state that he gave me special instructions how I could manage the matter so as not to have it known to the public. He also told us that while he had heretofore opposed the doctrine, he was wrong, and his brother Joseph was right; referring to his teaching it.

"EBENEZER ROBINSON,

"ANGELINE E. ROBINSON,

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of December, 1873.

[L.S.] "J. M. SALLEE, *Notary Public.*"

Mrs. Robinson having died since the execution of the foregoing, and some question arising as to *how* and wherein the said Hyrum Smith (one of the first officers and leaders of the church) had given special instructions to Mr. Robinson, he was questioned in regard to the matter, whereupon he executed the following:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"This is to certify that in the latter part

of November, or in December, 1843, Hyrum Smith (brother of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-Day Saints) came to my house in Nauvoo, Illinois, and taught myself and wife the doctrine of spiritual wives or polygamy.

"He said he heard the voice of the Lord give the revelation on spiritual wifery (or polygamy) to his brother Joseph, and that while he had heretofore opposed the doctrine, he was wrong, and his brother Joseph was right all the time.

"He told me to make a selection of some young woman and he would seal her to me, and take her to my home, and if she should have an heir to give out word that she had a husband who had gone on a mission to a foreign country. He seemed displeased when I declined to do so.

"E. ROBINSON.

"Davis City, Iowa, Oct. 23, 1885.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Decatur County, Iowa, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1885.

[L. S.] "Z. H. GURLEY, *Notary Public*."

The Gurleys take to the ministry of the gospel and practice of the law naturally, one of the family having been Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, and another, John A. Gurley, Universalist minister, and member of Congress, from Ohio. Z. H., himself, is noted as an able reasoner, and possessed of good oratorical powers, having, as a rule, full houses of attentive listeners wherever he speaks, and, notwithstanding the opprobrium of the name *Mormon*, has for years been permitted the use of various churches, assisted by ministers of various denominations, and all simply because he preaches the gospel, and abuses no sect nor people. He has very many firm friends in the county.

GABENEZER J. ROBINSON, of Lamoni, Iowa, has been a resident of Decatur County since the autumn of 1873, when he made his home on section 16, Fayette Township. He at that time bought two improved farms in that section, each containing 160 acres, and later added an additional eighty acres. He also owns 120 acres of land in Bloomington Township, and forty acres of timber land in Harrison County, Missouri. His parents, Joseph and Maria (Wood) Robinson, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively. They were married in Oneida County, New York, and there the subject of this sketch was born, October 19, 1835. In the spring of 1841 the family removed to Hancock County, Illinois, where they joined the Latter-Day Saints. The father was a man of large means, and the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois, was disastrous to him financially, although he managed to save much of his property, and is quite wealthy. The family on their way to Salt Lake City, spent two winters where Omaha now stands. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood at Farmington, Utah Territory. In 1848 he renounced Mormonism as taught by Brigham Young and his apostles, and later joined the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, of which he is still a member. He was engaged in stock-raising in the mountains of Montana and Utah, where he spent twelve or thirteen years. In 1861 he began farming and stock-raising in Alameda County, California. He was married in that county in 1863, to Miss Chloe A. Young, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, and a daughter of Daniel P. Young. They have seven children living—Delmer E., Amelia M., Alice Elnora, Martha, Frederick D., Amanda C. and Walter Y. Their second child, Album, died in California in his third year, and Marion, their sixth child, died in Fayette

Township, Decatur County. In 1886 Mr. Robinson erected a fine residence in Lamoni, where he now resides. He has three dwelling houses on his farms in Fayette Township, two and a half miles from Lamoni. He has stocked most of his property, and has rented all of it on five-year leases. In his political views Mr. Robinson casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



ALFRED CUMMINGS, section 1, New Buda Township, is one of Decatur County's earliest settlers. He located on section 2, New Buda Township, in the spring of 1856, and improved a farm of 160 acres, living there until the fall of 1865, when he moved to section 1, and has now 160 acres of good land, it being one of the best stock farms in the county, Grand River crossing his land and thus giving him superior water privileges. He also owns fifty-six acres of land on section 7, Hamilton Township. Mr. Cummings was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, November 6, 1823, a son of Thomas and Mary Cummings. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Virginia. When he was an infant his parents moved to Crawford County, Indiana, and there made a home in the dense wilderness, rearing their children to lives of usefulness. The father died at the age of forty-five years and the mother aged seventy-six. Alfred was the third of their nine children, and only one beside him, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, of Crawford County, Indiana, is living. He remained with his mother after his father's death, until twenty-three years of age, when he left home to seek his own fortunes. He was married July 8, 1849, to Miss Bathsheba Stone, a native of Crawford County, Indiana, born February 23, 1827, daughter of John and Nancy Stone. To them have

been born nine children, three of whom—Alice, Robert, and an infant son are deceased. Mrs. Sarah Dunn lives in Reno County, Kansas; Thomas and Jenus, of New Buda Township; Reuben in Reno County, Kansas; Joseph in New Buda, and Mrs. Mary Hanks in Rice County, Kansas. In politics Mr. Cummings is a Republican, being one of the three who first voted that ticket in his township. He and his wife have been members of the United Brethren church twenty-five years. They are widely known and are universally respected for their many noble traits of character, and are numbered among the most prominent of the pioneer couples of Decatur County.



DR. DAVID MACY, deceased, was one of the old and honored pioneers of Pleasanton, Hamilton Township, with whose interests he was identified for many years. He was a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1824. At the age of fifteen years he accompanied his parents to Grundy County, Missouri, where he studied medicine with Dr. Thompson, one of the first practicing physicians in that part of the State. He was married at the age of eighteen years to Miss Caroline Gibson, who was born in Davis County, Missouri. He began the practice of medicine at Bethany, Missouri, at the age of twenty-three years. His wife died in 1853, leaving at her death three children—E. C., a successful physician of Pleasanton; Naomi, who died in 1875, aged twenty-seven years, and Cynthia. Dr. Macy was again married, in 1854, to Miss Sarah Lee, by whom he had three children, of whom only one is now living, named Odious. The names of those deceased are Viola and Orvilla. In 1855 Dr. Macy removed with his family to Pleasanton, Decatur County, where his wife died, in 1858. He was a third time

married, in 1863, to Miss Margaret Crunkshank, of Decatur County, who is now a resident of Jamesport, Missouri. The doctor resided at Pleasanton until 1873, where he had a large and successful practice, his circuit extending from thirty to forty miles. In 1873 he removed to Jamesport, Missouri, where he lived till 1880, his death occurring in that year. The doctor was a self-made man in every respect, and at his death left many warm friends. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order.



H. H. GILREATH, farmer, is a prominent pioneer of Decatur County, and resides on section 26, where he owns 150 acres of land. He was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, in 1831, son of William B. and Dorcas (Holt) Gilreath, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. He was reared to farm life, and has followed that occupation all his life. He was married in Decatur County, in 1850, to Margaret McReynolds, who was born in 1832, and died in 1864. They had four children—William B., John, of Kansas; Maria, wife of Cass Quiett; James, and Celia, wife of Mack Calfee. In 1867 Mr. Gilreath married Eliza J. Bryant, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Their children are—Thomas, Lula, Harry, Jennie, Atha and Florence. Mr. Gilreath came to Decatur County in 1865. He has served as justice of the peace, and in politics is a Democrat.



B. B. AKER, section 30, Grand River Township, postoffice, Kellerton, is one of the enterprising and successful men of his township. He has been identified with Decatur County many years, and is a well-known and widely-respected citizen. He is one of the prosper-

ous agriculturists, and has made his property by his own industry and good management. He is a native of Indiana, born in Michigan City, October 15, 1848, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Barney) Aker, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Iowa and located in Carroll County, going thence a year later to Winneshiek County, and in 1856 to Decatur County, being among the pioneers of Decatur Township. Our subject's early life was spent in assisting on the farm, attending school when his services were not required at home, and in 1881 he was engaged in freighting in Dakota and Nebraska nearly one year, and returned and located on the farm where he now lives, which contains 150 acres of good land, well watered and having sufficient timber for shade and shelter of his stock, in the raising of which he has been very successful. He was married June 15, 1876, to Miss Genira Hall, daughter of James and Lucinda Hall, of Decatur County. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Minnie C., Ada B., Robert Benton, Nettie Luella and Anna Pearl. George William is deceased. In politics Mr. Aker affiliates with the Republican party.



M. HUGHES is a native of County Longford, Ireland, born in the year 1838. His father died in Ireland, and when twelve years of age, in 1850, he accompanied his mother to America, and located in the city of Hamilton, Canada, where he remained nine years, learning in the meantime the cabinet-maker's trade. His mother was married a second time to James Clark, and in 1857 moved to Johnson County, Iowa, and two years later was followed by our subject. Immediately after his arrival in Johnson County he engaged in farming and during

the same year bought eighty acres of land, making that county his home nine years. In 1869 he moved to Clarke County and bought a farm in Knox Township, where he lived until the fall of 1880, when he moved to Weldon and embarked in the hardware and farm implement business, to which he has since added furniture, and is now recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens of the town. Mr. Hughes was married February 26, 1865, to Miss Theresa Bonham, daughter of Rev. S. H. Bonham, a very prominent and esteemed citizen of Johnson County, who came to Clarke County with Mr. Hughes in 1869, and bought a neighboring farm in Knox Township, where he died and where his widow still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. One daughter died in infancy. Those living are—Alfred E., Walter Scott, Carrie A. and Carlton Bonham. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Odd Fellows order, lodge at Weldon.



JW. HARTMAN, merchant, Woodland, Iowa, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born September 27, 1848, a son of Nelson and Arbelia Hartman, natives of Virginia. Our subject's early life was spent in Rainsboro, where he was educated, and at an early age began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years. In October, 1871, he came to Iowa and located on a farm in Woodland Township, Decatur County, where he lived until January, 1885, engaged in working at his trade, in connection with farming. January 9, 1885, he, in company with William Curry, bought the stock of G. A. Graham, a merchant, of Woodland, and formed the firm of Hartman & Curry. March 1, 1885, Mr. Hart-

man bought Mr. Curry's interest, and has since continued the business alone. He carries a complete stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, staple and fancy groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., and by his fair dealing and moderate prices has won the confidence and esteem of all who have had any dealings with him. Mr. Hartman was married December 28, 1876, to Mary J. Swan, of Decatur County, daughter of Frederick Swan, a prominent pioneer of Woodland Township. They have two children—Gertrude and Talbot.



TIMON YOUNG, farmer, resides on section 34, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 150 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824, son of Mathew and Anna M. Young. He emigrated to America in 1851 and lived in New York until 1855, then came to Decatur County, where he has since resided. He was married in New York in 1855, to Eva Kolb, a native of Bavaria, where she was born in 1833. Their children are—Phillip H., born January 17, 1856; Charles E., born December 31, 1857; Richard D., born January 27, 1860; Henry, born September 22, 1862; George W., born December 15, 1864; Guy P., born June 18, 1867; Anna M., born December 2, 1869, and Kate, born September 22, 1874. When Mr. Young and wife landed at Chariton the hack-driver wanted \$8 to bring them to Garden Grove, when \$5 was all he had. They concluded to save their money and walked the whole distance in one day, carrying their baggage in their hands tied up in a little red pocket handkerchief. The first year of their settlement here Mrs. Young worked out for wages. After a short time Mr. Young borrowed money from G. P. Arnold's father and bought a

little home. By subsequent purchase he has kept adding to it until he now owns a fine farm. His son Phillip married Thyrza Shaw and they have one child—Edna L. Richard married Lillie Hooker and they have one child—Verda A. Mr. Young is a man highly respected in his community. Postoffice, Garden Grove.

WILLIAM E. GAMMON, farmer, section 2, Eden Township, is one of the pioneers of Decatur County. In December, 1850, his father, Dozier B. Gammon, came here and entered 400 acres of land on sections 1, 2, and 11, and in February of the following year William E. started with his family, his mother and two younger brothers, coming overland with wagon and team. They first stopped in Monroe County for a few months, and then completed their journey to this county. The father joined his family in April. There were five sons, and all but the two eldest, George and James, come in 1851, they having settled in Wapello County previous to that time upon land they had entered. In 1852 the father purchased by land warrant the land that now constitutes the county farm of Decatur County. The youngest son settled upon this land, and in the spring of 1866 the father sold it to the county. He made his individual settlement on section 2, adjoining his son, William E. His wife was formerly Levina Turbyville. She died July 13, 1856. Mr. Gammon then lived with his sons several years, and then married a second time. He died November 21, 1869. He was born May 23, 1792, in Virginia, and his wife was born July 2, 1791, in South Carolina. The five sons are—George, residing in this township; James, who died in this township, February 11, 1886; William E., Hugh C., of Nebraska, and Lee H., of Mills

County, this State. William E. was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1827, and removed with his parents to Indiana in 1828, where he lived twenty-one years. He was married in the spring of 1849, to Caroline Jenkins, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1830. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, but removed to Indiana when young. They live with their daughter, Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon have six children, all born in Eden Township. They are—Levina, Ellen, Laura, Docia, Leroy and Bertha. All was very new when Mr. Gammon came here. The Indians had been removed two years before, but were often seen, and frequently returned to hunt and make maple sugar. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon are the oldest settlers in their neighborhood. Mr. Gammon has 280 acres in his farm, and his improvements are all good. The Gammons were formerly Democrats of the Jackson school, but lately have been identified with the Greenback movement, and are known as the Progressive Liberals and Free Thinkers, and are not identified with any religious denomination.

LYMAN FORGRAVE, contractor and builder at Leon, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 10, 1844, son of John and Harriet (Gordon) Forgrave, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The mother is still living at the age of seventy-five years. The father died in 1882 aged eighty years. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Andrew Perry; Louisa, wife of William Turner, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Robert, a resident of California; Harriet, wife of Minor Wightman; John, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, this State; Albert and Lyman. In 1862 Mr. Forgrave enlisted as drummer in Band Four, Fifteenth Army Corps, and

was mustered out July 7, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He resided in Chicago for a time, where he built the Silver Smelting Works for the Swansy Smelting Company. He also built the court-house in Leon. He was married June 18, 1872, to Nannie, daughter of Judge Lorenzo H. and Mary A. (Wartenbe) Sales, natives of Ohio, who came to Decatur county in 1856, where they still reside. Their three children are—Lewis C., Frank R. and Mrs. Forgrave. Mr. and Mrs. Forgrave have four children—Harry S., Robert L., Leslie L. and Paul L. Mr. Forgrave owns a fine brick residence and a brick business block opposite the postoffice. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights Templar.

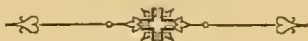
VL. CHESTER, physician and surgeon, Garden Grove, is a son of Joseph and Jane (Robinson) Chester, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch and English ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from England, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. His maternal great-grandfather was an early settler of Ohio. His father is still living near Carthage, Missouri. The doctor was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, March 4, 1843. He remained on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company M, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served three years and six months. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Tupelo, Guntown, and many others of less note. He was taken prisoner and escaped by jumping from the train, while it was running at full speed. He was mustered out December 4, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee. He then engaged in the drug business in Jefferson County, Iowa. He attended medical lectures in

Keokuk, Iowa, two terms, and graduated in 1880. He practiced in Wayne County two years, and in 1885 settled in Garden Grove, where he commands a large and lucrative practice. The doctor owns 120 acres of land, a dwelling and three lots. He was married in 1865, to Clara E. Green, of Fairfield, Iowa; and to them were born two children. His wife died in 1872, and in 1873 he married her sister, Olive J. Green.

GEORGE BASON, section 30, Bloomington Township, is one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Decatur County, Iowa. He is the son of Griphas and Sarah Bason, natives of Staffordshire, England, who came to America in 1838, and located in Pennsylvania, where he was born. In his early manhood his parents moved to Peoria, Illinois, and when he was twenty-five years of age he came to Decatur County, buying eighty acres of wild land. He married Mary Niece, daughter of George and Verlinda Niece, of Decatur County, and began his improvements in 1872. His efforts have been crowned with success, and he now owns 300 acres of good land, 200 being in Ringgold County. His residence is a pleasant frame building, and his other improvements have been made with a view to providing a home for the comfort and convenience of his family.

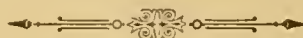
WILLIAM E. FIERCE, a prominent farmer of Long Creek Township, resides on section 34, where he owns 320 acres of land, 120 acres under cultivation, the other 200 acres being pasture land. He was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, March 10, 1843, son of E. W. and Mary (Criswell) Fierce, natives

also of Indiana. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Knox County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1857 came to Iowa, first living three years in Jefferson County. He was reared to farm labor, an occupation he has since followed successfully. During the late war he went forward in defense of his country, enlisting in 1862, in Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, but was rejected on account of disability. In 1864 he again enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served till his term of enlistment expired. He was married in Decatur County, in 1867, to Miss Ann West, daughter of William and Elizabeth West, natives of Circleville, Ohio, who was born in 1850, in Pickaway County, Ohio. Their children are—Charlie F., Ebenezer W., William W., Mertie M., John E., Nellie E., Bertha E. and Dora M. Mr. Fierce is at present postmaster of Fierce. The office was named for his father, an honored pioneer of the settlement. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Politically he is a Republican, and does all he can to promote the best interests of the party.



G MITCHELL, son of Enos and Harriet N. (Chaffin) Mitchell, natives of Virginia, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, December 19, 1853. His parents died before he was twelve years of age, and until attaining his majority he worked on a farm, attending school during the winter. He taught several terms of school to increase his financial resources, and, finally determining to make the profession of medicine his lifework, in 1875 he began studying with Dr. J. N. Holland, of Smyrna, Clarke County, Iowa, continuing under his preceptorship three years. He subsequently attended and graduated from the Keokuk College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, and after his graduation located in Clarke County, where he lived about a year, when he moved to Weldon, Decatur County, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has been a successful practitioner, taking an interest in his profession, and by study and consultation with his older brethren in the profession, has gained an enviable reputation, being recognized as one of the rising young physicians of the county. Dr. Mitchell was married October 16, 1879, to Miss Emma Hogue, daughter of William and Lucinda Hogue, of Clarke County. They have one son—Clairemont H. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



EUGENE DANCER, lumber dealer, and dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, at Lamoni, is a son of David Dancer, and was born in Will County, Illinois, near Joliet, December 2, 1858. He was reared on the homestead in Will County till he attained the age of seventeen years, when he accompanied his parents to Plano, Illinois, who came to Decatur County, Iowa, the following year, and located in Fayette Township. Eugene Dancer remained with his parents till his marriage, which occurred March 1, 1879, to Miss Cora Barr. Mrs. Dancer was born in Indiana, May 6, 1857, and in the spring of 1877, came to Fayette Township with her parents, Charles and Elzina Barr, who still make their home in that township. Mr. Dancer, after his marriage, located on a farm on section 8, Fayette Township, where he improved 280 acres, living there until 1882, since which time he has lived in Lamoni, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. He has a good residence property in block 6, owning the whole block. He still has the farm, which is well stocked with Clydesdale and Eng-

lish draft horses, owned by himself. He has during his residence won the respect of all who know him by his honorable dealings with his fellow citizens.



DELOS F. NICHOLSON, hardware merchant at Lamoni, was born in Schuyler County, New York, December 11, 1855, a son of Charles and Fanny (Cady) Nicholson, natives of New York State, the father born in Dutchess County, and the mother in Oneida County. The father was the youngest of a family of ten children. He removed with his family to Sandwich, Illinois, in 1870, and died August 27, 1883, aged sixty-four years. He had been in the book business forty years, commencing as a canvasser, and afterward, as a dealer and general agent, furnishing employment to others, handling the works of standard authors, Bibles, encyclopædias, etc. After moving to Illinois he bought a farm, where he resided when not traveling. His widow still occupies the homestead, which is located near Sandwich, living with her two youngest children, and is now fifty-eight years of age. Delos F. Nicholson, our subject, remained in his native county till he came with his parents to Sandwich, Illinois. At the age of seventeen years he devoted his earnings to educating himself, attending the high school at Sandwich, and later attended the classical seminary at East Paw Paw, Illinois. He devoted the following four years to teaching, during which time he taught one year in the public school at Paw Paw, and one year in the Paw Paw Seminary, finishing his career as an instructor in the Sandwich High School, where a few years previous he was a pupil. In the spring of 1880 he went to Salt Lake City and engaged in the agricultural trade, and soon after entered the employ of D. M. Osborne

& Co., of Auburn, New York, implement manufacturers, with a branch house at Salt Lake City, holding the position of book-keeper and cashier for that firm for five years, and also at times acted as special traveling agent. He was married March 6, 1878, at Sandwich, Illinois, to Miss Minnie Blair, who was born at East Paw Paw, August 1, 1855, only daughter of W. W. and Elizabeth Blair, now residents of Lamoni. They have two sons—Henry Carl, aged seven, and Walter Blair, aged three. Mr. Nicholson resigned his position with D. M. Osborne & Co. in January, 1886, and came to Lamoni, where he had previously invested his earnings in property, thus giving to this place one of its most enterprising business men. He established his present business in March, 1886, and carries the largest stock of hardware in Decatur County, everything in his line being found on the shelves of his warehouse. Mr. Nicholson is one of the self-made men of the county. One of his first ambitions was to be placed in charge of the high school at Sandwich, Illinois, which he had entered as a student, and this desire was gratified, and he honored the position. As a business man he had charge of vast interests and was never found lacking in energy or executive ability. Being a close observer of men and nature as well as of books, his travels through Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Colorado have endowed him with a well-stored mind. Several times he has crossed the backbone of the continent and has stood where waters flowed to both the Atlantic and Pacific. To our subject's parents were born eight children, of whom five are yet living—Arthur, a dentist living at Edgerton, Wisconsin; Delos F., whose name heads this sketch; Louisa R., wife of L. W. Jamison, of East Paw Paw, Illinois, and Thomas C. and Lybie W., living at the homestead near Sandwich. Three children, Mary, Florence and Helen,

died when young, in the State of New York. During his career as a student and teacher, at odd hours he learned the preservative art, which trade he afterward followed during vacations to increase his earnings. He also acted as reporter and correspondent for several newspapers. His pen pictures of the Rocky Mountain country have appeared in several Eastern periodicals and been read with much interest. In 1882, Governor Murray, of Utah, under the organic act, appointed Mr. Nicholson Territorial Treasurer, but the Mormon Legislature afterward refused to confirm him because he was opposed to polygamy. Mr. Nicholson is now thirty-one years old. Commencing life without a dollar, by his own energy and industry he has won a place among the foremost business men of the West.



Moses McHARNES, the present efficient mayor of Lamoni, is a native of England, born in Lincolnshire, July 31, 1824, a son of John and Mary McHarnes, who lived in their native country, England, till their death. Our subject was left to care for himself early in life, and in his youth worked at various employments, gardening, farming, etc. He was married May 7, 1845, to Miss Susannah Forman, who was born July 27, 1826, a daughter of Edward and Susannah Forman. To this union seven children have been born—Frances S., wife of J. N. Drake, of Van Buren County, Michigan; Mary E., wife of W. G. Williams, of Lamoni; Edward, of Van Buren County, Michigan; Phoebe J., married F. Doxtator, and died in Fayette Township, and their son Alma has been adopted by his grandparents; Caroline, died aged twenty-two years; Lavina A., at home; Rosheltha A., wife of William Wiley, of Fayette Township. Mr. McHarnes and his family are members of

the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. After his marriage Mr. McHarnes made his home at Holdbrach, Lincolnshire, England. He traveled through several counties in England working on public works. In February, 1856, he came to America, landing at New York, and first located in Orleans County, town of Gains, that State, where he followed the stonemason's trade, and was otherwise employed for five years. He then located in Michigan, and in 1861 bought a small farm in Van Buren County, town of Lawrence, where he lived for fifteen years, engaged in farming and working at his trade. He came to Fayette Township, Decatur County, Iowa, in the fall of 1876, where he bought sixty acres of land, and lived on that property till coming to Lamoni in February, 1881, where he owns a good residence property and three other houses. Mr. McHarnes has done much toward building up Lamoni from its commencement. He laid the first stone work and erected the first chimney in the city. He had charge of the stone work of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, an edifice 50 x 91 feet, the estimated cost of this building being \$14,000. In politics Mr. McHarnes is a Republican. He was a member of the first city council of Lamoni, and in March, 1886, was elected to his present position of mayor.



George W. Wadsworth, farmer, section 7, Center Township, is a son of John C. Wadsworth, one of the early settlers of the township. His father was born in Hartford County, Maryland, May 5, 1797. He grew to manhood in his native county and there married Margaret Clinefelter who was born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1801. After marriage they removed to Pennsylvania and soon after to

Ohio. In 1855 the family came to Iowa, settling upon land now owned by the sons. He improved the land and made a home for his family, living there until his death which occurred June 28, 1871. His wife survives and lives with her children. She is in good general health, but is totally blind from a cataract. There were eleven children, eight of whom are living and five are residents of Decatur County. Two sons, Thomas J. and George, occupy the old homestead. A daughter, Mrs. Catherine Martin, also lives at the homestead. William lives in Ohio. The other children are—Mrs. Margaret Lumbeck, Mrs. Mary Sears, Francis M., of Durango, Mexico, and Mrs. Barbara Penniwell, of Leon.

MARCUS L. HUBBARD resides on section 5, Morgan Township, although his land is principally on section 6. He settled here in October, 1855. The only improvements on the land when he purchased it were a small log-cabin, and about three acres had been broken. This had been done by the former owner, Henry Blakesly. Mr. Hubbard was born in Girard County, Kentucky, in 1825. His father, John Hubbard, was a native of the same State, and emigrated to Marion County, near Indianapolis, Indiana, and a year and a half later removed to Putnam County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1862. His wife survived him several years. There were eight children, four of whom are living. Marcus L. and his brother Elijah are the only members of the family who settled in Iowa. Marcus came to Davis County in 1854. His family then consisted of his wife and two children. Mr. Hubbard has lived in Decatur County ever since he first came, with the exception of two years spent in Indiana, 1864-'6. He was married in Put-

nam County, Indiana, to Maranda A. Owens, a native of that State, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living—Sarah J., Rosa Ann, Mary A., James W., Albert Theodore and Hattie F. Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of thirteen years. The grandfather of Mr. Hubbard, Joseph Hubbard, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky at an early day, thence to Putnam County, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his days.

JOHN SCOTT, foreman in the *Saints' Herald* office, is a native of England, born at South Shields, near Newcastle, November 3, 1840, a son of John Scott, Sr. In early life he mastered the art of printing, working nine years in one office, the first he went into, at Seaham Harbour, Durham County, England. He was married March 4, 1866, in his native country, to Miss Sarah Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Scott immigrated to the United States, landing at New York June 5, 1866, and immediately came west, and settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory. Our subject found employment with the Nebraska City *Daily Press*, and six months later became foreman of that office, remaining there two years and five months. In November, 1868, he accepted the position of foreman in the *Saints' Herald* office, at Plano, Illinois, which position he has since filled, and for six years was a member of the Board of Publication, and one of the five members who located the office at Lamoni, and when the paper was removed from Plano to Lamoni, Iowa, he came in charge of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have five children—M. Annie, born in Nebraska City; John W., Ethel G., Carrie P. and Lorna M., all born in Plano, Illinois. Mr. Scott has met with success since coming to America. He owns eighty

acres of fine land, well improved, adjoining the city of Lamoni on the north, where he occupies one of the many fine residences which make Lamoni so attractive. Mr. Scott is a man of fine executive ability, and a thorough master of his profession, as his management of the vast interests of the *Herald* office well attest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints.



JOHN W. McLAUGHLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 30, Decatur Township, was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 24, 1840, he being the youngest in a family of six children. His father was a native of Virginia, and was married in Ohio to Catherine Dunbar, a native of Pennsylvania. He died in Delaware County, Ohio, in May, 1852, aged forty-eight years. When our subject was fourteen years of age, in 1854, the mother came with her family to Decatur County, and made her home in Bloomington Township. She is still living, her home being near the home of our subject. John W. McLaughlin remained with his mother till 1862, when, August 15 of that year, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. His first engagement was at Chickasaw Bluffs, under General Sherman, in December, 1862, after which he was in line at the capture of Arkansas Post, participating in that campaign which culminated in the surrender of Vicksburg. He then went with his corps, the Thirteenth, to the Louisiana department, and was soon after incapacitated from duty by sickness, spending several weeks in hospital and convalescent camp at Factory Press, New Orleans. He rejoined his regiment December 25, 1863, at Mattagorda Island, near Galveston, Texas. During the Red River campaign his corps reinforced General Banks at Alexandria, and

in Banks' disastrous retreat served as guard of property and baggage. During the closing scenes of the war Mr. McLaughlin participated in the capture of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, at Mobile, Alabama, and was in line at the storming of Fort Blakeley, at Mobile, Alabama. He served gallantly and faithfully as a soldier till August 15, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, and is now a member of Decatur Post, No. 410, G. A. R. Returning to Decatur County he was married October 19, 1865, to Mary E. Woodmansee, of Decatur Township, where her parents, James W. and Rachel Woodmansee, reside. They have four children living—Ettie G., Ann Laura, James W. and Reuben. Their third child, John, died aged two years. In December, 1865, Mr. McLaughlin bought 108 acres of his present farm, in Decatur Township, forty-five acres being broken, on which was erected a comfortable residence. He soon commenced the improvement of his land, and has since added to it till his farm now contains 215 acres of upland, meadow and timber land, making one of the best stock farms in Decatur Township, his farm being watered by Grand River. In politics Mr. McLaughlin has been identified with the Greenback party, since its organization. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., and of Decatur Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F.



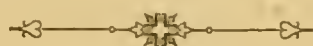
GW. FIERCE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, postoffice, Fierce, owns eighty acres of land in Long Creek Township and fifteen acres in Decatur Township. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 7, 1818, son of Coonrod and Elizabeth (Wilson) Fierce, natives of Ohio, and moved to Indiana, where they remained during life. When

he was twelve years of age he went to Hamilton, Indiana, and in 1849 came to Iowa, remaining one year, thence to Knox County, Illinois, where he remained seven years, thence to Jefferson County, Iowa, for three years, and finally came to Decatur County, October 11, 1860. He was married in 1841 to Mary Criswell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Criswell, natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 30, 1822. Their children are—W. E., living near his parents on a farm; Wilson, Elizabeth, wife of B. D. Gardner of Long Creek Township; John and A. B., and living on farms near the old home; Margaret, wife of Solomon Holmes, of Warren County, Iowa; Mary E. and Anise, teachers in the public schools of Decatur County. Mr. Fierce has been a member of the School Board ever since he came to the county. He commenced life a poor man, and has obtained his property by hard work, energy, perseverance and economy. No man in Long Creek Township is more highly esteemed than is Mr. Fierce. Himself, wife and children are all members of the Protestant Methodist church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



FRANCIS VARGA is a native of Hungary, Europe, where he was reared to manhood, and in his native country practiced law, and became a prominent county officer. He immigrated to America in 1851, settling in Decatur County, Iowa, and has since been identified with the growth and development of the county, becoming a large landholder. Toward the close of the war of the Rebellion he was elected county clerk, which office he filled efficiently for two years. A few years later he was elected to the office of county treasurer, in which capacity he served

three terms of two years each, with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the county. He is at present at the head of the only Abstract of Titles office in Decatur County, and is agent of the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, and for various insurance companies, being ably assisted in his business by his worthy son, Stephen, who is an attorney-at-law. Both are among the highly respected citizens of the county, and by their fair and honorable dealings have gained the confidence of all with whom they have business or social intercourse.



MAJOR JOHN L. YOUNG, of Leon, is one of the oldest practicing lawyers of Decatur County, having settled here in the fall of 1859. Judge Samuel Farrey preceded him, and with this exception Major Young is the oldest practicing attorney of Leon. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 30, 1833. He removed, with his parents, John and Nancy Young, to White County, Indiana, where his mother died in 1840, and his father in 1841. After the death of his parents he was bound out to a farmer in Warren County, where he remained until fourteen years of age, when, becoming dissatisfied with his condition, he ran away and apprenticed himself to the harness trade, at which he continued two years, when, again becoming restless under the restraints placed upon him, he left his employer and resolved to go elsewhere—in fact, had started on his journey when he was induced by a brother to return to Independence, Warren County, where he had worked. Up to this time he had received but little opportunity for learning, the extent of his education being his ability to read a little. It was now that he began to realize the importance of education. He worked at any-

thing he could get to do that would enable him to earn a penny, even engaging as a boot-black and other menial services. But, fortunately, better opportunities were at hand for him. The man to whom he had been bound suddenly died, and his widow, a very estimable lady, and possessed of wealth, continued to manifest an interest in him, and proposed to take him with her to Kingston, Ohio, whither she had removed. Here he received excellent advantages, attending the academy at that place two years, and making excellent progress. The lady desired to have him study for the ministry, but this course was not agreeable to him. In the fall of 1852 he came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and attended a normal school for some time, engaging as a student and teacher until 1855, when he went to Fort Madison and engaged as clerk in the penitentiary, and reading law at the same time with J. M. Reed, Esq. In March, 1856, he went to Bloomfield, where he engaged in teaching, and also read law under the instruction of Trimble & Baker. January 18, 1858, he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, at Des Moines. He practiced at Bloomfield until November, 1859, when he came to Leon, as before stated. He immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession with a young man named V. Wanwright. This partnership was formed in February, 1860. June 10, 1861, Edwards' Border Brigade was organized. Mr. Young joined this brigade as a private, making several raids into Missouri, going once as far as Hannibal. He was made Quartermaster of this command, with headquarters at St. Joseph. In November of that same year he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, being the first man mustered in. He had raised twenty-six men for a Missouri cavalry company, but was prevented from taking his men out of the State, so joined the regiment above mentioned. He served as a

private three or four months, then came home on recruiting service. He was very successful in this undertaking, raising 104 men in a few days. Upon the organization of this company Mr. Young was elected its Captain, serving as such until January 20, 1863, and participating in the battles of Farmington and Iuka. At the last mentioned battle a large part of his regiment, including the Colonel, behaved in a cowardly manner. His company and one other remained unbroken, and he was ordered to take command of what remained of the regiment on the field of battle, and he acquitted himself nobly on this occasion. The Colonel was put under arrest, and Major Young remained in command of the regiment from that time, September 19, until the first of November. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Cornith, where it nobly redeemed itself from the disgrace of Iuka. For his services on this occasion he was highly complimented by General Rosecrans. January 20, 1863, he resigned and came home. In August of that year, having recovered his health, he raised a company for the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, was made Captain of the company, and served in that capacity until November 18, 1865, when he was promoted to Major. This was after the close of the war, the regiment being stationed at Fort Smith, in the border of Indian Territory. While in the cavalry service his command was principally engaged in guerrilla warfare, in Arkansas, going into Fort Smith in September, 1865, where he had command of all the cavalry at that point. He was mustered out at Little Rock February 18, 1866. He then returned to Leon and resumed the practice of his profession. June 28, 1868, he formed a partnership with Judge John W. Harvey, which continued until 1869, when, through his efforts, a National Bank was secured, and he was made cashier. He retained this position until 1871. He then

organized the People's Bank at Leon, which did not prove a successful venture. At the termination of its existence, however, all home creditors were paid in full. Mr. Young was then for some time engaged in traveling as attorney for Dood, Brown & Co., of St. Louis. In 1877 he came back and re-formed a partnership with Judge Harvey, which continued until the latter was nominated for judge, in 1882, when Stephen Vargo became associated with him. The present firm of Young & Parish was formed August 3, 1883. Major Young was married October 19, 1863, to Miss Libbie Woodbury, who accompanied her husband to the army and remained until the company was ordered to the field. Later, with their boy, Lew, she joined her husband at Fort Smith. Mrs. Young is a native of Michigan. Her parents, James and Susan Woodbury, were from Sutton, Massachusetts. Their children are Lew H, Susie, Mollie, Carrie, Maggie, Helen and John Orr.

OTTO HILFIKER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, Grand River Township, is a native of Switzerland, born July 31, 1850, a son of Rudolph and Mary Hilfiker. His early life was passed in assisting his father on a farm and in working in a woolen factory, receiving his education in the schools of his native country. In January, 1883, he came to the United States and located first in Hancock County, Illinois, where he remained until the following November, when he came to Iowa and located on the farm where he now lives in Grand River Township, Decatur County. This farm contains 335 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, and his building improvements are comfortable and commodious. It is well watered and adapted to either farming or

stock-raising, both of which industries claim attention. He is a man of good education and speaks German, French and English. Although but a newcomer to Iowa, he is numbered among the best citizens of Decatur County. He was married in Hancock County, Illinois, to Mrs. Lisette (Schenk), daughter of Christian and Anna Eliza Schenk. She has two children by her first marriage—John and Lisette, and to the present union has been born one child.


EV. WILSON STONE, section 2, Hamilton Township, was born in Crawford County, Indiana, August 7, 1822, a son of John and Nancy (Ford) Stone, natives of New York. He is the fourth of a family of seven children and the second son. He spent his early life on a farm, receiving only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. In the spring of 1854 he left his native State, and with a wife and two children came to Iowa and located in Marion County, but the following June came to Decatur County and bought a tract of wild land in Hamilton Township and built a plank shanty, 10 x 12 feet in dimensions. On this land he has since made his home, but the state of wildness in which he found it has disappeared and he now has one of the best farms in the county. Of his 200 acres, 100 are rich bottom lands of the Grand River. His residence, a good story-and-a-half frame, is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. His improvements are all in good repair and have been made with a view of furnishing a pleasant and comfortable home for his family. Mr. Stone has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married November 17, 1844, was Miss Eliza Scott, a native of Crawford County, Indiana, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth

(Samuels) Scott. Of their eight children, but two lived till maturity—Emiline, now Mrs. William Dunn, of Kansas, and Adaline, now deceased, who married Samuel Bozarth. Thomas, Francis, Marion, Maria Isabella, Diantha and two unnamed are deceased. Mrs. Stone died September 7, 1874, and May 23, 1875, Mr. Stone married Arvista Ann Hamilton, a native of Tennessee, daughter of William and Susan Hamilton, the township of that name being named for her father, who was one of its first settlers. In politics Mr. Stone is a Democrat. He has served his township as trustee and as a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and was licensed a local preacher in 1874.



JO. PARRISH, proprietor of news stand, and dealer in books, stationery, and fancy articles, at Garden Grove, was born in Washington County, New York, July 16, 1831, son of Hiram and Cyrena (Whitney) Parrish, natives of the same State, the latter being of English ancestry. Mr. Parrish was reared on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He received a good substantial education, and when eighteen years old commenced teaching school. For twenty-five years he was an earnest, capable and successful teacher, never shirking his duty, but performing it firmly and conscientiously. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and was appointed First Lieutenant. He served two years and then resigned. He re-enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, remaining in that company until the close of the war, when he was mustered out August 27, 1865. He participated in most of the battles fought by Sherman's army during the first two months of the

Atlanta campaign. In 1854 he was married to Mary H. Harkness, a native of Delaware County, New York, and they have two children—Nancy M., wife of George W. Moore, a resident of Garden Grove; and Ella S., a prominent teacher of Decatur County. During President Hayes' administration she was appointed deputy postmistress and held the position seven years. Mr. Parrish was postmaster during that period. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Garden Grove. Mr. Parrish lived one year in Licking County, Ohio, after the war, and in 1866 settled in Johnson County, Missouri, where he lived nine years. He came to Garden Grove in 1875 and commenced editing a paper called the *Iowa Express*. In 1881 he sold out to Bryson Bruce, the present proprietor and editor of the *Garden Grove Express*. In 1865, while in the service, he met with a very serious accident by the cars running off the track, which crippled him for life. Three persons were killed and twenty wounded. By his own industry Mr. Parrish is possessed of a nice home and a profitable business. He is highly respected by all who know him. His twelve years' residence has won for him a prominent place among the leading citizens of Decatur County. Politically he is an ardent and influential Republican.



HP. BROTHERS, merchant at Grand River, was born in Canada, in 1834, son of Hippolyte and Pauline Brothers, of French descent. He was brought up in a cotton factory. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts as a musician. At the close of the war he came West and settled in Decatur County, where he commenced teaching band music, in 1868, and continued that occupation until 1882. He is a composer of considerable note. He is

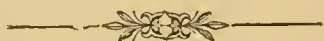
at present engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Brothers & Fear. They keep a well selected stock of dry-goods, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, flour, hardware, and Gliddon's barb wire. He was married in Massachusetts, in 1855, to Elizabeth Rice, born in that State in 1832. They have five children—Eugene G., Hattie P., Henry E., James C. and Alice F. Mr. Brothers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican. He is well known in business circles as a man of integrity, and socially is a gentleman.



S F. WALKER, of the firm of Walker & Hansen, publishers of the *Lamoni Gazette*, became a resident of Lamoni in 1884, and for a time was a writer for the *Herald*. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1831, his father being a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of England. His maternal grandfather at one time owned a farm the site of which is now occupied by the city of Cincinnati. His parents settled in Cincinnati when that city had but one brick house. They subsequently removed to a farm twenty miles above on the Ohio River, where Mrs. Walker's father laid out the town of New Richmond, and there our subject was born. In his youth he attended the common schools and Clermont Academy. In 1850 he came West as far as the mouth of the Kansas River, where at that time no white man's habitation could be seen, Indians being the only inhabitants. Returning eastward he passed up the Illinois River to La Salle, going thence by stage to Chicago, and from there in a farm wagon to Kalamazoo. Later he went by the lakes to Buffalo, and from there to Utica, New York, where he worked in a carriage shop for one year. In the winter of 1850-'51 he

attended Central College, at McGrawville, New York. In 1851 he was engaged in engineering on the Mississippi River, and in the year 1852 he was a student at Wesley University, in Ohio, after which he taught school for a time near New Richmond. This life being too quiet for one of his roving disposition, he, in the spring of 1853, went to California by the Isthmus of Panama, and for seven years was in the deep mines of Sierra County. He was foreman of the Pioneer Company that carried water by a high flume on to Illinois Ridge, and tunneled the famous peaks of that locality. Mr. Walker was a candidate for the Legislature on the first Republican ticket nominated in that county. In 1857 he caught the Frazer River craze, and 1859 found him in the Comstock mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, where the mining was all done by hand, and from the surface. Recrossing the Sierras on snow-shoes from California, he helped to start Methodism at Virginia City. In 1861 he returned East via the overland route, stopping eleven days at Salt Lake City. After remaining a few weeks in Ohio he again came West. Joining an emigrant train at Council Bluffs, Iowa, he went to Montana, when the Territory contained no white settlements. Passing through Idaho, via Portland, he reached San Francisco, and from there went to Nevada, and in 1863 was at Austin, that State, and in 1864 was in Smoky Valley, where he owned a ranch, where he was engaged in raising hay and cattle. In 1869 he visited Plano, Illinois, where he became a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. He was united in marriage in 1869 at Sandwich, Illinois, to Mrs. M. Faulconer. After his marriage he settled at Blue Springs Ranch, Nye County, Nevada, where he lived until 1878. In 1876 he attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1878 he engaged in farming near where Lamoni now stands, which he

followed till coming to Lamoni in 1884. In the fall of 1885 he helped organize the *Lamoni Gazette*, with which he has since been connected, and, being a man of genius and a forcible writer, the paper has proved a success.



WILLIAM H. ALBAUGH is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city of Leon, having been first elected in the spring of 1885, and re-elected in the spring of 1886. Mr. Albaugh has been a resident of Leon and vicinity since 1869. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in September, 1853. His father, Edmund Albaugh, came to Decatur County in 1869, settling in Eden Township, where he lived but a few years, when he went to Kansas. Our subject received a good common-school education and was engaged in teaching between the years 1870 and 1883, most of the time in Decatur county. He began the study of law while teaching, pursuing his studies with Harvey & Young, and was admitted to the bar at Leon. He married Mary L. Layton, born also in Putnam County. They have four children—Grace, Edmund, Flora and George.



IGNACE HAINER is a native of Hungary, Europe, a Hungarian exile, and one of the earliest pioneers of Decatur County, Iowa. He was born of genteel parentage, and in Hungary received a liberal and military education, becoming a lawyer, and being admitted to the bar of all the courts of his native country. He was also an active worker for the leading Hungarian journal edited by the greatest Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth; but both his law practice and his career as a journalist were

of short duration, being interrupted by the National uprising and the great war for independence in his country in 1848-'49. He naturally joined the National cause, and became a member of the staff of General Count Casimir Batthyanyi, the foremost cavalier of the highest aristocracy of Hungary, who cast their all in the scales for the welfare, liberty and independence of their country. In this capacity, acting as Adjutant-General with Count Batthyanyi, he went through the campaigns of 1848, and the winter of 1849, and in the spring of the latter year, when the great National cause, by the destruction of several invading Austrian armies, became victorious, and the National Independence was safe without the intervention of Russia, and a new ministry (cabinet) was formed under Louis Kossuth for the free and independent country, Count Casimir Batthyanyi became the Secretary of State (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Ignace Hainer acted as his secretary. But this, too, was a summer night's dream. In the latter part of the summer of 1849, through the unwarrantable intervention of Russia, the just cause of Hungary became the lost cause, and the subject of this sketch, an Austrian prisoner. By the kind intervention of some powerful friends the subject of this sketch was liberated from the Austrian prison and became an exile, immigrating to this country, then the only free and independent country in the world—the home of the free, the land of the brave. For a year he lived in Chicago, the Queen of the West, in order to become better acquainted with the language, laws, manners and customs of this country, and in the year 1854 Ignace Hainer removed thence to Iowa, and settled in Decatur County on the so-called Hungarian Reserve in New Buda Township, thus following his countrymen who had come before him, and became a pioneer of Decatur County. In the year 1858 the

Hungarian settlers in Decatur County, Iowa, petitioned Congress that settlers could enter, and buy their reserved lands, and so become the owners in fee simple of their homesteads; petition being granted by act of Congress they became free holders and with them the subject of this sketch also. In the fall of 1856 Ignace Hainer went with a fellow pioneer and two ox teams to Princeton, Missouri, twenty-five miles, to get corn meal for winter use for the settlement. It being the time of the Presidential election, and also district court in Princeton, the town and hotels were crowded with people. The pioneers after traveling twenty-five miles on foot in drizzling rain, and getting wet and muddy, hardly dared to take front seats at the table d' hote; the back seats being already occupied, the presiding judge kindly urged them to take seats by him, which were accepted with embarrassment. Hearing they were Hungarian settlers from New Buda, a lively conversation followed about the Hungarian settlement, about Louis Kossuth, then in high popularity with Americans, and about the Hungarian war for independence. Perceiving from the conversation thus entered that Ignace Hainer was something beside an ox-teamster he was asked if he knew French, and being answered in the affirmative was asked if he also knew German to which question he again answered in the affirmative. They then told him that just such a man as he was needed in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, and asked him if he would not accept the professorship of modern languages of said university, then vacant, and this question being also answered in the affirmative they assured him that without any further steps he would receive a call from the proper authorities to assume the professorship of modern languages of said university, and so it happened. After the January meeting of the regency of the

university he received the appointment and assumed the duties of his office, and as Saul, the son of Kish, according to old Bible history, went in search of his father's asses, and found not the asses but a kingdom, so the ox-teamster found not only his corn grist but a professorship in a State University, a thing which can only happen in this glorious, free, enlightened, unprejudiced country. Ignace Hainer retained his position in the university for five years to the greatest satisfaction of patrons and students who presented him with due ceremonies with a gold-headed cane, appropriately engraved, in recognition of their love and gratitude. When the civil war broke out the Missouri State University was closed, and Ignace Hainer, not wishing to take sides in arms, returned again to his farm in New Buda Township, Decatur County, Iowa, and there he mainly engaged in farming, but the confidence, trust and love of his fellow-citizens heaped him with all kinds of offices of public trust. So he acted many times in Decatur County as public school teacher, preacher, school director, township clerk, assessor, justice of the peace for many terms, a member of the United States Grand Jury, delegate and chairman to township and county conventions, deputy county clerk and deputy county treasurer, and last but not least United States Postmaster of New Buda Township for ten years during Grant's whole administration, and a part of President Hayes's. Only in 1880, when he went for a long visit to Europe, he resigned this position, whereupon the postmastership of New Buda Township was discontinued, and at his advice was transferred to Davis City, the latter place being near a railroad depot. In the year 1885 Mr. Hainer again visited Europe and his native country, Hungary, returning to this country in the summer of 1886. Having crossed the Atlantic Ocean five times, and many times

several seas in Europe, he is thought to be the most seafaring man in Decatur County. He has reared a large family in Decatur County, and to all of his children has endeavored to give a good education. Of his six living children, the eldest, Eugene, is a lawyer, and president of his own bank, the Farmers' and Merchants', at Aurora, Hamilton County, Nebraska; Julius, a medical doctor, and Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the State of Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Story County, Iowa; Bayard is studying law at the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago, Illinois; the eldest daughter, Hermine, is the wife of the county superintendent of Carroll County, Iowa, at Arcadia; Norma is assistant principal in the high school at Aurora, Nebraska, and Vesta, the youngest, is yet attending high school.

THOMAS T. BECK, son of the pioneer, John H. Beck, resides on the homestead established by his father in 1855, on section 18, Decatur Township. Mr. Beck dates his birth in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 21, 1845, coming with his parents to Decatur County, Iowa, when nine years of age, and has since lived on the homestead where he at present resides. He was united in marriage June 6, 1869, to Miss Sarah Crees, daughter of Joseph Crees, a pioneer of Grand River Township. She was born near Fairfield, Iowa, April 20, 1851, and has lived in Decatur County since her childhood. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Beck, only three survive—Wirt J., Walter and Verne. Rolla F. and Ada A. are deceased. Mr. Beck is classed among the enterprising, public-spirited young men of Decatur Township. Beside the homestead farm he owns eighty acres of improved land in the south part of section 18, and forty acres of

land on section 12, Grand River Township, the latter also being well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are active members of the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Beck casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

JW. WORDEN, a native of Dutchess County, New York, was born April 10, 1834, a son of Jared N. and Maria T. (Denton) Worden. He remained at home until his majority, and in the spring of 1855 started, in company with L. B. Chase, for Iowa, Garden Grove being their objective point. They came with the intention of making a permanent settlement if they found the country to be in accordance with the estimate others had put upon it. Being pleased with the outlook, he remained a year, and in the meantime bought eighty acres of land. In 1856 he returned to his native State, and in the spring of 1856 started again for the West, accompanied by his father and family. His father bought 140 acres of land in Franklin Township, which is now a part of the farm owned by his son Silas. Mr. Worden subsequently sold his first purchase and bought the farm which is now his home, on section 15, Franklin Township. This he has brought under cultivation, and has erected good building improvements. He owns 180 acres of the best land in the township, and his farm shows the result of having a thrifty and energetic owner. July 26, 1862, Mr. Worden enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and served his country three years, returning home uninjured, although he had many narrow escapes, and saw much hard service. He was married in May, 1860, to Miss Cynthia H. Davis, daughter of William Davis. She died the July following her marriage. November 5, 1865, he married Miss Priscilla

L. Delk, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Delk. They have had a family of six children—J. Frank, Harry Colfax, Emma Kate, Ida A., Meda M. and Ira A. Harry Colfax is deceased.



ELIAS KING, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 22, High Point Township, where he owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1832, son of Elias and Margaret (Gibson) King, of Scotch and English ancestry. The father died in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1852, aged seventy-nine years. The mother died in Decatur County in 1876, aged eighty-nine. Mr. King came to Decatur County in 1854. He was married in Decatur County, in 1875, to Margaret McClelland, born in Pennsylvania in 1841. Their children are—William E., Charles M., Harry M., Howard G. and Jennie. He has held the offices of school director and township trustee. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He had nothing to commence with but one horse, and worked out by the month to get money to pay for his land. Postoffice, High Point.



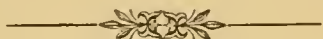
JAMES GAMMON, deceased, son of Lovina and Dozier Gammon, was born in Tennessee, June 16, 1825, and removed to Indiana with his parents in 1828. He was married in Monroe County, Iowa, November 4, 1852, to Armilda E. Myers, who was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1829, and removed to Monroe County in 1850. Her parents were Thomas and Eliza (Jones) Myers. They removed from this State to Nebraska, where her father died, and where her mother still

lives. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon came to Decatur County in 1855, and settled on section 24, Eden Township, where his family still reside. He died February 11, 1886, aged nearly sixty-one years. His family consists of his wife, eight sons and three daughters. The four youngest sons are still at home. Mr. Gammon was an honorable man and an upright citizen. Politically he was a Democrat; religiously, he was opposed to the churches, and denied the authenticity of the Bible, but believed in doing right at all times and under all circumstances.



BENJAMIN AKERS, section 15, Bloomington Township, has been identified with the interests of Decatur County thirty-five years, and is one of its most prominent and well-respected citizens. He is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, born June 17, 1830, a son of Bedy and Lydia (Collings) Akers, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of Shelby County, Kentucky. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Chariton County, Missouri, where seven years of his life was spent, assisting in the work on the farm, and attending the common schools. His father died in 1846, and soon after, he, in company with his mother, and brothers and sisters, moved to Mercer County, Missouri, where he lived about five years, and in 1851 he came to Iowa and located in Decatur County, on section 24, Decatur Township, where he lived until 1878, when he moved to his present farm. Mr. Akers was married February 23, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Gunter, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Gunter, of Putnam County, Indiana. To them were born twelve children—Elsann, Sarah Ellen, Nancy E., W. H., Thomas F., Lydia Ann, Jesse D., Laura E., John H., Benjamin F., Edgar B. and Mary

Eva. Sarah Ellen, Lydia Ann, John H. and Edgar B. are deceased. Mrs. Akers died May 6, 1873. December 1, 1875, Mr. Akers married Mrs. Elizabeth Hickman, a widow with three children—Mary J., Henry H. and Albert M. Mrs. Elizabeth Akers died January 28, 1878, of consumption, and October 13, 1878, Mr. Akers married Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, a widow with four children—Melissa Ellen, Mary Catherine, Charles E. and Thomas Carey. To them have been born two children—Austin Elmer and Hattie L. Mr. Akers is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. He is in politics a Greenbacker.



MAHLON MORRIS, one of the prominent citizens of Morgan Township, resides on section 11. His farm of 460 acres lies on sections 10 and 11, 360 of which is on section 11. He settled upon this farm November 1, 1868, and it is one of the finest farms in the township. It was first settled by Sullivan, who sold the claim to J. D. Wasson, of whom Mr. Morris purchased May 17, 1868. Mr. Morris has made many of the improvements. He has enlarged and repaired the residence and now has a commodious house. He has erected a barn 33 x 48 feet, which is a fine structure, the frame being of heavy timber. In the fall of 1881 he built a second residence on section 11. His buildings are all first-class both in structure and material. He has cleared sixty-five acres and done a large amount of fencing. His fences inclose nearly 400 acres. He has nearly 300 acres cleared in all. The farm is well watered, having three living wells and an ample supply of water for any amount of stock. On the whole there is probably not a more desirable farm for general purposes than is that of Mr. Mor-

ris. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 4, 1821. His father, Jonathan Morris, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia. His grandfather, John Morris, emigrated to Ohio in 1803, when Jonathan was fifteen years of age. The latter lived in Columbiana County until his death, which occurred in April, 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Sarah (Snyder) Morris, died in her eighty-fourth year. The Morris family are of Welsh descent and the Snyders of German. The parents of Mahlon had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters; six sons and two daughters are living. Our subject was married in Ohio to Martha E. McClure, and they have two children—Calvin B., living in Denver City, and Charles M., who removed to Kansas in 1884. Politically Mr. Morris is a Republican, as were his father and six brothers; religiously he is a Universalist and his wife is a Presbyterian. He is a mill-wright by trade and followed it until he came West.



WILLIAM ANSTEY, section 5, Grand River Township, is a native of England, born in Gloucestershire, November 8, 1823, a son of William and Hannah (Cook) Anstey. He remained with his parents until manhood, assisting in the work on the farm, and in his youth attended the schools of his native country. He was the sixth of a family of nine children, having five brothers, John, Thomas, George, Henry and Robert—older, and three sisters, Hannah, Emma and Catherine—younger than himself. In 1850 he came to America, and located first at Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in teaming and lead-mining five years. He then bought a farm of forty acres, which he sold two years later and went to Delaware County, where he was employed in breaking prairie land for some

time, and there bought 110 acres of improved land, paying \$3,000 for it. In February, 1875, he moved to Grand River Township, Decatur County, and bought the farm where he now lives, which contains 280 acres. At that time its only building was a log-cabin, and but twenty-five acres were under cultivation. He has improved it and brought it all under cultivation, and now has one of the best farms in the county. His residence is a good story-and-a-half house, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. His farm buildings are large and comfortable, and he has a fine orchard of 500 trees. When Mr. Anstey came to Iowa he had but 50 cents, and his fine property has been accumulated by hard work, economy and good management. He was married September 11, 1863, to Mrs. Mary (Binning) Hewlett, a native of Somersetshire, England, born October 12, 1829, daughter of Jeffrey and Joan (Wall) Binning, and widow of William Hewlett. By her first marriage she had five children—Sarah Jane, John, Richard, Tamar and Mary Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Anstey have three children—Fred, William and Minnie. In politics Mr. Anstey is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MADISON MORRIS is one of the extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Decatur County, and resides on section 21, Morgan Township. His farm consists of 350 acres, eighty of which are on section 22. Mr. Morris has made many improvements since this farm came into his possession. He has built his present commodious and substantial house and other out-buildings, and has cleared about ninety acres. There is considerable bottom land, favorable for the growth of grass. The farm is well fenced with wire and board

fencing, he having expended \$600 for wire. The land is very desirable for both stock and grain purposes. There is an ample supply of water for any number of cattle. Mr. Morris was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1815, where he passed his life until coming to Iowa, in 1870, and settled in his present home. His father was Jonathan Morris. His maternal grandfather, John Snyder, was a native of Germany, and settled in Columbiana County, in 1799. Mr. Morris is a brother of Mahlon Morris, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. He is still unmarried.



JOHAN H. BECK, deceased, was a native of Germany, and when four years of age his parents emigrated with their family to America, and made their home in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and there our subject grew to manhood. When a young man he learned the miller's trade, which he followed for several years after his marriage. For his wife he married Miss Martha Huston, who was born in Pennsylvania, being an orphan from her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Beck reared six sons and one daughter, four eldest being natives of Pennsylvania, and the two youngest born in Guernsey County, Ohio. The children are as follows—John H., a farmer of Decatur Township; Thaddeus L., one of the leading farmers of the same township; C. W., county recorder of Decatur County. Clark and David died in the service of their country, the former being a member of the Fourth and the latter of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, during the late war; Mary E., their only daughter, widow of Henry Crees, who died in Missouri, now lives in Grand River Township, and Thomas T., living in Decatur Township. John H. Beck left Ohio with his family in 1854, and after spending a year in Sangamon County,

Illinois, came to Decatur County, Iowa, in the spring of 1855, and made his home on section 18, Decatur Township, where he entered a claim of 160 acres. His life of usefulness in a pioneer country was cut short by his death, which occurred in September of the year of his arrival, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and in all respects a good citizen. His widow is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The homestead is now occupied by his son Thomas, and three of his sons live in the immediate neighborhood, all being highly respected citizens of Decatur Township.



EDWARD W. TIFT has been a resident of Decatur County since 1875. He settled on section 5, Eden Township, November 14, 1877, where he purchased 120 acres of land, upon which he has made many improvements, including his fine residence. He now has 160 acres. When Mr. Tift came to this county he engaged in the mercantile trade at Leon, under the firm name of McGrew & Tift, where he remained eighteen months, then purchased his farm. He was born in Indiana in 1840, and was left an orphan before the age of ten years. His parents were James and Rosella Tift, who removed to Illinois when Edward was an infant. They left four children—James A., now in Kansas; Frances Rosella, who, after the death of her parents, lived with her mother's sister, Mrs. Jacob Bliss, and afterward lived with another family who removed to Ohio, and all trace of her is lost; Edward W., our subject, and Sarah M., who married Ebenezer Price, now deceased. The family was left without means, and Mr. Tift was entirely dependent upon his own resources. He attended school several winter terms,

doing chores for his board. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was in the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans, and after the battle of Holly Springs, Mississippi, took part in the pursuit of the Confederates to Coffeeville. He was engaged in the Grierson raid, and was with General Thomas at Nashville when Sherman marched to the sea. He was never wounded, but his health was broken by exposure. His right arm became partially paralyzed and has never fully recovered. After the war he returned to his place of enlistment, and to where he has lived the most of his life. He was married September 14, 1865, to Martha E. McGrew. She was born near Livonia, Indiana, July 5, 1846, and removed in infancy with her parents, James and Martha McGrew, to Knoxville, Illinois; her parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tift have two children—James Edward, born March 28, 1875, and Mary Effie, born July 5, 1880. The three older ones died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Tift lived one year in Illinois, and then moved to Missouri; living there until his removal to Decatur County.



SC. JENNINGS, farmer and merchant, resides on section 33, Richland Township, where he owns 320 acres of well-cultivated land. He also owns 167 acres in another part of the county. He was born in Ohio, September 30, 1834, son of Solomon and Susanna (Price) Jennings, natives of Ohio, and of German-Irish descent. He was reared on a farm in his native State and has followed the vocation of a farmer thus far through life. He was married in Knox County, Illinois, in 1859, to Louisa Eiker, a native of Pennsyl-

vania, and they have had six children | Mary E., David O., Jennie B., Iowa M., Schuyler C. and Edith E. Mary E. is deceased. Mr. Jennings is quite extensively engaged in raising fine cattle of the Holstein breed. He is also engaged in the mercantile business in Grand River, where he keeps a large stock of general merchandise and sells at reasonable prices. He commenced life poor and by his own exertion has accumulated a large property. He is noted for his honesty, fair dealing and strict attention to business. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Wirt.



REV. THOMAS WALLER, of Leon, has been a resident of Decatur County, since May, 1858. He entered 200 acres of land in Decatur Township, in 1854, and at the same time entered eighty acres in Burrell Township. He settled upon the land that he entered in 1858. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 21, 1819. He served an apprenticeship at the razor-making trade, at Sheffield, which he followed until he came to America, in 1841. His father, Thomas Waller, Sr., was an exciseman of the Government of England, and a local minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He died when his son Thomas was three years old. When he came to America he was unaccompanied by any member of his father's family. A sister, Mrs. Eliza Woods, with her husband, came six years later, and settled in Illinois, where her husband died soon after, of cholera. She now lives in Pekin, Illinois, with her children. When he first came to this country he settled near Jackson, Illinois, on a farm where an English settlement was already established. A year later he went to Greene County, Illinois, with the English family with whom he was living. Mr. Waller began preaching as a

local minister of the church of the Methodist New Connection, in England. He intended to become a missionary, but failed to complete his studies, from lack of means. He then resolved to come to America. He was married in Greene County, Illinois, December 8, 1842, to Catherine Smith, born in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. In the fall of 1843, Mr. Waller was appointed by the Illinois Conference of the Protestant Methodist church to a circuit. He was ordained by this conference and was engaged as a circuit preacher for several years. When the Methodist church divided on the question of slavery, Mr. Waller concluded to unite with the Congregational church. He continued to preach for this church till after his removal to Iowa. In 1856 he removed with a colony to Nebraska, and assisted in the organization of the Second Congregational Association of that Territory. He resided in Nebraska until 1858, when, as already stated, he came to this county. Soon after, he took a mission under the united auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. He worked on his mission till those churches divided on the question of slavery, and he then united with the Methodist Episcopal church, where he has remained ever since. He continues to preach as a local minister. He resided on his farm until 1879, when he came to Leon. In December, 1860, he lost his wife by death, and in 1861, he married Mrs. Lavina T. Holmes, a native of the same county as her husband. Her first husband, Edmund Holmes, died in this county in 1859. Mr. Waller's first wife bore him six children, five of whom are living—Mary, wife of James Hisey, of Kansas; William V. and Thomas W., live on the homestead; Alfred, resides in San Francisco, California, and Sarah A., wife of James A. Hawkins, of Leon. His eldest son—Alexander K., was a member of Company D, Fiftieth Illinois

Infantry, and was at the taking of Fort Donelson and Clarksville, and was killed the first day of the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862. A son of Mrs. Waller, Richard Holmes, entered the army as a drummer-boy, and died at the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863. In 1881, just forty years after Mr. Waller left his native land, he returned to England on a visit. He found that marked changes had taken place, not only in the people, but great progress had been made in the nation generally, in liberalizing thought, education of the masses, and general prosperity. He is one of the highly respected citizens of this county, and much esteemed as an honorable Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM C. COZAD is the youngest surviving son of Alice Cozad and wife. He resides on section 4, Morgan Township. He was born in Indiana, in 1849, and married Nancy Bright, a daughter of Jacob Bright, who was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1852. They have three children—Herbert, Lettie and Floyd. A sketch of Alice Cozad and Jacob Bright will be found elsewhere in this volume.

STEPHEN BEACH, one of the leading agriculturists of Hamilton Township, living on section 18, was born on Long Island, New York, October 15, 1824, his parents, Ira and Elsie (Gildersleeve) Beach, being natives of the same place. They had a family of six children—John, Stephen, Richard, Amelia and Harriet, and one who died in early childhood. Stephen Beach received his education in the schools of New York City. At the age of eighteen years he began a seafaring life, which he followed many years, sailing from Boston and New York to Southern ports. He en-

gaged in the coast trade in company with E. Van Seckel, a prominent commission merchant of New York City. They had built, to their order, a schooner of 225 tons burden, of which Mr. Beach had charge, holding the position of captain. He was united in marriage December 28, 1853, to Miss Alice C. Lees, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, a daughter of John and Barbara (McMillen) Lees. They have six children—Harriet N., Alice N., Francis S., Estella E., Ivan S. and Stephenia I. After their marriage Mrs. Beach accompanied her husband, making her home on board the vessel as long as he remained in the trade. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, which injured the coast trade, Mr. Beach sold his interest in the business, and in 1864 he removed with his family to Clinton County, Illinois, where he resided two years, and while there he was drafted into the service, and was obliged to hire a substitute, paying him \$900. He had previously furnished money for substitutes while living in the East. He also had forty head of cattle run off by bushwhackers while attending to the draft, while in Clinton County. In 1856 he located in Christian County, Illinois, remaining there till he came to Decatur County, in 1874. He then resided two years on a farm in Decatur Township, six miles northwest of Leon, when he sold that property and bought his farm of Allen Scott, a prominent pioneer of Decatur County, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. This is one of the best farms in Decatur County, containing 294 acres of chiefly rich bottom land of Grand River. His farm is under good cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are noticeably good. He has a fine orchard on his land, containing 200 fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. Beach, since coming to Decatur County, have ranked, both socially and financially, among its

leading families. While living in Christian County, Illinois, they were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he erected a church on his own farm, at his own expense, which he deeded, with an acre of ground, to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.



ISAAC N. DELONG, residing on section 20 of New Buda Township, Decatur County, was born May 1, 1843, in Marion County, Indiana, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Rodman) DeLong, natives of Ohio, in which State they were reared. Shortly after their marriage they settled in Marion County, Indiana. In 1851 they came with their family to Iowa and made their home in Jones County till the fall of 1856. They then came as pioneers to Fayette Township, Decatur County, locating on section 25, and there improved a farm. The mother died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Riffe, in Nodaway, Missouri, in 1873, aged sixty-eight years, the father dying at the age of seventy-three years in 1878, on section 20, New Buda Township, where he had resided for a few years preceding his death. Mr. Isaac N. DeLong, our subject, has lived in Decatur County since thirteen years of age, except three years spent in the Union service. He enlisted April 28, 1862, in Company E, Third Missouri Cavalry, in which he served one year, when it was consolidated with the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, into Company M, in which he served till the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was on duty all of the time in Missouri and Arkansas, where he did much hard work and marching. Though not in many historic battles, his regiment was of great usefulness. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Springfield in 1864, and in the campaign repelling the invasion of

rebel Generals Price and Marmaduke. In April, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, when he returned to his old home in Decatur County. He was married February 17, 1866, to Miss Editha Brooks, a native of Kentucky, born December 7, 1849, a daughter of J. V. and Huldah Brooks, who have been residents of Harrison County, Missouri, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. DeLong have nine children living—Rosa, wife of William R. Manchester, of Mercer County, Missouri; Alonzo, Marcellus, Hulda, John R., Josephine, Charles, Fred and Blanche, all living at home. Martha Jane, the seventh child, died aged three years. Mr. DeLong is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits, and has a fine farm of 140 acres where he resides, well improved and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote at the second election of Abraham Lincoln. He is one of the tried and trusted citizens of New Buda Township, of which he is at present assessor, an office he has filled acceptably for two years. He has also served as township trustee for four years. He is a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints. Mrs. DeLong is a member of the United Brethren church.



IG. SPRINGER, one of the prosperous agriculturists and an enterprising citizen of Bloomington Township, residing on section 1, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born November 28, 1848, a son of Rev. B. O. Springer, who was a prominent minister of the gospel till his death. When our subject was seven years old his parents removed from Ohio to Decatur County, Iowa, and here he was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married April 20, 1871, to Miss Maggie Thomas, a lady of

culture and refinement, who was a native of Wales, a daughter of David and Mary Ann Thomas, of Grand River Township, this county. Mr. Springer has been prosperous in his farming and stock-raising, which he still follows with success, and now owns one of the best farms in Bloomington Township, containing 400 acres of well-improved land, a substantial residence comfortably furnished, a good orchard, and a commodious barn and other out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. By his genial manners and fair dealings he has secured a good position both socially and financially as well as gained the respect of all who know him. Mr. Springer has always taken an active part in anything pertaining to the advancement of education or religion in the community in which he resides. In politics Mr. Springer affiliates with the Republican party. His mother makes her home with him where she is surrounded with all the comforts of life in her declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Springer are the parents of three children—Mary A., born June 12, 1875; W. J., born October 2, 1877, and M. E. J., born October 25, 1881.



ALLEN PRYOR, one of the most prominent and influential of Decatur County pioneers, resides on section 19, Garden Grove Township. In contemplating on the past and reviewing what has been achieved by the citizens of the county, we find that no one has done more to make it what it is—one of the most prosperous counties in Iowa—than Allen Pryor, and a history of the county and a record of its citizens would be incomplete did it not contain some mention of him. Hence for the benefit of coming generations as well as for the pleasure of the present, we give a brief sketch of his life. He is a native of

Mason County, Virginia, born August 24, 1823, a son of Luke and Frances (Johnston) Pryor. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Crawford County, Ohio, where the father died in 1831 and the mother in 1832. After the death of his parents he was bound out to a tanner, and served as an apprentice about five years, receiving for his services his board and clothes and the happy privilege of attending school about three months. When fifteen years of age he went to work for a farmer, and the first year received \$6 a month, the second year having his wages increased to \$7 a month. At the end of his second year he was employed by a man named Cope to assist him in buying cattle and driving them from Illinois across the Alleghanies, remaining with him a year and receiving \$10 a month. He then returned to Crawford County, Ohio, and a month later went to Illinois, where he lived until twenty years of age, doing faithfully everything at which he was employed. He then returned to his old home in Ohio, and for a time was employed to split rails, splitting 30,000 at 30 cents a hundred. His first land purchase was eighty acres in Wyandot County, Ohio, near the Sandusky River, for which he paid \$320. He subsequently went to Virginia and engaged in rafting lumber on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, in partnership with William Alfred. This business he followed about five years with fair success. In the meantime, June 15, 1848, he was married to Miss Amelia F. Newman, a native of Mason County, Virginia, daughter of Walter and Eleanor S. (Booton) Newman. The fall after his marriage he, with his young wife, moved to Ohio, and at once set about erecting a cabin on the land he had previously bought. His land was heavily timbered, and much hard work was in store for him before it was ready to yield paying crops. However, he went bravely to work, and by



yours truly
Allen Byer.



Mrs. Allen Pryor.

faithful labor, so improved his place that in the spring of 1853 he sold it for \$1,900. He had long had a desire to immigrate to what was then the Far West, and after selling his farm he loaded his household effects into a two-horse wagon, and bade farewell to his Ohio home, and twenty-one days from the date of his departure, halted and camped on the spot where he now resides. After prospecting to some extent he became convinced that he had found the place that would suit him for a home, and accordingly entered a tract of 400 acres and the second time played the part of a pioneer. He built a log cabin with clap-board roof, stick and clay chimney and puncheon floor, and was again ready to take up the cares of life, and again went to work to make a home. This time, however, there was no timber to fell and he soon had his land ready to sow, and bountiful crops were the reward of his labor. His success has exceeded his fondest expectations and in addition to good farms that he has given two of his sons, he now has a fine homestead of 500 acres, and 400 acres of good land in Missouri. He has given, for a number of years, almost his entire attention to stock-raising, and is not only the pioneer stockman of the county, but is also one of the most extensive dealers in Southern Iowa. His favorite fancy is for the short-horn breed of cattle, having in the twenty-one years in which he has been thus engaged shown that breed especial favor. He now has on his farm over sixty head of thorough-breds, and a visit to him will well repay any lover of fine stock. Mr. Pryor is interested in all projects of public benefit and is always ready to aid liberally any enterprise that promises to promote the welfare of his county or township, but his time has been so taken up with the affairs of his farm, that he has declined all official honors, the only way in which he has served being one term as justice of the peace. He

is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been connected with the lodge at Garden Grove twenty-five years. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Pryor have been born nine children, six sons and three daughters—Martha J., Winfield S., Augustus M., Walter Luke, Mary Ella, John Allen, Bart O., Guy T., and an infant daughter deceased.



PETER C. WATSABAUGH resides on section 2, Eden Township, where he settled in 1882. He purchased his farm of William Jenkins, and it is one of the first settled farms in the township. His father, Samuel Ross Watsabaugh, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1816, and married Elizabeth Kyle, who was born in November, 1820. In 1850 they removed to Johnson County, Iowa, and to Decatur County in 1871. They first settled in Burrell Township, and two years later removed to Eden Township. May 24, 1874, Mr. Watsabaugh went to the timber for a load of wood, and having been absent longer than was thought necessary the family became alarmed, and search was made for him. He was found dead, having fallen from the wagon, which had passed over his neck. He was subject to apoplexy, and it was thought that he might have fallen in a fit, but it was not certain. He was a member of Welcome Grange, which passed a series of resolutions on his death, which gave a just estimate of the character of the deceased. His sad and sudden death was lamented by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the church of God. His manner was quiet and reserved, and every man was his friend. He left a wife and six children, all of whom are living—Andrew J., of Leon; Peter C., George F., of Laconia, Warren County, Iowa; Daniel, publisher of the Weldon

Hornet, at Weldon; Mrs. Anna J. Sayers, wife of Marion Sayers, of Osceola. The deceased were—Harriet G., who died at the age of two years; David K., who lived seven years, and Martha E., who died at the age of twenty years. The mother now lives in Leon. Peter C. Watsabaugh has ninety-five acres of well-improved land, which is an excellent stock farm, being well watered. He married Mary Whistler, daughter of Dr. Whistler, of Brighton, Iowa. They have seven children—Eva, Sady, Ida, Mary, Burtha, Ray and Walter. Kyle died at the age of four years.



GR. BATHE, an extensive breeder and dealer of short-horn cattle, and the proprietor of Eagle Farm, on section 29, Bloomington Township, is one of the old pioneers, and an active and enterprising citizen of Decatur County. He was born in Moultrie County, Illinois, March 20, 1842, a son of James and Melinda (Powell) Bathe, natives of Illinois, the father born in Vermillion County. They had a family of eight children. Our subject was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and in 1856 he came to Decatur County, Iowa, with his brother-in-law, A. J. McClain, with whom he made his home for a number of years. He attended the common schools during his spare time, and by study at home he managed to obtain a fair education. He was early in life inured to hard work, and for a number of seasons he was engaged in breaking prairie. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in all the engagements of that noted regiment, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Hartville, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, Guntown, Selma, Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus and Macon, Georgia. He was slightly wounded at

Guntown, Mississippi, but never missed a roll-call, and was always ready for duty while in the service. He was promoted to Sergeant-Major of his regiment in 1863, for his gallant conduct. He was honorably discharged with his regiment, at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1865, and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 20, when he returned to Decatur County. October 13, 1865, he was married to Miss M. A. McDonald, a daughter of Maley and Mary (Ferguson) McDonald, her father having been a prominent pioneer of Decatur County, but at present resides in Kellerton, Ringgold County. They are the parents of six children—Nora, Lorena, Irvin, Avon, Carrie E. and Charlie W. G. R. Bathe located in Decatur City in the fall of 1865, remaining there till the spring of 1868, when he removed to Bloomington Township and settled on his present farm at Tuskeega, then a wild, uncultivated tract of land. He built his residence the same year, which is a two story building 16 x 30 feet, with an ell 26 x 30 feet, making a comfortable and commodious dwelling, which is surrounded by a grove of shade and ornamental trees. He has two good barns, and other out buildings for the accommodation of his stock and stock-scales. His farm is located on sections 22 and 23, and contains 500 acres all fenced, and is mostly meadow and pasture land. His time is principally devoted to the raising of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, he being the largest breeder and dealer of thorough-bred cattle in the county. He has seventy-five head of thorough-bred cattle of the most noted families, and all his stock is registered in the American Short-Horn Herd Book. He has followed this business successfully since 1876. He began life a poor boy, but by his industrious habits and good business qualifications, he has acquired a large property, and is classed among

the prosperous citizens of the county. In his political views he is a Republican, and a devoted advocate of the principle that right will prevail. We find Mr. Bathe to be one of the most genial, good-natured man we ever met, always ready to assist those about him, and a father to the poor. We cannot speak too highly of his good wife and family — they are a model family whose words and conversations make lasting impressions for good.



Moses DANIELS, M. D., is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born January 12, 1834, the eldest son of Richard and Mary (Nally) Daniels. Richard Daniels was a native of Virginia. He removed to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1817, being among the first settlers of that county. When Moses was fourteen years of age his parents removed from Jackson County to Knox County, Illinois. They are now living in Cloud County, Kansas, the father aged seventy-four, and the mother seventy-two years. They reared a family of eight children — Moses, James, Alexander, Richard, George, William, Nancy Jane and Martha. Moses Daniels was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation, and received his education in his native county, and in Knox County, Illinois, he having lived in the latter county seven years. He was married July 31, 1853, to Miss Clarissa Bullard, a native of Canada West, who came with her parents, Reuben and Caroline Minerva (Marvin) Bullard, to the United States when thirteen years old, and lived in the State of Illinois till her marriage. In 1857 Dr. Daniels, with his wife and one child, went to Davis County, Missouri. During the late war he enlisted in the First Missouri Engineers, the date of his enlistment being Sep-

tember 21, 1862. He was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, March 3, 1865, when he returned to his home in Davis County, remaining there till 1872. He then came to Decatur County, Iowa, and in the fall of 1873 he located at Terre Haute. Dr. Daniels has practiced medicine for sixteen years, in which profession he met with good success, until, on account of sickness and partial blindness, he was obliged to retire from active practice. The doctor has, by his upright and honorable dealings, secured the confidence and respect of all who know him, and is numbered among the best citizens of Burrell Township, where he has so long resided. In politics he is a Republican. He is a worthy member of the Protestant Methodist church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Decatur Lodge, No. 102. To Dr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born ten children, of whom six are living — Richard, Thomas, Caroline Minerva (wife of E. R. Awbrey, of Davis City), Philip Sheridan, George W. and Ira Sherman. Reuben died, aged twenty-two years; Clara L., aged ten months, and Mary Alice and Clarissa died in early infancy.



C. C. MACY, M. D., of Pleasanton, a son of Dr. David and Caroline (Gibson) Macy, is a native of Harrison County, Missouri, born July 7, 1844. When he was eleven years of age his father located at Pleasanton, Decatur County, where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the schools of that village. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, and in the fall of 1874 formed a partnership with him at Jamesport, Missouri, which lasted till 1876. He attended the American Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving the degree of M. D.

in 1879. After dissolving partnership with his father in 1876 he returned to Pleasanton and engaged in the practice of his profession which he has since followed with success, building up a large and lucrative practice. His first year's practice amounted to \$1,500, and since then has reached as high as \$5,000 per year. The doctor was united in marriage July 23, 1865, to Miss Almira Snook, a native of Pleasanton, and a daughter of William and Rosena Snook, who were among the early pioneers of this county. This union has been blessed with one child—E. O., born November 22, 1870. The doctor was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting, July 3, 1863, in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, and was in the engagements at Marshall, Independence and Big Blue River, Missouri, where General Marmaduke was captured, Mr. Macy being one of the guards who conducted the General to Jefferson City. After serving two years he received an honorable discharge. He is living on the old homestead, which is one of the best residences in the town, and is now the property of our subject. Dr. Macy is active in any enterprise calculated to promote the cause of education or religion, or the public welfare, and has always been a prominent citizen of Hamilton Township, gaining by his honorable and upright dealings, the confidence of all who know him. The doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Pleasanton Lodge, No. 204.

MARTIN V. McCLEARY, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 15, High Point Township, where he owns 140 acres of land. He was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, September 20, 1843, son of Isaac and Sarah McCleary, natives of Virginia and Maryland. He was reared a farmer, and came to Decatur

County in 1857, where he has since followed farming. He was married in High Point, in 1863, to Melissa Hitchcock, daughter of James and Millie Hitchcock, natives of Ohio, who was born in Ohio in 1845. They have one child—Floyd V., born in 1885, just twenty-one years and eighteen days after they were married. Mr. McCleary belongs to the Masonic order. He has held the office of county commissioner, township trustee and road supervisor. Politically he is a Democrat.

JM. ASHBURN, one of the old pioneers of Decatur County, now living on section 26, Bloomington Township, was born in McLean County, Illinois, October 9, 1842, the eldest son of Jesse and Elmira (Glass) Ashburn, who were natives of Overton County, Tennessee, and Ohio, respectively. They had twelve children born to them—James M., our subject; Mary F., Sophia J., Lydia A., Sarah A., Samantha, Hannah E., Robert A., George W., Charles and two who died in early childhood. Our subject was ten years of age when he left his native county, and started with his parents for Iowa. They located in Fayette County, Illinois. In 1856 the family settled in Burrell Township, Decatur County, making their home near Terre Haute. James M. grew to manhood on a farm in this county, receiving in his youth the benefit of the common schools. He enlisted in the late war July 6, 1861, a member of Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the engagements of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, first and second battles of Jackson, Mississippi, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Brandon, Mississippi, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, in the Atlanta campaign, and in the battles at Jonesboro and Savannah. He was wounded by a piece of shell at Chickasaw Bayou,

and was shot through his clothing at Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 18, 1865, when he returned to Decatur County. He was married May 9, 1867, to Miss Ruth E. Mercer, a daughter of John and Margaret Mercer, her father having been one of the pioneers of this county. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at St. Louis in 1864. Mr. Ashburn has resided on his present farm since 1869, and is engaged in raising, feeding, buying and shipping stock. His farm, which contains 270 acres of choice land, is under thorough cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the representative citizens of Bloomington Township, and has held several of the township offices, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

GEORGE KING, merchant at High Point, was born in this county, January 24, 1861, son of Andrew J. and Melissa (Williams) King, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana, and of English descent. Mr. King was reared to farm life until twenty-one years of age, then entered a store in Garden Grove, the name of the firm being Ruffcom, King and McKibben. He remained there one year, and in 1883 came to High Point and started a general store with F. T. McKibben as partner. They carry a stock of \$3,500, with an annual sale of \$12,000. He was married at Maplewood Farm, in Garden Grove Township, March 22, 1882, to M. Ella McKibben, daughter of John and Harriet (Hurd) McKibben, natives of Ohio. They are members of the Methodist Epis-

copal church. Mr. King was early left an orphan, his father dying when he was twelve years old, and his mother when he was seven. He is commanding a good trade, and has won the confidence of the trading public.

GEORGE J. HUTCHINSON, one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Woodland Township, living on section 14, was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 11, 1837, a son of Sanford and Mary (Charlton) Hutchinson, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother born in Butler County, Ohio. Of eleven children born to them eight are yet living—Clarissa Jane, deceased; George J., James C., Sanford L., Robert M., Mary E., Arthur William, Rebecca Ann and Margaret H. Jesse B., the fifth child, and Nancy Maria, the eighth child, are deceased. George J., the subject of this sketch, was about five years old when his parents removed with their family to Franklin County, Indiana, and when he had reached the age of sixteen years they returned to Ohio where our subject lived in Butler County till 1859. He then came to Decatur County, Indiana, where he remained four years when he went to Bartholomew County, Indiana. He was reared to agricultural pursuits from his boyhood, and was educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the late war August 14, 1862, in the Wilder Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, and was at the battle of Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner. He was paroled, and afterward exchanged when he was sent to Chicago where he remained till December 21, 1862. He then spent a short time at Springfield, thence to Indianapolis, Indiana, where, March 18, 1863, his company was sent to the front. He participated in the engage-

ments at Danville, and Dutton Hill, Kentucky, Knoxville, Tennessee, and Richland Valley, near Knoxville. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, July 19, 1865, when he returned to Ohio. In February, 1868, he came to Decatur County, Iowa, locating on seventy acres of his present farm to which he has since added till he now has 198 acres. He was married April 3, 1873, to Miss M. M. Brown, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Nutte) Brown. Mrs. Hutchinson was born in Lewis County, Virginia, and became a resident of Iowa in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have two sons—Eli and Elijah P. A daughter, Edith, died aged four years and nine months. Mr. Hutchinson is engaged in general farming and raising and dealing in stock, and by his fair and honest dealings he has made many friends. His land is well improved and highly cultivated and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and convenient. In politics Mr. Hutchinson affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served as road supervisor three terms; township clerk, two terms; township assessor, seventeen terms; justice of the peace, two years, and as a member of the School Board for twelve years, filling all these positions with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

WK. HENSLEY is a native of Virginia, born in Estillville, Scott County, February 27, 1815, a son of Ichabod and Anna (Peters) Hensley. He remained in his native State until thirty years of age, and then went to Pulaski County, Kentucky, where he bought a farm, and lived four years. In 1849 he moved to Indiana, and lived four years on rented land in Putnam County, and in 1853 came to Iowa, and bought 160

acres of land on section 13, Franklin Township, Decatur County, where he has since lived. This land he has improved and now has a pleasant home and is surrounded by all that makes life a pleasure. Mr. Hensley was married in his native State, to Miss Elizabeth Osbourn, who was born September 9, 1819, daughter of Wood and Catherine (Livingston) Osbourn. To Mr. and Mrs. Hensley have been born ten children, seven of whom are living—Martin, James, Rhoda A., Martha J., William, Edward and Arthur. The deceased are—John, Livingston and Mary. Mrs. Hensley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the efficient workers in the church at Garden Grove. In politics Mr. Hensley affiliates with the Democratic party.

LD. MITCHELL, residing on section 36, Burrell Township, Decatur County, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born July 22, 1831, a son of Abel and Rachel (Donaldson) Mitchell. His parents were married in Ohio, and reared a family of three children—Barzillai Miles, Lorenzo Dow and Jared Cone, our subject being the second child. He grew to manhood in his native county, where he was reared to farming pursuits, receiving his education in the common schools. He was married December 18, 1853, to Miss Catharine Meek, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Gary) Meek. They have nine children—Maria M., Mary J., Abel S., Alcinda A., Jared L., Richard E., William D., Samuel G. and Jessie A. In 1856 Mr. Mitchell came to Iowa by team, with his family, which then consisted of his wife and one child, and first located in Madison County, remaining there fifteen and a half months. In the spring of 1858

he came to Decatur County, and settled in Eden Township, where he improved a forty-acre farm on section 1, on which he lived twelve years. He then sold his land in Eden Township, and bought the farm in Burrell Township, where he has since followed general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 133 acres of well-cultivated land, and is well adapted for the raising of stock. He has a comfortable residence, well furnished, and a large commodious barn for his stock besides other farm buildings. His residence is located a half mile from Davis City, his farm being but a quarter of a mile distant from that place. Mr. Mitchell has been a member of the Christian church over twenty years, of which he is elder. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of religion or education, and is one of the respected citizens of Decatur County. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He has served as treasurer of Eden, and also as township assessor, with credit to himself and his constituents.



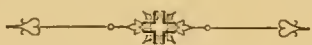
GEORGE SPAETH, farmer, resides in Garden Grove. He owns 190 acres of land in High Point Township, besides the house and lot where he resides. He was born in France, in 1831, and was a son of Joseph and Catherine Spaeth. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has successfully followed through life. He came to Decatur County in 1856, and was married in Garden Grove, in 1861, to Margaret Collaen, born in Baden, Germany, in 1836, daughter of George and Mary A. (Bearer) Collaen. They have two children — Lucy, wife of Lewis Chase, of High Point Township, has two children, Helen and Ralph; and Alfred, a resident of Montana. Mr.

Spaeth is a self-made man. He started in life without a dollar, but by hard labor and economical habits has acquired a sufficient amount to keep the wolf from his door in old age.



WILLIAM A. BROWN, proprietor of the Brown House, Leon, Iowa, has been a resident of Decatur County since ten years of age. He was born in Huron County, Ohio, April 9, 1844, the seventh of eleven children of Hugh and Harriet (Burns) Brown. In 1854 Hugh Brown moved with his family to Decatur County, and settled in Garden Grove Township, and during many years of his prime was one of the wealthiest men of the county. He owned a fine farm of 500 acres, a large flouring mill and was quite extensively engaged in the mercantile trade at Garden Grove. Many a man has reason to remember him with gratitude for the assistance he has given, and many he has reason to remember for their ingratitude. His obliging disposition caused him to give his name as security for the fulfillment of obligations by others, and in the end he was obliged to meet the whole amount, and thus he became heavily involved and lost the greater part of his property, and now at the advanced age of seventy-six years, instead of living in affluence, owns only the small farm where he lives in High Point Township. William A. Brown volunteered in the defense of the Union, in August, 1862, and was assigned to Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, and in January, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran and served over three years, never being absent from duty. His first engagement was at Hartsville, Missouri, where his brother John was taken prisoner and he had two bullets shot through his coat. His regiment has a fine record for gallant service,

being in over forty engagements, and he at all times did a soldier's duty, never shirking, but manfully performing his part. After his discharge he returned to his father's home, and in November, 1866, married Kate L. Miller, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1847, a daughter of Isaac Miller, now of High Point Township. Mr. Brown has engaged in several lines of business with varied success, and January 1, 1886, purchased and took possession of his hotel property. His genial and hospitable manner, aided by his most estimable wife, is fast gaining him a good patronage from the traveling public. In 1883 he was elected sheriff of Decatur County, on the Fusion ticket, and in 1885 was a candidate for reelection, but, with the whole ticket, was defeated. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the prominent men in the local councils of his party. He is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., Leon Post, No. 251, G. A. R., and of the Knights of Pythias. He has two sons—William A., Jr., born in 1867, and Fred L., born in 1882.



BENJAMIN F. KOGER is one of the active farmers and enterprising citizens of Decatur Township, where he resides on section 6. He is a native of Missouri, born in Gentry County, the date of his birth being December 5, 1848. In 1865 he came with his parents, Jordan and Elizabeth Koger, to Decatur County, Iowa, who are still living in Decatur Township. He was united in marriage March 27, 1869, to Miss Catherine Crees, a daughter of the pioneer settler, Joseph Crees. To Mr. and Mrs. Koger have been born six children, two sons and four daughters—Michael, Elizabeth, Mary, LeRoy, Grace and Mina. Mr. Koger was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed farming, in

which he has been very successful, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 111 acres of choice land, under good cultivation. In politics Mr. Koger is identified with the Democratic party, although in local elections he votes for the man whom he deems best fitted for the office. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and are among the most respected citizens of Decatur Township.



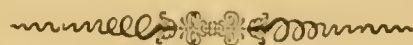
GEORGE T. YOUNG, merchant, Leon, Iowa, is one of the pioneers of Decatur County, locating at Leon May 5, 1855. Judge W. W. Ellis and I. N. Clarke are the only residents of Leon who were there at that time. He had been a teacher in his native State, Ohio, and thinking the West offered better inducements for a young man, determined to emigrate, his objective point being Southwestern Iowa, his desire being to go as far south as he could and remain in a free State. When he reached Leon his funds were exhausted, and he was obliged to stop and look about for means to replenish them. Being a Mason he called on Dr. S. C. Thompson, who assisted him to obtain employment. The recorder of the county offered him his board for assistance in the office. At this time there had been no school taught in the county, and through the influence of Dr. Thompson one was started, and Mr. Young was employed as teacher. In the fall of 1855 he was employed as clerk for Cleveland & Winn, and in 1856 was elected clerk of the courts, a position he held three terms of two years each. Before the expiration of his last term of office, in the fall of 1862, he formed a partnership, and engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Ayr, the firm being Richards & Young, which continued until the fall of 1876. In

the spring of 1878 he returned to Leon, where he has since lived. Mr. Young was married December 23, 1858, to Hattie A. Patterson, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1840, daughter of Robert Patterson, who settled in Leon in 1857. To them were born four children—Helen, Lulu, Willard and Edith. Mrs. Young died March 16, 1885. Mr. Young is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for ten years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a Knight Templar Mason.



IW. SMITHSON, farmer and stock-raiser, of Grand River Township, living on section 8, is a native of Ohio, born in Clinton County, July 24, 1850, a son of John W. and Sarah (Ruth) Smithson, the former being a native of Clinton County, Ohio. They reared a family of six children, their names being as follows—Cynthia Jane, Louisa, I. W., J. T. and T. W. (twins), and Mary Belle. When our subject was seven years of age he was taken by his parents to Randolph County, Indiana, where the family lived one year, removing thence to Wells County of the same State. Our subject passed his early life on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When a boy of thirteen years and eight months, and weighing but ninety pounds, he enlisted in the Union service in Company K, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, the date of his enlistment being March 24, 1864. He was in General Sherman's famous march to the sea, and in all the engagements of that noted campaign, and was at the grand review at Washington. He received an honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1865, when he went to Marion County, Iowa, to which

county his parents had removed during his absence. August 28, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Browning, of Marion County, Iowa, a daughter of Wesley and Julia Ann Browning. Mr. and Mrs. Smithson have one son—Isaac Wesley, born August 28, 1869. Mr. Smithson resided in Marion County till 1873, when he came to Grand River Township, Decatur County, and bought forty acres of unimproved land, which he broke, and sold two years later. After disposing of his land he returned to Marion County, remaining there till February, 1882, when he bought his present farm on section 8, Grand River Township, where he has since followed general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land, well improved, with good residence, and commodious barn and other farm buildings and a good orchard. Although but a late comer to Decatur County, Mr. Smithson has become well known. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



HIRAM H. HATFIELD resides on section 20, Eden Township, and is one of the oldest settlers of Decatur County. He was born in Tennessee, in 1826. His father, Reuben Hatfield, removed with his family to Missouri in 1838, and in 1840 they came to this county, and settled upon what is now known as the Powers farm, in Eden Township. The father died July 12, 1860, aged seventy-four years. His wife Mary (Comstock) Hatfield, died September 15, 1871, aged eighty-one years. There were ten children, and all but one came to this county. August 11, 1853, Mr. H. H. Hatfield married Nancy L. Cox, who was born in Jackson County, Indiana, April 3, 1835. Her father, Alexander Cox, died when she was about eleven years old, and

in 1851 she came with her mother's family to this county. Her mother died February 7, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. There were ten children, three boys and seven girls. Seven are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield have had ten children—Andy J., Isaac M., George W., Marietta, Sarah Abigail, Hiram L., Alfred B. and Charles A. are living. Hannah Jane died February 8, 1876, aged seventeen years; Herby M. died August 26, 1873, aged fifteen months. Mr. Hatfield is the oldest settler now living in Eden Township. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist church more than thirty years. Andy J. lives in Garfield County, Nebraska; Isaac M. lives in Montgomery County, Iowa; George W. is in Howard County, Nebraska; Marietta, wife of Mark W. D. Mitchell, resides in Eden Township; Sarah Abigail is the wife of John W. McNally; the three youngest are at home. In 1849 Mr. Hatfield went the overland route to California, driving an ox-team and being four months on the road. He engaged in mining, in which he was quite successful, and he returned in 1851.

SAMUEL CARLTON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 5, Richland Township, where he owns 245 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. He was born in Fayette County, Indiana, in 1841. His parents, James and Margaret Carlton, were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1832, settling in Fayette County. Mr. Carlton came to Decatur County in 1859, and settled upon his present farm. He was married in Clarke County, Iowa, in 1867, to Eliza Tillotson, born in Vigo County, Indiana, in 1848. Their children are—Emma O., Maggie M., Nellie T. and George N. Sarah is deceased. Mr. Carlton has held the office of assessor,

school director and postmaster. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, as a private, and was promoted to Second Duty Sergeant for meritorious conduct in line of duty, and served nearly three years. He was in the battle at Brownsville, Clarindon, Searcy and Prairie, Arkansas, and served in others of less importance. Politically he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Carlton is one of the prominent and influential men of the county, and socially, a gentleman. His postoffice address is Hopeville, Clarke County, Iowa.

LW. HEBENER, of the firm of Hebener & Harris, proprietors of the Leon Marble and Granite Works, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, about two miles from Bethlehem. When a child his father removed to Northampton County, the next county north of Lehigh County, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when, in 1833, by consent of his parents, he immigrated into Ohio, where he commenced learning the marble business, but soon after removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where, in the year 1839, he was married to a young lady by the name of Nancy Agnes McNeal. From there he removed to Wellsbury, West Virginia, where he carried on the marble business for some time, and then removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he again carried on his business. In the year 1849 he was called to Lexington, Kentucky, by Mahlon Pruden, the sculptor, to work for him, and do his figure work, where he finished his trade. Mr. Hebener worked the long wreath of fifteen feet on the stone that the State of Kentucky presented to the Washington monument. It was worked out of magnesian limestone, the stone being seven feet long, four feet wide and eighteen inches thick. The motto

on the stone is, "Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union." When the Rebellion broke out he went out against John Morgan in his first raid into Kentucky, helped to drive him out of the State, but not long after General Kirby Smith came into Lexington with 26,000 of his men, and John Morgan with him, when he had to flee, but was taken prisoner at Falmouth, Kentucky, by the Union troops, but soon after was released. From there he went into Ohio, and soon after sent for his family, and in a place called Port Washington he went into business again. He soon after removed to Newark, Ohio, where he lost his wife. Having no home then, he took his two minor children and went to Petersburg, Virginia, where he was married the second time, to Julia F. Freeman. From Petersburg he removed to Leon, Iowa, and is doing a prosperous business in the marble and granite line, with J. A. Harris, his partner. To his first marriage were born seven children, of whom four survive. By the last marriage he has four children, who are all living. His two eldest children, a son and daughter, were both married during the war; the son to Ida Alice Harris, of Buckingham County, Virginia, and the daughter to H. B. Lung, of New Albany, Indiana.

ROBERT FEAR, section 14, Grand River Township, is a native of Somersetshire, England, born February 8, 1837, a son of Robert and Betsey (Cox) Fear, natives of Somersetshire. He is the third of a family of seven children—William, Richard, Robert, Susan, Betsey, John and Louisa. In 1856 he left home and came to the United States, locating in Dubuque County, Iowa, where for several years he was engaged in farming, and afterward, for about eight years, was in the stock business, buying and shipping to

Eastern markets. In 1871 he moved to Decatur County and bought eighty acres of land in Grand River Township, and to this has added until he now has 300 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in raising stock, for which industry his farm is well adapted, usually keeping from 100 to 200 head of cattle. He has a good story-and-a-half house, and his farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. Mr. Fear was married March 17, 1857, to Miss Mary Day, a native of Somersetshire, England, daughter of Augustus and Jane Day. They are the parents of nine children—Alice, William, Louisa, Minnie, Frank, Lillie, Ella, Susan and Robert. In politics Mr. Fear affiliates with the Republican party.

DELSON T. WILSON resides on section 29, Center Township, where he settled in 1876, purchasing his land of W. C. Jackson. The first improvements were made by Isaac Thatcher. Mr. Wilson was born in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1832, where he was reared and educated. He married Mary A. Payne, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and in 1857 they removed to Louisa County, Iowa. Seven years later they removed to Jefferson County, where they remained three years, then returned to Louisa County and lived there until they came to Decatur County. Mr. Wilson's parents were Joseph and Mary Ann (Jones) Wilson, the former born in New York and the latter in Maryland. The mother died in Clarke County, and the father came to Iowa in 1863, and made his home with his children. He died in Louisa County in 1868. Mrs. Wilson's parents were Amasa and Sarah (Greene) Payne. Her father was born in Williamston, Massachusetts, and her mother in East Windsor, Connecticut. They removed

from Vergennes, Vermont, to Ohio, in 1812, and in 1814 settled in Madison County. Later in life they lived with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The father died in Darke County, in 1856, and the mother in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have five children—Emma, wife of John Moffett; Eugene O., Lily May, Olive P. and Albin G. Mrs. Wilson's paternal grandfather fought in the French and Indian war under General Putnam, and an uncle was killed at the battle of Bennington. The ancestors of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson date back to the early history of our country. Mr. Wilson's paternal great-grandparents were Henry and —(Thomas) Wilson, and his grandparents were Junia and Sally (Chapin) Wilson. Mrs. Wilson's great-grandfather was Abram Payne, and her grandfather was Samuel Payne. Her great-uncle, Abram Payne, fought under General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec.

LON. H. BOYDSTON, editor and proprietor of the *Democrat-Reporter*, the Democratic organ of Decatur County, is a son of David John and Rebecca (Jerrard) Boydston, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. He was born at Mount Morris, Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1840. His father removed with his family to the Hawkeye State in 1854, stopping one year at Oskaloosa. The following year the family removed to Knoxville. When seventeen years old, Lon. commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Iowa Voter*, at Knoxville. He served the usual three years of apprenticeship in that office, and has been engaged in journalism ever since. He worked at Fairmont, Nebraska, in Montezuma, Casey, Oskaloosa, Moulton, and then in Montezuma again. In 1877 he established the *Poweshiek County Democrat*,

and remained in charge of that paper for seven years, and in August, 1884, came to Leon and purchased the *Democrat-Reporter*, which he has since conducted. He is a journalist of varied and long experience, and well fitted to manage a paper of the standing of the *Democrat-Reporter*. Mr. Boydston was married October 31, 1872, to Mary E. McCormick, of Montezuma, Iowa. The children born to this union are named Leo, Eva, May, Walter and Estella. Mr. Boydston is a member of all three branches of the Odd Fellows order, of the United Workmen, and of the Legion of Honor. He is in politics a Democrat, but is a strong Prohibitionist. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES F. PENNIWELL is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Decatur County. His father, Solomon Penniwell, settled one mile southwest of Decatur City in March, 1856. He was a native of Delaware, born in August, 1810. His father immigrated to Ohio when Solomon was a child, and settled in Pickaway County, where Solomon grew to manhood, and where he married Catherine Gant, a native of Virginia, who removed with her father's family to Ohio when she was quite young. In 1839 Solomon moved his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where they remained one year, then moved to Fayette County, Ohio. In the fall of 1855 they came to Iowa, stopping one winter in Washington County, thence to Decatur County. There were no railroads here then, and the family came all the way by wagon, bringing their household goods with them. They occupied a rented farm one year, then settled upon a farm of wild land in Center Township. They lived upon this farm several years, then removed to Leon, where they remained until the death

of the father, which occurred January 4, 1881. His wife, Catherine Penniwell, died August 19, 1877. There were ten children, four sons and six daughters. Four died in infancy; Willis died at the age of nine years, and Mary at the age of eighteen. The surviving members are—James F., Samuel C., Mrs. Sarah J. Bridges, of Washington Territory, and Mrs. Rebecca C. Lorey, of Leon. Our subject was born in Ohio in 1835. He learned the carpenter's trade, and has long been one of the prominent carpenters and builders of this county. His wife, formerly Miss Barbara Wadsworth, daughter of John C. Wadsworth, was born in Ohio, in 1840, and came to this county with her parents in 1855. This union has been blessed with seven children—John E., Kate, Virgil F., Jennie, Mamie, James and Georgie. Mr. Penniwell is a Democrat.



JAMES W. GILLEN, of Lamoni, is a native of County Derry, Ireland, born March 18, 1836, and is of Scotch and Irish ancestry. When he was six months old his father, Edward Gillen, died, leaving his widow with five small children, four sons and one daughter. In the spring of 1841 she immigrated to Canada with her family and lived at Montreal till her death, in 1845, at the age of forty-five years. She was provided with means to keep the children together until they were able to care for themselves. At the age of twelve years James W., our subject, began learning the nail-maker's trade which he followed two years, after which he was employed in the foundry of John Molsom & Co., for eighteen months. He then worked at the nail-maker's trade near Quebec for two years during which time he learned paper-manufacturing. In the summer of 1853 he hired out as a farm laborer, attending school in the

winters of 1853, '54 and '55, in Essex County, New York. In 1856 he attended an institute at Fort Edward, New York, for six months, and from there came West to Boone County, Illinois, where he passed his examination before Judge Fuller, the county superintendent of schools, who granted him a teacher's certificate. He taught school for two years, and in 1858 removed to Harrison County, Iowa, where he purchased 276 acres of land. In 1859 he entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, at St. Joseph, Missouri, as shipping and receiving clerk. The next year, on the opening of the Platte County Railroad to Atchison, he went with the first train to Winthrop, where he remained as shipping and receiving clerk until the commencement of the war. He then returned to his farm in Harrison County, Iowa, teaching school the following winter. December 9, 1861, he joined the Latter-Day Saints by communion and baptism, and June 11, 1862, was ordained an elder, and preached in Iowa and Nebraska till the following October. He was then sent to Illinois where he labored for his religion until 1863, and from there was sent on a mission to Canada, and was in that field during 1863 and 1864. In 1865 he labored in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Philadelphia, New Jersey and Massachusetts, spending the following winter in Canada. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed as a missionary to Utah, crossing the plains with two other missionaries from Omaha. Mr. Gillen was married in August, 1867, to Miss Nancy A. Moore, and of the seven children born to them, six are living—Arthur, Byron, Elnora, Alice, Wilbur and Lulu. The second child, Nellie, died July 5, 1881, aged eleven years. Elder Gillen remained in Utah until November, 1868, when he went to California, arriving there January 4, 1869. He labored in that State for two years, and in 1871 he worked for the

cause in Oregon. In 1872 he returned to California for his family, and moved with them by wagon to Bozeman, Montana, where he bought a farm, and followed farming during the week, and preached on the Sabbath. At this time he was Territorial lecturer for the Good Templars, and for his services as such received \$100 per month. He came with his family to Decatur County, Iowa, June 30, 1876, when he purchased 120 acres of improved land on section 10, Fayette Township, where his family lived until March, 1886. January, 1879, Mr. Gillen was appointed missionary to Australia, remaining in that field three years, reaching his home June 7, 1882, since which he has remained with his family, preaching on Sabbath days. He removed to Lamoni in March, 1886, and the following summer built a fine residence which is now occupied by his family.



H S. MILLER is a native of Iowa, born in Wapello County, September 29, 1843, a son of John and Sophia (Walworth) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Iowa in 1840, and laid a claim in Wapello County, before the red man had yielded his possession. In 1854, they moved to Decatur County, and bought 200 acres of land in Center Township, where the father died in 1874. H. S. Miller accompanied his parents to Decatur County, making their house his home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He participated in many severe battles, among others being the engagements at Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, where he experienced many severe hardships. He went

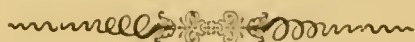
through the war and returned home uninjured, but had some narrow escapes, one being at Chickasaw Bayou, where he had his blouse and canteen torn from him by a piece of shell. He was mustered out at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 30, 1865. After his return home he bought 108 acres of land in Center Township, which he worked a few years, and then exchanged it for a farm near Leon, where he lived until 1884, when he moved to Franklin Township, buying the farm of 170 acres where he now lives, which is all under cultivation. Mr. Miller is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county, dealing only in the best grades. He was married in 1870, to Miss Martha Rosengrant, who died in 1883, leaving four children—Ella, Cora, Myrta and Frank. In 1885 Mr. Miller married Miss Jane Tharp, daughter of Thomas and Charity Tharp. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Grand River Lodge, No. 78, at Leon. He is a representative and influential citizen of the county, and is always foremost in advancing any enterprise of public benefit.



HENRY A. STEBBINS, of Lamoni, is a native of Ohio, born in Lucas County, January 28, 1844, a son of Charles and Julia E. (Pease) Stebbins, the father a native of Massachusetts, and the mother born in Connecticut, a daughter of Chandler Pease, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died September 22, 1837. The parents of our subject were married in Ohio, where both were reared, and to them were born five sons and one daughter—Henry A., our subject; Charles M., a man of wealth, who has spent the past five years traveling in Europe; George I. died at Denver, in 1877; Homer P., living at Atchison, Kansas; William R., a general banker of New

York City, with branch offices at Deadwood, Dakota, Billings, Miles City and Livingstone, Montana, and at other points in Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming; and Harriet S., wife of Dr. Thomas Stevens, of Mechanicsburgh, Pennsylvania. When our subject was seven years old his parents removed to Rock County, Wisconsin, and there he grew to manhood. August 5, 1862, he enlisted, during the late war, from Winnebago County, Illinois, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was in General Buell's department, in Kentucky. He was at the battle of Perryville, although not actively engaged, and soon after was broken down by hard marches, and was finally sent to a hospital, at Danville, Kentucky. March 20, 1863, he returned to his mother's home, in Winnebago County, his father having died in 1858, making his home with her till her death, which occurred in 1874. Henry A. Stebbins was married at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Clara B. Sellon, who was born in Shiawassee County, Michigan, December 13, 1858, a daughter of W. R. Sellon, a resident of Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins have one daughter—Helen V., born July 4, 1880, in Plano, Illinois. In November, 1880, Mr. Stebbins became identified with the business interests of Lamoni, when he became associated with David Dancer and A. S. Cochran in the grain and lumber business, under the firm name of Dancer & Co., which partnership was dissolved a year later. In the summer of 1863 he united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-Day Saints, and in 1868 began service in the ministry, since which he has devoted his life to the service of his church, excepting during the one year named above, his mission fields having been principally in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa. Before coming to Lamoni Mr. Stebbins was associate editor of the *Saints' Herald*,

at Plano, Illinois, from April, 1876, till October, 1880. He is presiding elder of the Decatur District, including six counties in Iowa—Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, Lucas, Union and Ringgold, and two counties in Missouri—Harrison and Worth. In the spring of 1886 he resigned his charge as pastor of the Lamoni congregation and as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is secretary and recorder of his church, and as such, keeps a record of names of all the members throughout the world, including churches in Australia, Society Islands, England, Wales, Denmark, Switzerland, United States and Canada, showing their births, baptisms and confirmations; also the official record of all ordained to the ministry. And as secretary he issues licenses and certificates of appointment to the ministry, also other official documents of the church.



DR. HARRY R. LAYTON, one of the well-known, successful physicians of Leon, has resided here since 1874. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1853. His father, James M. Layton, was one of the worthy pioneers of Lee County, where he settled about 1843. He was a native of Indiana. Dr. Layton received his literary education at Fort Madison Academy. He began the study of medicine with Professor J. J. M. Angeor, M. D., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, February 14, 1874. He then settled at Leon. He is a skillful surgeon, having given that branch of his profession especial attention, and is called upon to perform most of the surgical operations in this vicinity. He is a member of the firm of Alexander & Layton, druggists; is also a member of the State and County Medical Society. Mrs. Layton was formerly Miss Mattie Post, daughter of Rev. William Post, a well-known Presbyterian clergy-

man, who was born in Pennsylvania, and moved with his family to Ohio, thence to Ray County, Missouri, in 1861, locating near Lexington, but being a strong Union man, and the war fever running high, he deemed it judicious to leave the State. He accordingly came to Leon, and soon after located at Bloomfield, where he died, in 1866. After his death the mother removed to Leon, and after her daughter's marriage, to Nebraska, where she remained until her death. Dr. Layton and wife have one son—Raymond G., born in 1880.



JOHAN W. RUSSELL, hardware merchant of Garden Grove, Iowa, was born in Peoria, Illinois, in November, 1841. His father, William Russell, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1797, and died in 1864, aged sixty-six years and six months. His mother, Susan Black Russell, was born in Elmira, New York, and is still living, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Russell traces his ancestry back to five brothers who came over from England and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. From these sprung a large number of the Russells of Massachusetts and Connecticut of to-day. His great-grandfather was a noted minister of the Congregational church, and was one of the committee that founded Yale College. Mr. Russell's parents had two children—Mary Jennette and the subject of this sketch. John was the oldest, and was reared on a farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age, at which time he commenced to clerk in a hardware store for Moses Pettengill. He remained with him three or four years, then clerked for Walker & McIlvaine. He afterward clerked in a grocery store for a while, then took a trip to California, *via* Cape Horn. He settled in Garden Grove in 1872. Mr.

Russell owns 525 acres of land in Garden Grove Township in a good state of cultivation. It is mostly in grass and devoted to grazing cattle. He also owns a two-acre lot where he resides, and owns a third interest in twelve lots in Garden Grove, also city property in Peoria. He owns an elevator at the depot in Garden Grove with a large warehouse. He deals very extensively in farm and agricultural implements, keeping on hand about \$3,000 worth of stock, and about \$1,400 worth of hardware, and is commanding a large trade. Starting in life with almost nothing he has acquired a large property. He was married in Brooklyn, New York, in 1864, to Harriet L. Soule, who was born in Maine, in 1844, and died in 1865. They had one child, Bradley Russell, who died in infancy. He married his second wife, Mary F. Gaunt, in El Paso, Illinois. She was a daughter of John D. and Judith (Major) Gaunt, natives of Kentucky. Their children are—William G., Laura, Jennette, George S. and Bessie G. Mr. Russell was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge 15, Peoria, also of Temple Lodge, No. 170, Garden Grove. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat.



SL. CRAIG, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 25, Burrell Township, and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Decatur County, where he has lived for twenty-eight years, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, September 3, 1853. He is the eldest child of W. F. and Roxcena (Patterson) Craig, of whom the mother is deceased, her death occurring in 1882. The father is now a resident of Davis City, this county. They were the parents of nine children, whose names are as follows—Samuel L.,

Daniel Thurman, Youdora, Orlena Jane, William W., Lee Roy, Nora Zell, A. Grant and Mary T. When our subject was four years old his parents removed from Ohio to Iowa, coming down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, and and from there with ox-teams to Davis City, locating on land which the father now owns. Here Samuel L. Craig was reared, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and his education received at the schools of Davis City. December 27, 1874, he was married to Miss Harriet Hamilton, who was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, August 26, 1860, a daughter of William A. Hamilton. They are the parents of one son and one daughter—William F. and Nettie R. Mr. Craig located on his present farm in April, 1875, where he has 200 acres of choice land, well improved and well cultivated, a good residence, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and commodious barn and other farm buildings, and is classed among the prosperous young farmers of the county, and by his honorable dealings and genial disposition he has made many friends. In his political views Mr. Craig is a Republican.



DA. DENHAM, attorney and farmer, resides on section 8, Richland Township. He was born in Indiana in 1828, son of John and Nancy (Davis) Denham, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. Denham was reared on a farm, and came to Decatur County and entered land in 1853. He settled in Clarke County, where he remained until 1865, then settled in Decatur County. He was married in Logan County, Illinois, in 1854, to Angeline Bushnell, born in Wayne County, New York, in 1830. Their children are—Ida, Rosalie, Minnie, Ruth

D., Jennie B. and John A. Mr. Denham enlisted in the late war, in 1861, in Company K, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served one year. He was in the battle of White Stone Hill, and several others of less note. He has been admitted to the bar, and is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. He has held the office of justice of the peace two years. He is a member of Lodge 464, I. O. O. F., Grand River, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He owns 140 acres of excellent land. Postoffice, Westerville.



ISAAC MONROE, section 34. Bloomington Township, is a native of Wyoming Territory. He was born in an ox-wagon, on the plains, when his parents with other Mormon immigrants were en route to Utah, the date of his birth being October 15, 1855. His parents were James and Charlotte (Bell) Monroe, his father a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and his mother of England of Scotch parentage. They were married in the old country, and in 1855 becoming converts to the Mormon faith came to America, and started for the far West. They lived in San Pete County, Utah, until 1868, when they moved to California, and lived in San Benito County, California, six months, and then in Santa Clara County, six years. While in this county they united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, of which they are now members. From there they went to Monterey County, where the father died, in May, 1879. The mother now lives with our subject. They had a family of seven children—James, William, Catharine, Joseph, Isaac, Charlotte and Hannah. After attaining his majority Isaac Monroe engaged in sheep-raising until May, 1883, when he came to Iowa, and in 1884, located in Decatur

County, and bought the farm where he now lives, which is one of the best in Bloomington Township. It is located two miles north of Lamoni, and contains 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. His residence is a large cottage house, built in modern style, and his other farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. Mr. Monroe is devoting his attention to stock-raising, and is one of the most successful in the county. He was married January 3, 1886, to Miss Anna Buckingham, a lady of refinement and culture, daughter of John Buckingham, late of Lamoni.



JOHAN STONE, deceased, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, August 25, 1836, and was a son of James and Mary (Burcham) Stone, who were married in the year 1827. When he was quite young his mother died, and in 1847 his father was married to Miss Emily Robinson. He was in his fifteenth year when his father settled on section 11, of Decatur Township, and there he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage October 25, 1866, to Miss Margaret Smith, who was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1839, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Smith. In 1855 her parents settled in Bloomington Township, Decatur County, where her father died, in August, 1874, aged sixty-nine years. Her mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born six children—Etta M., born September 12, 1867; Mary F., born July 14, 1869; George R., born September 7, 1872; Rue B., born August 18, 1874; John O., born March 27, 1877; and Margaret M., born December 27, 1879. Mr. Stone was previously married to Jane Piercy, who died in 1865, leaving two children—James William, born July 27, 1861, and Andrew Monroe, born March 7, 1865. After his marriage

Mr. Stone settled near his father's home, buying 200 acres of his fine property from his father. He was one of the most energetic, practical men of Decatur Township, and by his industry and good management he added to his real estate till his farm now contains about 940 acres. His death, which occurred August 2, 1885, caused universal regret in the township in which he had resided for so many years. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a good neighbor and an excellent citizen, and by his honorable and upright dealings gained the confidence of all who knew him. He held several school offices in the township. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Decatur Lodge, No. 109. Mrs. Stone's parents had six children, as follows—Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. Mary A. Crevelling, and Mrs. Stone, living in Decatur County; William, in Henry County, and Mrs. Jane M. Bouse and Mrs. Agnes Dick living in Indiana.



GW. SHEWMAKER, an active and enterprising citizen of Grand River Township, residing on section 3, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, March 28, 1842, a son of Leonard and Susan (McNeil) Shewmaker, who were both natives of Knox County, Kentucky, the father being a son of James Shewmaker, one of the earliest pioneers of that county, and a grandson of Leonard Shewmaker, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was the second of a family of six children, their names being as follows—Josiah, George W., Thomas, Daniel, Elizabeth and Nancy. His early life was passed on a farm, and his education was obtained in the district schools. June 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga,

Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Ringgold Station, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, capture of Rome, Georgia, and in other engagements of minor importance. He was taken prisoner at Peach Tree Creek, having been wounded by minie balls through the left arm, and his comrades, supposing him to have been killed, sent word to his family that he had died on the battle-field. He was kept in Atlanta during the shelling and bombardment of that place, and later was imprisoned at the rebel hospital at Fort Smith, Georgia, for two weeks. From there he was taken to Andersonville prison, where he made an attempt to escape by bribing the guard, but on account of other prisoners making an attempt to escape, the guard was not on hand. He was a witness to most of those events mentioned by McElroy in his history of Andersonville. Our subject was among the last of those to leave that noted rebel prison, from which he was conveyed by railway to Albany, Georgia, from which place he marched to Thomasville, a distance of sixty miles. He then went by railroad to Baldwin Station, within twenty miles of Jacksonville, Florida, where he was released. He was then bare-headed, bare-footed and nearly naked, and reduced in weight to ninety pounds. After remaining two weeks in Jacksonville to recuperate he took steamer for Annapolis, Maryland, and two weeks later he went to Columbus, Ohio. He was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 16, 1865, when he returned to his home in Jackson County, where he was welcomed by his family who had long supposed him dead. In October, 1865, he came West, and spent the winter at Marysville, Missouri, attending the high school at that place. In the spring of 1866 he came to Decatur County, where he bought forty acres of wild land. He returned to Jackson County the same year where he remained

until 1870. March 28, 1869, he married Miss Emma H. Bard, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1850, a daughter of Joel and Maria (Shultz) Bard, natives of New Jersey. They are the parents of five children—Leonard B., Elba Logan, James Elwood, Thomas Edison and Rolla Neil. In November, 1870, Mr. Shewmaker settled on his present farm in Grand River Township, Decatur County, and to his original purchase of forty acres he has added till his farm now contains 234 acres of land, which he has brought under good cultivation. He has a fine orchard containing 150 trees and small fruits, and a comfortable and commodious residence, and good out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock, and is meeting with good success in his farming and stock-raising. In politics Mr. Shewmaker is a Republican. He has served as justice of the peace four years, three years as county supervisor, besides holding the offices of township assessor and treasurer, and being a member of the School Board. He is a member of Leon Post, G. A. R.



G E. GRAHAM, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18, Hamilton Township, was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, July 5, 1846, a son of Theodore and Lethia (Tucker) Graham, the father born and reared near St. Louis, Missouri, and the mother born and reared near Cincinnati, Ohio. They were married in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where they resided many years, living on a farm two and half miles south of Warren. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters—William, proprietor of Graham's Hotel, at Lamoni; Ephraim; Eliza, wife of J. R. Smith, of Lamoni; George Erastus; Lydia, now Mrs. K. Olds, living in La Fayette County, Wisconsin.

Lucinda, deceased, wife of Thomas Teale, of Davis City; Dora, deceased, wife of Robert Turner, living near Lamoni; Viola, wife of E. Lamphere, of Mitchell County, Kansas; Benjamin, resides one mile north of Lamoni; Martha, wife of Warren Little, lives six miles south of Lamoni. George E. Graham, our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Jo Daviess County. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in February, 1864, in Company B, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was at the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Illinois. In 1865 his father removed with his family to Decatur County, Iowa, locating on the land where our subject now resides. He first owned a half-interest in the farm, and in 1878 bought his father's interest, the latter then going to Mitchell County, Kansas, where he died in 1882. The mother died in this county in 1875. G. E. Graham was married November 29, 1868, to Miss Ellen Newton, who was born in Ohio, but reared in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, she being a daughter of Nathan and Margaret (Lynch) Newton. They have a family of eight children—Jenny Alice, Charles Ezra, Nathan Grant, Eddy Ellsworth, Robert Arthur, George Franklin, Ephraim, and Edith Estella. Mr. Graham has one of the best farms in his neighborhood, consisting of 115 acres of rich bottom land, twenty acres being in Hamilton and ninety acres in New Buda Township. His residence is comfortable and convenient, and is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and his barn and out-buildings are noticeably good. In politics Mr. Graham is a Republican. He has held the office of township trustee for one term—three years

—and has also served as a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Grand Army Post, No. 306, of Davis City. He is one of the representative men of Hamilton Township, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has won the respect of all who know him.



EPHRAIM FERGUSON, one of Fayette Township's best agriculturists, and an active and enterprising citizen, was born in Chenango County, New York, April 2, 1824, the youngest child of Henry and Sarah Ferguson, who were born and reared in the State of Vermont. He was reared on a farm in Broome County, New York, remaining with his parents till their death, the father dying July 12, 1847, at the advanced age of eighty years, and the mother March 12, 1851, aged seventy-three years. The year following his mother's death, our subject went to California *via* the Panama route, and for fourteen years followed farming and mining, principally mining, in that State. He returned to Broome County, New York, where he was married, July 18, 1868, to Miss Harriet Fuller, who was born in New York, September 20, 1843, a daughter of Alvin Fuller. They have one son—Herbert, born in Broome County, October 12, 1869. After his marriage Mr. Ferguson settled on a farm in Broome County, where he lived till he came to Decatur County, Iowa, June 30, 1870. Here he bought 160 acres of land located in Fayette Township, eighty acres being on section 2 where he resides, and the rest of his land on section 11. But one acre of this land had been broken, and a small house erected when Mr. Ferguson took possession. He has now his land under fine cultivation, and erected good residence and farm buildings, which are protected by a fine

grove grown from seed planted by himself. He has on his land a fine orchard of 300 trees which furnish an abundance of fruit, and the entire surroundings of his place betoken the care and thrift of the owner. In his political views Mr. Ferguson affiliates with the Democratic party. His parents reared a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, to maturity, of whom six are yet living—Mrs. Sarah Warren, of Cortland County, New York; Elijah, living in California; Henry, of Bloomington Township, this county; Mrs. Hannah Champlin, a widow, living in Antelope County, Nebraska; Mrs. Abigail Hosley, of the same county, and Ephraim, the subject of this sketch. The eldest brother, James, settled on section 1, of Fayette Township, where he died in the fall of 1870, leaving two sons and four daughters.

B. WARRINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 15, High Point Township, where he owns 140 acres of land. He was born February 19, 1842, son of Zena and Martha (Bratten) Warrington, natives of Maryland, and of English and Irish ancestry. They came to Decatur County in 1853 where they still reside. The father is seventy-three years of age, and the mother sixty-four. Mr. Warrington was reared on a farm, and has followed the vocation of a farmer. He enlisted in defense of his country in 1862, in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and many other battles of less note, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas. He was married in this county in 1866, to Matilda E. Casler, born in Indiana, August 26, 1846. Their children are—Luella, Fanny D., Mary and Marshall B. Mrs. Warrington died in 1876,

and in 1877 Mr. Warrington was married in Appanoose County, to Susan C. Patrick, born in Tennessee in 1850. Their children are—George E. and Martha J. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a Greenbacker. Post-office High Point.

CARL S. EALS, one of the prosperous and prominent young farmers of Franklin Township, is a native of Decatur County, born in Garden Grove Township, August 16, 1860, a son of T. J. and Sarah Eals, prominent citizens of Weldon. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving good educational advantages, and in his youth acquired habits of industry that have been of lasting benefit. He is now superintending his father's farm in Franklin Township, and is a successful and enterprising farmer. He was married in 1884, to Miss Hannah Van Liew, daughter of J. D. and Lizzie (Kuhl) Van Liew, of New Jersey. They have one son, Fred. In politics Mr. Eals affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES W. WOODMANSEE, the first permanent settler of Decatur Township, entered 160 acres of land on section 31, in 1849, and built a house, 18 x 30, and in March, 1850, moved his family into it. John Still made a claim in the eastern part of the township prior to Mr. Woodmansee, but remained only a short time, leaving to Mr. Woodmansee the honor of becoming the first permanent settler. He came to Decatur County a poor man, but now owns 243 acres of land, 160 acres being his homestead. A fine brick residence, 27 x 40, has replaced his pioneer house. Mr. Woodmansee was born in Clermont

County, Ohio, December 31, 1816, the youngest of six children of James and Agnes (Hammer) Woodmansec, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Ohio. In 1820 they moved to Jackson County, Indiana, where the mother died in 1829, and the father in 1847. James W. Woodmansee was married October 29, 1835, to Miss Rachel Hammer, a native of Jackson County, Indiana, born November 14, 1819, and for over fifty years she has shared with him life's joys and sorrows. In 1853 Mr. Woodmansee projected one of the county's earliest and most needful enterprises. He built the pioneer grist-mill, not only of the county, but of the southern part of the State, and settlers came a distance of fifty miles to get their grain ground. Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee have had nine children. The eldest two died in infancy, and the youngest, James, aged one year. Six are living—Ann, wife of S. A. Millsap, of Hamilton County, Kansas; John, of Grand River Township; Mary, wife of J. W. McLaughlin, of Decatur Township; Reuben S., of Mt. Ayr; George, at home; Susan, wife of W. H. Grayson, of Ringgold County. In politics Mr. Woodmansee was, originally, a liberal Democrat, and now affiliates with the Labor-Reform and Greenback party.



CHARLES TUCKER, section 15, Grand River Township, is a native of Somersetshire, England, born March 15, 1840, the sixth of twelve children, of Charles and Sophia (Murray) Tucker. The names of his father's family were—Walter, Joseph, Caroline, Eliza, Betsey, Charles, Henry, Thomas, Emma, James, Harriet, and an infant, died unnamed. Charles Tucker spent his early life on a farm, receiving fair educational advantages. He was married September 3, 1864, to Miss

Jane Elizabeth Street, a native of Somersetshire, born April 24, 1837. Her parents, William and Mary Street, were also natives of England, where they were married and had born to them nine children—Ann, William, Jane E., Sarah, Harriet, John, Samuel, John (second), Peter G. and Harriet Ann (second). Mr. Tucker and his wife came to America in 1869, landing in New York, July 7. They first located in Delaware County, Iowa, and two years later moved to Dubuque County. In February, 1876, they moved to Decatur County, and bought eighty acres of wild land in Grand River Township, which was the first farm improved in his neighborhood. He now owns 160 acres of good land, all under cultivation, and a pleasant story-and-a-half house surrounded with native trees. His farm buildings are noticeably good, and his orchard of 100 trees is in good bearing. He is engaged extensively in stock-raising and feeding, an enterprise in which he has been very successful.



MICHAEL FOLAND, a prominent farmer of Richland Township, resides on section 23 where he owns 403 acres of excellent land, in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 14, 1820, son of Michael and Catherine (Zimmers) Foland, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Indiana to the occupation of a farmer, and he has continued to follow farming through life. He came to Decatur County in September, 1859, and settled upon the farm where he now resides. He was married in Delaware County, Indiana, October 16, 1842, to Elizabeth Sauerwine, born November 23, 1823. Following are their children and their families—Mary married James Bradshaw of Table Rock, New Bruns-

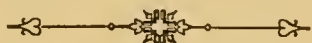
wick, and they have six children—Minnie, Elizabeth, Henry S., Hugh D., Lena and Grover C.; William married Rachel Ramsey and they have six children—Annie L., Elsie, Emmet, Michael, Armina and Luster; John married Minerva Hopkins and they have six children—Rebecca, Alva, Elizabeth, Jane, Ida and Lula; Christian married Lucinda Edwards, and they have two children—Frank and Laura; Catherine married La Fayette Brammer; Samuel married Sarah B. Emly, and they have two children—Arthur and Harry; Henrietta married Andrew J. Weldon and they have two children—Mina T. and Nora C.; Isaac married Elizabeth Bowles, and they have two children—Charles W. and George W.; Sanford and George are unmarried. Besides his farming interests Mr. Foland carries on a hardware store and harness shop in Westerville where he is doing a good business. He came to Decatur County a poor man, but by his own effort and the assistance of his excellent wife he has become one of the wealthiest men of the county. He is a self-made man. His paternal grandfather served all through the Revolutionary war.

JOHAN SMITH, farmer, resides on section 12, High Point Township, where he owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Yates County, New York, September 20, 1808, son of Ezra and Nellie (Parish) Smith. His father was a carpenter by trade, and built the first store in Penn Yan, New York. When John was eight years of age his father bound him out, and he never saw him again. He came West in the fall of 1854, and settled in Wayne City, and in 1874 came to Decatur County. He was married in Worthing, Ohio, in 1834, to Asenath Bristol, born in Connecticut, July 1, 1808. Their children are—Eliza, now a

widow, has three children—Mary B., Lucy and Minerva; Sarah, wife of George P. Bishop, and David E. Mr. Smith held the office of justice of the peace two years before he came West, and four years in Wayne County. His father and two brothers were in the war of 1812, and his grandfather served in the war of the Revolution. Politically he is a Republican. In his early life, before the time of railroads in his State he was a boatman, running on the river.

JAMES M. DALE, one of the old and honored pioneers of Decatur County, and a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Hamilton Township, where he lives on section 11, was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, July 12, 1820, a son of John and Rebecca (Johnson) Dale, the father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. They were married in Woodford County, Kentucky, and a few years later removed to Indiana. They were the parents of six children—Fleming, James M., Mary Ann, Minerva, Ambrose Dudley and Meredith. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools of pioneer days. He was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Eveline Townsend, of Hamilton County, a daughter of Peter Townsend, and to this union was born one child—Calvin F., who died, aged three months. Mrs. Dale died two years after her marriage, and February 24, 1848, Mr. Dale was again married to Miss Barbara Davis, a native of Hamilton County, Indiana, who died March 10, 1856, leaving six children—William J., Albert C., Mary E. (died July 12, 1876), John A., Samuel A. and James H. In 1855 Mr. Dale came to Iowa by team, being on the way from May 19 till July 6. He was married to his present wife November 30, 1856, her name before marriage being Eu

nice Dunham. She was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Justice and Elizabeth (Budd) Dunham, the family coming to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1856. By his last marriage Mr. Dale has had seven children—Joseph B., Laura Ann, Barbara, Sherman, Flora E., Willard and Ambrose Dudley, of whom Barbara was burned to death at the age of sixteen months. After coming to Decatur County Mr. Dale bought 240 acres of partially-improved land, where he has since lived. He has gradually added to his original purchase till his farm contains 580 acres of land, which is all well improved. He has a large two-story residence, and his barn and out-buildings are commodious and convenient. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are worthy and earnest members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is always active in the support of any movement calculated to promote the cause of education or religion, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



WC. WHEELER, M. D., has practiced his profession in Davis City since November 11, 1882, and has practiced in Decatur County since 1868. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1827. His father, Elnathan Wheeler, died when his son was nine years old, and when he was fourteen years old his mother died. He was thus thrown upon his own resources at an age when a youth most requires the parental care. Very early in life he contemplated the study of medicine, and read upon that subject whatever books he could obtain. In 1853 he entered the office of Dr. Cavender at Courtland, Indiana, where he remained five years, and the last two years of the time was associated with his preceptor in practice. In 1862 he entered the army as a private in

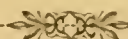
the Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Company E. As he had already practiced medicine several years he was not allowed to serve in the ranks but was at once transferred to the medical department of the army, in hospital duty. He served as field Surgeon of his regiment in most of the battles in which the Sixty-seventh was engaged, including the two battles of Munfordville, Kentucky, at the repulse of Sherman on the Yazoo River, at Arkansas Post, and the Vicksburg campaign of General Grant. He accompanied his regiment on the Red River campaign as far as Alexandria, when he was sent back with the sick and wounded. He was also with his regiment as Surgeon at the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Hudson, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and was in the same capacity at the siege and capture of Fort Blakely. Previous to the war Dr. Wheeler had attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College in Cincinnati. After the war closed he resumed his practice in Indiana. He has been a member of the Decatur County Medical Society for many years. He has an extensive practice, and is numbered among the most successful physicians of Decatur County. The doctor has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Carnett, who died in this county. His present wife was Mary McDougal of Decatur County. The doctor has five sons and four daughters.



ALEXIS M. JACKSON, a retired farmer of Bloomington Township, and a well-known citizen of Decatur County, was born July 5, 1827, in Boone County, Indiana, his father, Edward Jackson, being one of the first settlers on Eagle Creek, near the Boone County line. He was married to Nancy Lane, on the homestead of her father, Jesse Lane, and to

them were born seven children—Alexis M., our subject, the eldest child; Ann, wife of John Scott, of Kellerton; Jesse; Sarah Catherine, deceased; William Perry, deceased; James Marion, deceased, and Elizabeth Amanda. Alexis M. Jackson lived in Boone County till fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to the Indian Reserve, now Tipton County, Indiana, where he remained till 1855. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth attended the common schools. He was united in marriage April 3, 1855, to Margaret E. Williams, who was born and reared in Benton County, Indiana. To this union were born two children—Calvin H. and an infant unnamed, both deceased. Mrs. Jackson is also deceased, her death being caused by the bite of a rattlesnake. Mr. Jackson lived in Benton County from 1855 till 1860, when he returned to Tipton County, and for a time lived in Indianapolis, dealing in real estate and buying horses for the United States Government. After the close of the war he came to Decatur County, buying his father's homestead in Bloomington Township, which the latter had entered from the Government and improved. His farm contains 260 acres, and is under the best of cultivation, with comfortable residence and commodious and convenient barn, and an excellent orchard containing 200 trees. His farm adjoins the village of Tuskeega, and is divided into four fields. The town plat of the village was once a part of his farm. Besides this farm Mr. Jackson also owns 160 acres of improved land on section 27, Bloomington Township, and eighty acres of land in Ringgold County used as pasture, besides fifty acres of timber land. He also owns considerable property in Tuskeega. He has retired from the active duties of life, his time being mostly devoted to looking after his property. All his property has been acquired by years of in-

dustry, together with good business management, he having commenced on his own account without means, and by his fair and honorable dealings in all business transactions he has secured the confidence and esteem of those who know him. He has been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



SOLOMON A. FERGUSON, a successful farmer of Fayette Township, residing on section 1, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, the date of his birth being March 25, 1831. His parents, James and Miriam (Warren) Ferguson, were both natives of the Empire State, and to them were born seven children,—Eli, died in Peoria County, Illinois; Henry J., of Burrell Township, Decatur County, is a school-teacher, having taught one year in Ohio, one in Wisconsin, twenty-one in Illinois and sixteen in Iowa; Mrs. Phoebe Eaton, living in Antelope County, Nebraska; Solomon A., our subject; Mrs. Maria Black, of Antelope County, Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah Puckett, of the same county, and Mrs. Lucinda Phelps, living near Lincoln, Nebraska. When our subject was two years old his parents removed to Crawford County, Ohio, and later to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where his mother died, in 1860, aged fifty-eight years. His father died in 1870, aged seventy-three years. In the latter county he grew to manhood, being reared to farming pursuits, which he has made the principal vocation of his life. He was married in Jo Daviess County, July 4, 1861, to Miss Emily B. Thomas, a daughter of John K. Thomas. Mrs. Ferguson was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1840, being reared in her native State. She moved with her parents to Sauk County, Wiscon-

sin, and from there moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Her father came with her to Decatur County, and still lives in Burrell Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been born four children—Adelbert C., their eldest son, married Mary Millsop, and lives on a part of his father's farm; George William, died August 21, 1883, aged fifteen years; Effie Jane and Rosa B. During the late war Mr. Ferguson enlisted at Dixon, Illinois, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, the date of his enlistment being February 14, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge August 20, 1865. He has lived on his present farm since the spring of 1869, which he has brought from a state of nature to a high state of cultivation. All the improvements on the place have been made by himself, and by his industry and good management he has added to his original eighty acres until his homestead now contains 280 acres of well-improved land. In his political views Mr. Ferguson is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES M. LILLARD, farmer, section 14, Garden Grove Township, was born in Calhoun County, Illinois, in 1841, son of Thomas and Rhoda (Patterson) Lillard, natives of Virginia and Missouri respectively. They immigrated to Decatur County in 1857, and settled upon the farm where James M. now resides. The father died in 1882, aged eighty-six years, five months and sixteen days. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mr. Lillard was reared on a farm, and has followed farming through life. He was married in Decatur County, in 1883, to Ellen Miller, daughter of Jefferson and Cleopatra Miller, born in Indiana, in 1854. They have one child—Charley

W. Mr. Lillard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His farm consists of 200 acres of land, well cultivated. His father served in the war of 1812, and saw Dick Johnson shoot Tecumseh. He killed the Indian who was disguised in a hog's skin. He helped to build the first court-house in St. Louis.

D. BRYANT, section 11, Bloomington Township, is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, born March 17, 1832, a son of John and Martha (Hawk) Bryant, natives of New Jersey, where they were married. They subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, and made that State their home the rest of their lives. They had a family of seven children—Almira, Mary, Hannah, Ruth, Hiram D., William and Eleanor. In his early life our subject assisted in the work of the farm, receiving a common-school education. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. On account of ill health he was discharged, in November, 1862, but has never fully recovered from the effects of disease contracted while in the service. He lived in Luzerne County after his return from the war, until 1868, when he came to Iowa, and located on Elk Creek, in Bloomington Township, Decatur County, where he lived until 1880, when he moved to his present farm, which, at that time, was wild land. He has a young nursery of 8,000 trees, of the most hardy and best varieties of fruit for this climate, and also an orchard of fine trees now in good bearing. His orchard and nursery are laid out artistically, with a driveway

around the grounds, and anyone visiting the place will at once attest to the taste and apparent good management of the owner. Mr. Bryant was married March 26, 1871, to Miss Amy Osborn, daughter of C. Osborn, of Bloomington Township. Mrs. Bryant died July 16, 1874, leaving one daughter—Martha Ette. August 4, 1880, Mr. Bryant married Mrs. Nancy Caroline Ryan, a native of Tennessee, daughter of John and Sarah Stamps, and widow of James M. Ryan, by whom she had four children—John L., James Andrew, Mary Ann and Elijah B. In politics Mr. Bryant is a Republican.



WILLIAM M. WOODS, an enterprising citizen of Grand River Township, living on section 13, is a native of Illinois, born in Knoxville, Knox County, June 17, 1845. His parents, H. S. and Jane (McCaudlass) Woods, were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of eight children, their names being as follows—Mary, William M., John, Margaretta, Elizabeth, Emma, Thomas and Asenath. William M. Woods received good educational advantages, attending the schools of Knoxville and Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the war for the Union, in the Marine Corps, which was stationed at Mound City, Illinois, and he was appointed to carry the mails from Mound City to Cairo, under the command of Colonel Kingsley. He received his discharge in October, 1864, when he returned to his home in Knoxville. December 16, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Bassett, who was also a native of Knoxville, Illinois. Her parents, O. P. and Celestia (Thomas) Bassett, were natives of Pennsylvania, and reared a family of six

children—Edwin, Frances, Emma F. and Ella F. (twins), Newell and Orville. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are the parents of five children—Mary Lillian, Nellie, Willie, Hugh and Ralph. A child named Sydney is deceased. Mr. Woods remained in his native county until 1870, when he came to Decatur County, his father having entered 1,300 acres in this county, in 1854. On coming to this county Mr. Woods located on a farm of 185 acres, located in Grand River Township, which is well improved and is one of the best farms in the township. His farm is principally meadow and pasture land, and he devotes most of his time to raising and feeding stock. He has a good residence and a commodious barn, and a fine orchard containing 130 trees of different varieties, besides small fruits. In his political views Mr. Woods is a Republican. He has served six terms as township assessor, filling that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woods are worthy members of the Presbyterian church, and respected members of society.



P. WALKER, Hamilton Township, postoffice, Pleasanton. Among the intelligent pioneers of Decatur County who have been identified with the county for nearly forty years, is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Herkimer County, New York, born in 1809, a son of Truman and Ada (Powell) Walker. Our subject was reared and educated in New York. He read law and was admitted to the bar. After arriving at the age of manhood he located in the Southern States, where he engaged in teaching and practicing law for several years. He was united in marriage February 2, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce. To this union were born three children—John, Mary E., and Will-

iam H. In the spring of 1849 our subject located in Hamilton Township, Decatur County, where he has since resided. He is one among the oldest pioneers now living in Decatur County.



JAMES E. TEALE is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Teale & Krames, at Davis City. He has been a resident of this place since 1874, and of Decatur County since 1865. Mr. Teale has also an interest in a mercantile firm at Kellerton, Ringgold County. He is one of seven brothers, six of whom are residents of Decatur and Ringgold counties. Mr. Teale was born on the island of Jersey, on the coast of France, July 23, 1838. His father, Frederick Teale, was a native of London, England. In 1843 the family immigrated to America, the father having come the previous year. For a time they resided in the State of New York, and then removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, going *via* Erie Canal, and the lakes to Milwaukee, and settling near Waukesha, where they lived until 1847. They then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1855, the father returned to England to look after his interest in an estate, but died soon after he reached his native land. In the fall of that same year, the family removed to Illinois. In 1859, Frederick Teale came to this county, the other brothers coming at different times. The mother died in Illinois, in 1876, being instantly killed by the running away of a team. James E. enlisted in May, 1861, on the first call made by President Lincoln, served the full term of his enlistment, and October 30, of the same year, enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, serving until September 26, 1865. His whole time of service was four years and two months, being in active service all the

time. He served as private, Sergeant, and Regimental Commissary-Sergeant, until July, 1864; then was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company G, afterward to First Lieutenant, and discharged as such with his regiment at the close of the war. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Joseph W. Bell. In June, 1862, it joined General Curtis, at Batesville, Arkansas, and went with him to Helena. In the fall of that year they returned to Missouri, where they spent some time scouting. In July, 1863, they went with General Davidson into Arkansas, and were present at the fight which resulted in the capture of Little Rock. Thereafter much time was spent in Arkansas. January 24, 1864, the cavalry division of the Seventh Army Corps in which this regiment was serving, was discontinued, and the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry was stationed at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, raiding the surrounding country until the close of the war. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Teale, like all his brothers, is a Republican.



JAMES DUNLAVY, section 15, Hamilton Township, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born December 2, 1812, the eldest son of George and Catherine (Johnson) Dunlavy. When he was eight years of age his parents immigrated to America, and settled in Troy, New York, where they lived six years, and then moved to Rochester, but a year later to Philadelphia. They had a family of five sons—James, John, Lewis, Henry and George. In his youth James Dunlavy learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed fifty years. He was married in May, 1833, to Miss Lucinda Murray, a native of Delaware, daughter of Archibald and Ann (Johnson) Murray, her father a native of

Ireland, and the mother of Philadelphia. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1838 Mr. Dunlavy moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he lived two years, and while there voted for General Harrison. His first vote for President was cast for General Jackson. In 1840 he moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, on the Western Reserve, and in 1844, to Galena, Illinois, where he lived until 1852, when he started overland for California, being five months on the way. He located in Sacramento, where he worked at his trade, frequently making \$25 a day. In July, 1854, he returned to New York City, by steamer, and went to Philadelphia to visit his parents, and from there to Illinois and Jackson County, where his wife and children were living. The same year he came to Iowa, and located on section 10, Hamilton Township, Decatur County, where he bought 320 acres of wild land of J. J. Stanley, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of the old flag, in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and was appointed regimental blacksmith. He served three years, and was discharged in August, 1864, and returned to his home. In the spring of 1865 he went to Virginia City, Montana, where he lived five months, and then returned to Omaha, where he lived six months. He then returned to Decatur County, and a short time after located on his present farm. After having been in twenty-six States and Territories and in Canada and Mexico, he has settled in Decatur County to spend the rest of his life. He has been a hard-working, energetic man, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and now in his declining years has a comfortable home as the reward for his labor, and is in the enjoyment of hosts of friends who respect and honor him for his genial manner and many noble characteristics.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Before the war he was a Democrat in political faith, but since that time has affiliated with the Republican party. To him and his wife have been born seven children—George, Ann Elizabeth, Rufus, William, John, Christopher and Catherine. Three sons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, and two gave their lives for their country. George was a member of the First California Infantry, and died in New Mexico, aged about thirty years. Rufus and William were members of the Third Iowa Cavalry. The former died from the effects of disease contracted in the army, and the latter is now living in Butler County, Kansas. Ann Elizabeth is deceased; John lives in Hamilton Township; Christopher in Fremont County, Iowa, and Catherine in Marysville, Missouri.



W. FIERCE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 34, Long Creek Township, where he owns 200 acres of land. He is a native of Hamilton County, Indiana, where he was born January 2, 1846, son of E. W. and Mary (Cresswell) Fierce, natives of Ohio. They removed to Knox County, Illinois, where they lived seven years, thence to Decatur County, in 1860, where they have since resided. F. W. was reared as a farmer, and has followed farming all his life. He has a good stock farm, well cultivated. He was married in Clarke County, Iowa, January 5, 1868, to Mary M. McIntyre, daughter of Nathan and Orytha McIntyre, natives of New York. She was born in Fulton County, Illinois, October 15, 1849. They have five children—Phila A., Adella, Annetta, Edith C. and Clark. Mrs. Fierce's mother died when she was two years of age, and she was reared by her grandparents. Mr. Fierce is a member of the Ma-

sonic fraternity, Decatur Lodge, No. 109. Himself and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church. When he and his brother, William, purchased a farm of 120 acres in partnership, he was only able to pay \$25 for his first payment. All he has he obtained by hard labor, with the assistance of his excellent wife.



WILLIAM PENCE, an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Grand River Township, residing on section 13, is one of the old pioneers of Iowa, and for many years has been identified with the interests of Decatur County. He was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1835, a son of William and Mary (Thurston) Pence, the father being a son of John Pence, a soldier of Revolutionary fame, who fought at the battle of Fort Du Quesne, where Braddock was defeated. The parents of our subject reared a family of eight children—Christina, Martha, A. J., Mary Ann, William, John, Joseph C. and Arthur; William being the fifth child. When he was four years of age, in 1839, he was brought by his parents to Iowa, they locating in Des Moines County, ten miles northwest of Burlington. In those days settlers were few, the principal inhabitants of that part of the country being Indians and wild animals. There our subject passed his youth amid pioneer scenes, his early life being spent in assisting his father on the farm. His educational advantages were such as could be obtained in the log-cabin schools of a new country. In 1855 the family removed to Wapello County, where his father died, in March, 1856. The mother died in March, 1859. William Pence, our subject, was married April 23, 1863, to Miss Mary Thomas, a native of Wales, who came to Iowa at the age of fourteen years,

a daughter of David and Mary Ann (Prichard) Thomas. They are the parents of two children—Maggie Ann and Joseph Thomas. In 1869 Mr. Pence came with his family to Grand River Township, Decatur County, and bought 130 acres of his present farm, locating on his land in 1871, this farm being the first improved in his neighborhood. He has added to his original purchase till he now has 252 acres, which are well improved and under fine cultivation. He has a well-furnished residence, built in modern style, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, a commodious barn and other farm buildings in good condition for the accommodation of his stock. Politically Mr. Pence is a Democrat. Since coming to Grand River Township he has served as clerk and assessor, and while a resident of Wapello County he served as assessor four terms. By his fair and honorable dealings Mr. Pence has secured the confidence and respect of all who know him, and is numbered among the solid men of Grand River Township.

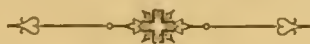


HON. JOHN R. ANDREWS, deceased, was born and reared in Jefferson County, Iowa, and was married when twenty-seven years of age, to Rebecca J. Taylor, a daughter of Thomas Taylor, a representative citizen of Jefferson County. One year after his marriage, in 1857, Mr. Andrews became a resident of Fayette Township, Decatur County, his being one of the first families in the township. His 320 acres of land on section 15, is now occupied by Noah Riggs. Mr. Andrews was one of the county's leading men, prominent in the Republican party, and served one year in the Iowa General Assembly before the war. He enlisted in the war for the Union, and was promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain, but owing to ill health was compelled to resign

after a short service. Returning to his farm he lived a life of great usefulness, which terminated in 1878, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow is now the wife of Rev. G. W. Pattison, of Des Moines. The memory of Mr. Andrews is cherished by all old settlers for his many kind and manly qualities.



DAVID E. SMITH, farmer, lives on section 12, High Point Township. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, 1842, son of John and Asenath Smith, natives of New York. They removed to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1854, where they resided till 1872, then came to Decatur County. David came to this county in 1869. He was married in Wayne County, in 1863, to Linnie R. Drury, a native of Indiana, born in 1845, daughter of S. M. and Lucy Drury, natives of Massachusetts. Their children were Lewis and Grace E. Mrs. Smith died in 1876, and Mr. Smith was married a second time to Mary McKeeman, of Ohio, born in 1843. Their children are Mary and John. Mr. Smith owns 120 acres of good land, which he has earned by hard labor. He has held several school offices, and politically is a Republican.



WILLIAM BOYCE is a native of England, born November 9, 1833, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crabb) Boyce. He remained in his native country until his majority, and in 1854 came to the United States, making his first permanent location in Erie County, Ohio, where he rented a farm and lived fifteen years. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and rented land about four years, and in 1873 bought eighty acres of land which he improved and made his home until 1884,

when he bought a farm of 163 acres of improved land in Franklin Township, where he now lives. He has his land all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are large and convenient, making his home one of the pleasantest in the county. Mr. Boyce was married in Ohio, to Miss Jane Dimond, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dimond. They have had ten children, four sons and six daughters; but seven are living—John, George, Mary, Fannie, Clara, James E. and Ida. The deceased are—Mary, Florence and William. In politics Mr. Boyce is a Republican. In religious faith a Methodist.



JOHN TAYLOR MERCER, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Bloomington Township, living on section 26, is a native of Iowa, born in Lucas County, August 3, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (McCully) Mercer, who were born, reared and married in Putnam County, Indiana. In 1847 they located in Lucas County, Iowa, and in 1856 settled in Decatur County. To them were born four children—Ruth Elizabeth, John Taylor, Lucinda Jane, and one who died in infancy. The father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company G, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He died in the United States Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, after serving his country about one year. John T., our subject, was six years of age when he was brought by his parents to Decatur, and here he grew to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting his father on the farm, his father having entered a large tract of land from the Government. On attaining the age of manhood he went to Clarke County, Iowa, where he remained seven years, working on a farm. He was united in marriage March 28, 1878, to Miss Lucy McClean, who was

born and reared in Decatur County, her parents, George and Sarah McClean still living in this county. They had seven children born to them—Rebecca, Mary, Eliza, Eloa, Lucy, John and George. Mr. Mercer located on the homestead where he has since resided in 1873, the farm containing 175 acres of choice land, well improved, and under good cultivation, a comfortable residence, and commodious out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. His farm is divided into different fields, and is well watered, making it one of the best stock farms in the township. He has by his own industry and good management acquired his fine property, and by his upright and honorable dealings he has secured the respect of the entire community.



C J. BARRACKMAN, one of the successful farmers of Franklin Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Boone County, September 26, 1841, a son of Henry and Angeline (Moore) Barrackman. When a boy he accompanied his parents to Decatur County, Iowa. His father entered eighty acres of land in Long Creek Township, and erected a rail pen covered with prairie hay, which served them as a kitchen, the family sleeping in a tent stretched close by, a month, and during this time they broke a patch of ten acres, and planted their first crop of sod corn. Here in the new country the parents made a home for their children, and here they both died, the mother in March, 1877, and the father in July, 1884. Their family consisted of five children, two sons and three daughters—Minerva Ellen, William Henry, Sarah Angeline, Emily Belle and C. J. Minerva and C. J. are the only members of the family living. C. J. Barrackman was reared on a farm, and on reaching manhood chose agriculture as his

life work. In the fall of 1864 he bought eighty acres of land in Franklin Township, which is a part of his present homestead, having added to it until he now owns 160 acres, all well improved. When the family first came to Iowa provisions were scarce, and they were obliged to go with ox-teams to the Des Moines River to buy corn, and after their land began to yield crops were obliged to go to Peoria to have their grinding done. Mr. Barrackman has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, and has assisted materially in developing and improving Decatur County, changing it from a wilderness to a county of well-cultivated farms, and thriving villages. He was married in 1863, to Miss R. E. Imes, daughter of William and Barbara (Miller) Imes. They have had a family of ten children—Ida Belle, Dora E., Sarah A., Laura E., Maggie Emma, William Henry, David Harvey, Charles Edward, Mauna Loa and Harriet M. Mr. and Mrs. Barrackman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



JOHAN McKIBBEN, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 4, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 360 acres of well-cultivated land. He also owns 210 acres of fine land in High Point Township. His postoffice address is Garden Grove. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 25, 1836, a son of Thompson and Elizabeth (Margrave) McKibben, natives of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. The father died in 1866, aged sixty years, and the mother lives at Newton Falls, Trumbull County, Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years. Four of their six children are living—James, of Kansas; Seymour, of Trumbull County, Ohio; Delia, wife of



Yours truly
John M. Kibben

Henry Ernest, and John. John McKibben was reared and educated in his native county, and taught school two winters, in Ohio and Wisconsin. He came to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1857, and purchased 200 acres of wild land, which he commenced at once to improve, and now has one of the best improved farms in the county. He makes a specialty of breeding and raising fine Merino sheep, having about 500 head. He has seventy-five head of very fine thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and a number of choice Poland-China hogs. Mr. McKibben was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 6, 1857, to Harriet Hurd, also a native of that county, daughter of Comfort and Sarah (Hyde) Hurd, of English descent. They are the parents of six children—Frank T., a merchant at High Point; Mary E., wife of George King, of High Point; Mattie L., a superior musician, who expects to graduate in March, 1887; Sarah B., a very fine artist, who also expects to graduate in the spring of 1887; Lillie H., also at school, and John O., at home. Mr. and Mrs. McKibben are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee. They are very much respected in the community where they are known. They have by their industry, economy and perseverance accumulated a large property, and are numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of the township.



JUDGE L. H. SAYLES, Woodland Township, is a native of Ontario County, New York, born in 1819, a son of Hiram and Nancy Sayles. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the year following to Miami County, Ohio, and thence, in 1834, to Defiance County, where

he lived until 1846, when he came to Iowa, and lived a year in Iowa City. He then went to Washington County, and in the spring of 1856 located in Leon. He began the study of medicine in Defiance County, Ohio, and practiced several years. He served as receiver in the United States land office at Chariton three years. In 1860 he erected the Sayles House, the first hotel of any note in Leon, and was its proprietor and manager nearly twenty-five years. In 1859 he was elected county judge, and served two years. He enlisted in March, 1862, in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company A, but resigned after a few months, on account of failing health. He has now retired from active business life, and is living on his farm in Woodland Township.



JOHN CLARK, of Davis City, is among the well-known pioneers of Decatur County, and was born in Paisley, near Glasgow, Scotland, September 25, 1813. His father, John Clark, was a silk-weaver by occupation, and immigrated to the United States in 1816, landing in Philadelphia. He settled on a small river flowing into the Delaware, about ten miles above Philadelphia. Here he engaged in a cotton factory, and two years later he removed to Western Pennsylvania, settling in Beaver County. About the year 1820 he removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he and his wife lived until death. Both died in the prime of life, the father at the age of forty-eight and the mother at forty-five. They left four sons and five daughters. Only two sons and two daughters are living. John Clark, the subject of this sketch, lived in Columbiana County, Ohio, until the fall of 1846, when he immigrated to Iowa with his family, which consisted of a wife and five chil-

dren, all of whom are living. Two children, born in Iowa, died young. Mr. Clark settled in Jefferson County, about six miles southwest of Fairfield, where he lived ten years, then came to Decatur County. In Jefferson he engaged in the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business, in connection with the manufacture of lumber. The machinery was furnished by a man named Matthew Elder, in Pennsylvania, for whom Mr. Clark had worked before coming West. The machinery was operated by steam-power, and the mill was farther west than any establishment of the kind in Iowa. In 1848 Mr. Clark lost this property by fire. This was a severe blow, as all the property that he possessed was invested in this business. But through the kindness of Mr. Elder, who sent on machinery to replace that which had been destroyed, he was soon able to resume business, and continued it until coming to Decatur County, in June, 1856. It may be of interest to state that the mill above referred to cut the plank for the first plank road built in Iowa. The operators at the mill were the two sons of Mr. Clark, James S. and William H., who have long been associated with their father in business, and the road for which the plank was sawed was that connecting Keokuk with Charleston, a distance of eighteen miles. Mr. Clark entered and purchased in Morgan and Hamilton townships about 1,000 acres of land, one half of which was heavily timbered, much of the timber being of large size and of excellent quality. Here he immediately erected a saw-mill for the purpose of manufacturing this timber into lumber. A small log cabin was already on the place, which his family occupied until he could manufacture lumber with which to build a more commodious residence. He purchased his mill machinery at Keokuk, and hauled it from that place with ox-teams. In 1857 Mr. Clark added two sets of burrs

to his mill property, and also carding machinery—combining in the same building sawing, grist-milling, wool-carding and cloth-dressing. In 1859 he added spinning machinery and looms, manufacturing all kinds of woolen cloths. During the war of the Rebellion the demand for his goods increased to such an extent that ten or twelve looms were kept busy. During that period this firm handled not less than 75,000 pounds of wool annually. It proved a successful enterprise, and the greater part of the abundant wealth of J. Clark & Sons was acquired in the manner above mentioned. Their goods were a source of large revenue to the Government. Their surplus funds were turned over to the Government in return for bonds, and thus in two ways did "Clark & Sons" contribute in a substantial way to the support of the Union in its struggle for existence. The milling business was discontinued soon after they started the woolen factory. In 1869 the First National Bank of Leon was organized with a capital of \$50,000, of which Mr. Clark furnished \$20,000, and he was president of the bank during the whole term of its existence, or until it became the Farmers' and Traders' Bank. In 1876 Mr. Clark and his son, William H., purchased the Davis mill property, at Davis City, and in 1875 father and two sons built the present brick flouring-mill, at a cost of about \$20,000. This mill has superior water-power, and an important use to which this power is applied is pumping water to supply the tank of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This work is done by contract. Clark & Sons have contributed largely toward the building up of Davis City, each has a fine brick residence, and they have erected, and still own, all the brick business houses in town, with one exception. Another enterprise of public interest, and one highly creditable to the builder, was the erection,

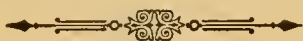
in 1878, of a fine brick church at Davis City. Mr. Clark built this church at his own expense, and furnished it with a fine town clock. All its appointments are of the best. The cost of the church and furnishings was about \$5,000. Mr. Clark has never identified himself with any religious denomination, but recognizing the importance of moral and religious training, he resolved to construct an edifice that should be free to all denominations. It is called the First Union Church of Davis City, and is the only church building in the town. In order that harmony may at all times attend the use of this church by all denominations, Mr. Clark has established the following rules by which they are governed: 1st. No appointment shall be made for a longer time than five Sundays, the first and last inclusive. 2d. That no meeting be continued more than seven days at any time by one society, if it conflicts with other appointments. 3d. That all appointments must be entered on the journal in order to keep their place. 4th. That all religious societies, having in view the advancement of religious and moral principles, shall have the use of the church in the order of their appointment, without regard to creed, color, or religious notions. 5th. If an appointment of two or more societies should come in conflict with each other it may be decided by lot or ballot who shall have the precedent. 6th. That such society holding regular meetings here, shall contribute their share of the necessary expenses to hire a janitor to keep the house in order and see to everything connected with it, and keep a record of all appointments. 7th. It is respectfully requested that the use of tobacco by every person while in the church be dispensed with, and to be careful not to spit on the floor, order being one of the leading principles of Christian society. 8th. It is requested that every person coming to church will keep their

feet off the seats. This rule must be observed. 9th. All appointments to give way for funeral services. 10th. All regular appointments to give way to quarterly meetings and Conferences. Mr. Clark was married in 1834 to Margaret C. Gammill, born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1810. Their five children are—Elizabeth, wife of James Bolan, of Morgan Township; James, of Davis City; Grisella, wife of James McClaran, of New Buda Township; William, of Davis City, and Mrs. Caroline Biggs, of Morgan Township. The life of Mr. Clark furnishes an example to the youth of to-day of what may be accomplished by energy and continued labor, combined with the honest, noble resolution of benefiting his fellow men with a portion of the material results of a successful life. To the two sons, James and William H., who have long been associated with their father in business, is due much of the success to which this firm has attained, and while the business career of the father, almost from the time he came to Iowa, includes that of his sons, yet, a few particulars which have a more direct reference to them are here demanded. James S. Clark, the elder of the sons, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 9, 1839. Like his father he is a thorough, active, energetic business man. Besides his interest in the firm of J. Clark & Sons, he owns a cattle ranch in Frontier County, Nebraska, of about 700 acres. Two of his sons have charge of this ranch; and jointly with William H. he has a fine herd of cattle elsewhere in the same county. The brothers have also a half-interest in a mercantile business at King's City, Missouri. James S. married Miss Mary McClaran, born September 14, 1839. They have three children—Wilbert, born April 20, 1863; Willis, born September 20, 1865, and Alberta, born November 4, 1868. William H. Clark, the younger of the brothers, was born July 5,

1841. His wife, formerly Miss Olive Booth, was a daughter of Robert Booth, an early settler of Hamilton Township, who died in 1885. Mrs. Clark was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, April 12, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Clark have three children—Minnie, born August 24, 1865; Rufus L., born October 6, 1867, and John C., born July 7, 1871. The youngest child, Mildred, was born February 12, 1882, and died September 12, 1885, of membranous croup.



TUNIS COLE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, Garden Grove Township, owns 120 acres of land. He was born in New Jersey, in 1843, son of Ezekiel and Gertrude Cole, also natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1853. Mr. Cole was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in 1865 removed to Fulton County, Illinois, thence to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1873. He is handling some thorough-bred short-horn cattle. He was married in Illinois, in 1869, to Laura L. Hyes, born in Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1852. Both are of German extraction. Mr. Cole's farm is well cultivated, and he has commodious buildings.



RICHARD ROBERTS, farmer and miller, son of Richard and Hannah (Harris) Roberts, was born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1824, where he resided until twenty-five years of age, obtaining his early education in the common schools of his native country. He came to America in 1849, locating in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he lived one year, then removed to Burlington, Iowa, thence to Illinois, where he lived three years, then came to Decatur County, where he still resides. He was married in McLean Coun-

ty, Illinois, in 1860, to Nancy Berryman, who was born in 1834, in North Ireland, and their children are—Emma, wife of C. C. Waters, of Decatur County; Ella and Thomas, at home. When Mr. Roberts started for America he had only \$200, but possessing an abundance of energy and perseverance, two necessary requisites to success, he leased a mill, which he operated sixteen years, and also attended a farm. He now owns 240 acres, with a goodly portion of it under cultivation, and Comfort, sitting in the lap of Plenty, smiles at the trials of the past. He is a man of industrious business habits, and has gained an enviable reputation in society and in business circles. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church. Postoffice, Westerville.



FC. VAN WERDEN, physician and surgeon, and druggist at Leon, was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, September 29, 1834, son of Charles and Mary E. Van Werden, natives of Holland. They came to America in 1819, and settled for a short time in Ohio. They then removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where the mother died, in 1859. The father still lives in Iowa. They had nine sons, four of whom are living—Edward G., a machinist, living in Osceola, Clarke County; George, a druggist in Quincy, Illinois; William, and the subject of this sketch. The doctor received a good education, having attended the high school at Keokuk. He commenced the study of medicine in Keokuk under J. C. Hughes, and attended the medical college of that city, graduating February 14, 1878. He located in High Point, Decatur County, where he practiced two years, then removed to Garden Grove, where he practiced two years. In 1879 he settled in Leon, and formed a partnership with J. P. Feenly, which con-

tinued a year, then practiced alone until 1885, when he entered into partnership with his brother William. They are doing an extensive business both in the drug store and in their practice. They are located on the east side of Main Street, in a large brick building known as the Harvey Block, where they keep a well-assorted stock of medicines, oils, paints, brushes, and notions. The doctor was married in Leon, December 6, 1880, to Jennie L. Rush, daughter of Artemas and Rebecca Rush, born in Pennsylvania, in 1859. They have one child—Addie Marie. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



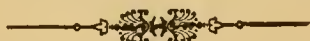
FM. HAMILTON, section 24, New Buda Township, a son of one of the prominent pioneers of Decatur County, was born in Platte County, Missouri, August 15, 1845, the youngest of thirteen children of William and Susan Hamilton, who came to Iowa and located in what is now Decatur County, before its organization, one of the townships being named in honor of the father who was a prominent and enterprising citizen. F. M. Hamilton was reared on a pioneer farm, and his early life was spent in assisting in the work pertaining thereto. His educational advantages were limited, having to go from three to four miles to attend school. When twenty-one years of age he was married to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, daughter of John and Delilah (Turpin) Henderson, who came to Iowa in 1854, and located in Hamilton Township, Decatur County, two and a half miles north of Pleasanton, where the mother died, July 11, 1864, and the father in June, 1884. They had a family of seven children—Moses, Jeremiah, Gincy, Tyra, Elizabeth, James K. and Aaron. After his

marriage Mr. Hamilton lived on the homestead two and a half years. He located on the farm he now owns in 1865, living in a small house, 16 x 18, until February, 1882, when he built his present story-and-a-half residence, which is one of the best in the township. His farm contains 255 acres of rich bottom land, well adapted to stock-raising, which he makes his principal business, keeping the best grades of horses, cattle and swine. He has a fine orchard of 300 trees, and also an abundance of small fruit. In February, 1864, Mr. Hamilton enlisted in the defense of his country, in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served until August, 1865, participating in the engagements at Tupelo, Mississippi, Little Blue River, Independence, Mine Creek, Fort Scott, Selma and Columbus. Mr. Hamilton is a member of Davis City Post, No. 306, G. A. R., an organization in which he takes great interest. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.



OLIVER C. BRENIZER, one of the self-made men of Fayette Township, and an active and enterprising citizen, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County, January 16, 1844. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade. He has been identified with the interests of Decatur County since April 8, 1868, coming West with the small sum of \$8. Owing to his persevering energy and good management he has met with success in all his undertakings, and now owns 320 acres of Iowa's best land. His residence and 160 acres of land are located on section 24 of Fayette Township, the remaining 160 acres being in New Buda Township, his farm being well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Brenizer was united in

marriage February 27, 1870, to Miss Mahulda Powell, a daughter of James Powell, a resident of Osage County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Brenizer are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter—Oscar, Charles, Clarence, Marion, Melvin, Ocie and Mary. In politics Mr. Brenizer casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.



JOSEPH W. TRULLINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 17, High Point Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He was born November 21, 1853, son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Mass) Trullinger, natives of Ohio, who settled in Decatur County in 1855, where they remained until the death of the father, which occurred in February, 1885. They had eight children, Joseph being the youngest of the children of the father's second marriage. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer. He was married in Decatur County, in 1878, to Jennie Ridgway, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Job and Hattie A. Ridgway. They have one child—Freeman L. Mr. Trullinger is a Master Mason, a member of Lodge 170, Garden Grove. Postoffice, Garden Grove.



WILLIAM D. MOORE, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Decatur, was born in New Orleans, January 25, 1829, a son of William and Mary (Hooper) Moore, the father a Virginian by birth, and the mother a native of Boston, Massachusetts. The father died of yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1832, and after his death the widowed mother removed with her family to Washington, D. C. Of three children our subject was the youngest. He was reared in Washington, and became familiar with the faces of

many of the leading men of the nation. He was married in that city to Miss Catherine J. Klinehanse, May 31, 1849. She was born in Washington, and was a daughter of George and Susan (Marks) Klinehanse, natives of Germany and Washington, D. C., respectively, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have nine children—William C., a business man of Klingman, Kansas; George A., died in 1883, leaving a wife and three children; Frank A. a farmer, living in Decatur; Charles S., engaged in the nursery with Mr. Teale, of Decatur Township; Mary, at home; Lunettia, wife of Fred Peck, of Pacific Junction, Iowa; Arthur, Eugene and Katie, all living at home. Mr. Moore learned the shoemaker's trade in Washington, which he followed in that city till two years after his marriage, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the boot-and-shoe business there till 1859. He then went to Mason City, Missouri, where he received threats of death from prominent rebels, when a brother Odd Fellow, who was Captain of a Rebel company, assisted him to leave that part of the country, when he went to Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa. On account of ill health Mr. Moore changed his occupation, and opened a photograph gallery in Bloomfield, remaining there till 1868. He has been identified with the interests of Decatur County since 1868, in which year he established a general mercantile store in the village of Decatur, and carried on an extensive trade in that business for fifteen years, for several years his business amounting to \$25,000 per annum. In 1883, finding his business too confining, he sold his stock, and has since devoted his entire attention to his farm and nursery. His farm, which adjoins Decatur, contains eighty acres of well-improved land, under fine cultivation, and on his residence property with its twelve acres of land, in the village, he established a nursery, in the

spring of 1883. Besides the property above mentioned, Mr. Moore owns other valuable real estate in another part of Decatur Township. Mr. Moore left Missouri stripped of all his property, and commenced life in Iowa with nothing, since which time he has, by strict and close attention to business, succeeded in making a fine property; and through honesty and industry he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. In politics Mr. Moore affiliates with the Greenback party. He is a member of Decatur Lodge, I. O. O. F. In his religious views he is a Spiritualist. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist church.



DR. THEOPHILUS BRENIZER, a homeopathic physician, residing on section 25 of Fayette Township, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1846, his parents, David and Mary Brenizer, being reared and married in the same State, and are still living in Cumberland County, near New Kingstown. Our subject was reared in the State of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Quartermaster's department of the army, and was in the Eastern and Western departments of the army. He was in the employ of the Government about three years, and at the age of twenty years came West, and located in Harrison County, Missouri, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. George Brenizer. Doctor Brenizer was married in the spring of 1871, to Miss Mary Hiner, a native of West Virginia, born August 26, 1851, a daughter of Jacob Hiner, of Decatur City, who came to Iowa and settled at Fort Madison when Mrs. Brenizer was a child. They are the parents of four children—Lionel, Lora, Lloyd and Harry. Mary R., the fourth child, died at

the age of seventeen months. The doctor came West a poor boy, but by his energy, frugality and industrious habits he has accumulated a good property. He bought the farm where he has since resided in 1871, then nothing but a hazel-brush thicket. His property now consists of 300 acres of improved land, his residence and 200 acres being in Iowa, and 100 acres being on the Missouri side of the State line. In the spring of 1886 he met with a serious loss, having his fine large barn, 44 x 54 feet, destroyed by fire, including twenty head of horses and mules, four sets of harness, a buggy, etc., the total loss being fully \$4,000. The doctor has practiced homeopathy about nineteen years, and is one of the successful practitioners of the county. He has two brothers living in Decatur County—Oliver C., living on section 24, Fayette Township, and Winfield S., living in New Buda Township, both owning good property. In his political affiliations Doctor Brenizer is a Democrat.



ROBERT McCALL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, Garden Grove Township, was born in Scotland, October 25, 1832, son of James and Barbara McCaull, natives of Scotland. The father was a stone-mason by occupation, and under the ennobling influence of kind and loving parents Robert was reared. There were six daughters and five sons in the family. The parents never left their native soil. Robert attended the common schools of his country, and assisted on a farm until he attained the age of eighteen, when he immigrated to America, and settled in Cayuga County, New York, where he lived eleven years. He then sold out, and removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he kept a fruit and confectionery store three years. He also lived in McHenry County a short

time, and in 1868 came to Decatur County, where he has since resided. Mr. McCaull was married in Cayuga County, New York, to Elizabeth McDowell, who was born in Scotland, in 1840. They have three children—James L., a resident of New Mexico; William S. and Samuel. Mr. McCaull has held the offices of township trustee, school director and treasurer. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago. When he first arrived in New York City he had just \$5. He now owns 120 acres of land which he is rapidly putting in the best possible shape for future profit. He and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is trustee. Both belong to the Patrons of Husbandry, or Granger Lodge. Mr. McCaull has been for fifteen years a general deputy of the Iowa State Grange. In 1872, '73 and '74 he organized eighty-four subordinate granges in Decatur, Ringgold and Wayne counties, and is perhaps as well posted in the workings of that order as anyone in Iowa. Politically Mr. McCaull is a Greenbacker of the strongest type. He is very highly esteemed for his active public spirit, and interest in the progress and well-being of the community.



JAMES M. MCKEE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 17 of Long Creek Township, where he owns 200 acres of excellent land. He also owns 142 acres in Clarke County. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1823, son of Robert and Nancy McKee, who settled in Decatur County, in 1856, upon the farm where Mr. McKee now resides. The father died in 1868, and the mother in 1866. Mr. McKee was married in Missouri, in 1848, to Paulona Mahaffy, born in Ohio in 1826. Their children are—Samantha, wife of Stephen Little; Clark, Hyman, Albert,

Nancy, Bertha, wife of West Bowles; Victor and Erastus. Mr. McKee commenced life without a dollar, but by hard work and good management he has become one of the wealthiest men of the county. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, De Kalb.



FREDERICK SWAN, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Woodland Township, residing on section 12, is a native of Easling Parish, East Kent, England, born September 27, 1809, a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Kesby) Swan. His parents had a family of seven children named as follows—Seeley, James, Rebecca, Millie, Frederick, Benjamin and Avis; Frederick being the fifth child. The father was a sailor, and followed the sea for many years. Our subject spent his youth in Newham, and at an early age began working on a farm. He was married August 13, 1837, to Miss Sarah Butler, who was born February 14, 1816, at Horsmanden Parish, East Kent, England. She was a daughter of George and Mary (Muhn) Butler, who had a family of nine children—Mary, Elizabeth, James, Jane, Thomas (deceased), George, William, Sarah and Thomas. Mr. Swan came to America several years after his marriage, and located in Jennings County, Indiana, and a year later he was joined there by his wife and six children, the family residing in Jennings County till 1853. They then settled in Ripley County, Indiana, where they lived five years, and in the fall of 1858 came to Iowa, by team, locating on their present farm in Woodland Township, where Mr. Swan entered 160 acres of Government land. He first built a log cabin, 18x20 feet, and commenced improving his land, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he has 220 acres under good cultivation, with a good residence and commodious farm buildings.

He has followed farming and stock-raising since coming to Iowa, in which he is meeting with success. He commenced life in America without means, but owing to his industry and good management he has been prosperous in all his undertakings, and by his own efforts has acquired a fine property, and has gained the respect of all who know him. To Mr. and Mrs Swan have been born nine children—Sarah Ann, Frederick, Benjamin, William, George W., Mary Jane, Thomas J., and two, Ruth and James, deceased. James enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was afterward promoted to Corporal, later to Sergeant, and finally was commissioned Captain of his company. He was wounded at both the battles of Shiloh and Atlanta, and never recovered his health, dying October 14, 1868. Mr. Swan is an earnest member of the Dunkard church, Mrs. Swan being a consistent member of the Christian Union denomination.

SW. COFFEY, section 6, Grand River Township, and one of its pioneers, is a native of Vermont, born in Belvidere, Franklin County, November 14, 1808, a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Beals) Coffey, also natives of Vermont. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to Essex County, New York. When he was seventeen years old he went to Orleans, New York, and from there, in 1838, to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to St. Joseph County, Indiana, and thence a year later to Warren County, Iowa, where he lived seven years. In 1864 he moved to Decatur County, and located in Grand River Township, on the farm where he now lives. About forty acres of the land were ready for cultivation, and a plank house had been built. He now has a good

story-and-a-half house, and 200 acres under cultivation. His farm is well adapted for stock-raising, having plenty of timber, and Elk Creek running across his land. It is located two and a quarter miles west of Grand River station, thus making it convenient to a shipping point. Mr. Coffey was married in 1839 to Miss Louisa Schofield, who died August 28, 1874. To them were born six children—Julietta, wife of Jacob Ross; Levina, wife of Henry Boyd; Samuel, Eugenia, Charles Sumner and Elmer. Eugenia is acting as housekeeper, and Elmer now has charge of the farm. In politics Mr. Coffey is a Democrat, but during the war he was a strong Union man.

JAMES W. MATHER, dentist, Leon, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, near Montreal, March 31, 1844, son of Ralph and Ann Mather, natives of New England, who died in Canada. James was reared on his father's farm, and when twenty-five years of age commenced the study of dentistry, at Sandwich, Illinois, under Dr. Ransom Pomeroy, remaining with him two years, then located in Kane County, Illinois, where he remained twelve years. He came to Decatur County, and settled in Leon, in 1876, where he commands a large practice. He was married in De Kalb County, in 1869, to Lorinda Smith, who was a native of Michigan. Dr. Mather owns a business block and two dwelling houses and lots in Davis City.

JH. WINGET is a native of Ohio, born in Meigs County, December 11, 1861, a son of M. C. and Nancy (Berry) Winget. He was reared in his native county, remaining at home until nineteen years of age, when, in 1880, he came to

Iowa, and for a time was employed as clerk for William Baker, of Weldon. He was married April 22, 1883, to Hattie T. Eales, daughter of T. J. Eales, a prominent citizen of Weldon, and soon after his marriage located on a farm of 320 acres belonging to his father-in-law, which he still controls. He is a young man of industrious and economical habits, and has made a success of his agricultural venture. To him and his wife have been born two daughters—Emma and Bessie. In politics Mr. Winget affiliates with the Democratic party.



JEFFERSON MILLER is a native of Harrison County, Indiana, born January 1, 1829, a son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Coppers) Miller, natives of North Carolina. He is the fifth of seven children, the others being—Naomi, Felix, Valentine, Oliver, Elizabeth and Sydney. Jefferson Miller spent his early life on a farm, but in his youth learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed some years. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and soon after went to Harrison County, Missouri, entering a tract of wild land on section 25, Clay Township, which he improved, and afterward moved to another farm, a half a mile distant, on sections 36 and 25, township 67, range 26, making his home in Missouri until 1882, when he moved to Pleasanton, Iowa, where he owns seventeen town lots, and also improved property. He owns 327 acres of improved land in Harrison and Mercer counties, Missouri, 100 acres being his homestead, in Iowa. He is also engaged in raising cattle and horses, short-horns being his favorite. Mr. Miller is a hero of two wars. April 19, 1847, he enlisted in the Mexican war, and was assigned to Company D, Third United States Dragoons. He participated in several severe battles and skirmishes. When

they were three days from Vera Cruz the train was nearly lost in the mountains and chaparel. Subsequently he was at National Bridge and Black Pass, and in the siege of Pueblo, which lasted twenty-seven days, and was one of the detachment left to hold the fort and care for the sick. Scarcity of food and water caused considerable sickness in the camp, and they were obliged to procure the water for their horses at night. After the siege they went to the city, and thence to the silver mines. They guarded a number of pack trains of silver to the city for the English, scouting almost constantly. They participated in the battles at Huamantly and Carniavacca, and other guerrilla fights. He was discharged from the service in August, 1848, having served a year and three months. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, a member of Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry. At the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, he was wounded in the right arm by a rifle ball, and was in the hospital at Cassville, Missouri, a month. He was then given a furlough, and was at home until August 1, when he was ordered to report at Breckenridge, Missouri, and from there was sent to St. Louis, and was in the Fourth Street Hospital until December 19, when he was discharged, and returned home. From the 7th day of March to the 19th day of December there were thirty-seven pieces of bone taken out of the wound. In September, 1863, he again enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and December 29, was appointed Captain of his company. He was in a number of engagements, including Shoal Creek and Nashville. He fought all day at Campbellville, was at Franklin, and fought Hood's advance daily, from Shoal Creek to Nashville, and back again to the Tennessee River. From Nashville they went to Eastport, Mississippi, thence to St. Louis, Fort Leaven

worth and Omaha; up the Loup Fork of Platte River, and north to Powder River, in Montana, then up Powder River 200 miles, and thence to the old California Crossing on Platte River, to Fort Laramie, and Fort Leavenworth. In their travels they went a distance of 1,300 miles where there were no white settlers. They were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in 1866, and Mr. Miller returned to his home in Missouri. Although apparently healed when he re-enlisted the wound in Mr. Miller's arm broke out in 1880, and is still a running sore. He was married October 18, 1849, to Miss Cleopatra Scott, a native of Crawford County, Indiana, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Samuels) Scott. They have eight children—Albert W., Franklin P., Eliza Ellen, Henry M., C. Eveline, Hattie A., J. P. Sheridan and Amintas H.



WILLIAM J. STOUT, a farmer, residing on section 33, High Point Township, where he owns sixty-six and two thirds acres of land, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 22, 1816, son of George and Phebe (Rigg) Stout, natives of Tennessee and Ohio respectively. In 1818 they removed to Illinois, and in 1836 they came to Iowa, settling in what is now Jefferson County. William came to Decatur County in 1854, and settled one mile north of Leon, where he owned 400 acres of land. He also owned the land where a part of Leon now stands. He built the first woolen factory at Leon, and operated it three years, employing seventeen hands the last two years. He also owned a saw and grist-mill one half mile from Leon. He has seen the prairie fires burn over the ground where a portion of Leon now stands. Mr. Stout was married in Jefferson County, in 1839, to Letitia Seers,

daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Martin Seers, natives of Kentucky. She was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1823. Their children are—Sarah, wife of T. Morris; Anna, wife of William Moorhead; John A., Daniel, and Susan, wife of Henry Skinner. Mr. and Mrs. Talleyrand Morris have three children—Fred, Pearl and Hugh. Mr. and Mrs. William Moorhead, have five children—Jesse J., Mary J., Rhoda L., Eva and Gracie S. Willie is deceased. John A. married Mary McKenan, and their children are—Edith M., James M., Hathrun, Roy and Orrey. William is deceased. Daniel married Mary Skinner, and they have three children—Estella, Lenard R. and Hellen. Allie, wife of Marshall Skinner, has two children—William and Oren H. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Skinner have two children—Marshall and Letitia A. Himself and wife are members of the Brethren church, sometimes called Dunkards, of which he is an elder. One of their daughters came near losing her sight a few years ago. After expending a good deal of time and money in the effort to restore her eyes he found a remedy with which he succeeded in entirely curing them. He has since cured a great many very bad cases where physicians have failed, which makes him a very useful man in the neighborhood.



CHARLES W. BARR resides on section 17, Morgan Township, where he has lived since April 2, 1868. He purchased 135 acres of land, where a small frame house had been partially built, and about fifty acres were under cultivation. He has increased his land to 240 acres, and 160 is in a good state of cultivation. The remainder is timber land. He has thirty acres of white oak, fifteen of which is of large size. He also has considerable black

walnut and other varieties. He built his present fine residence in 1884. Mr. Barr was born in Knox County, Ohio, in November, 1843, and when quite young, removed with his parents to Coshocton County. He was reared on his father's farm, and October 1, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, and remained in the service three years, being in the army of the Cumberland. His regiment served in Kentucky as a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps until the spring of 1862. During the remainder of his service his regiment operated in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He was discharged at Villanow, Georgia, October 17, 1864. He returned home at the close of the war, and September 5, 1867, he married Sarah Borden, daughter of Bradford and Charlotte (Evans) Borden, both of whom are deceased. They had six children—one son and five daughters. Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Lucy Ross, of Worth County, Missouri, are the only surviving members of the family. Their ancestors were from New England. Mr. Barr's father came from Ohio to Decatur County in 1876, and is still a resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have two children—Lucy A. and Perry. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Barr is serving his second term as county commissioner, and in politics is a Republican.



PERRY P. ORFIELD, section 26, Bloomington Township, is a native of Washington County, Virginia, born September 12, 1853, a son of Preston and Keziah (Perry) Orfield. He was the third of a family of eight children, the names of the others being—William, Sarah, Wesley, Margaret J., Emmitt, Julia and John. When he was fourteen years of age he came to Iowa and lived in Jefferson County two years. The winter of 1859-'60 he

spent in Decatur County, and then went to Kansas, returning to Decatur County in 1873, when he bought the farm where he now lives, which contains 165 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He has a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings, a good orchard, and his surroundings betoken the thrift and energy of a practical and enterprising farmer. In addition to his home farm he owns 160 acres of improved land in Riley Township, Ringgold County. Mr. Orfield was married December 20, 1873, to Miss Lucinda Mercer, daughter of John Mercer, a pioneer of Decatur County, who, when his country called for volunteers, enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and died in the hospital at St. Louis in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Orfield have one son—John T., born in October, 1874.



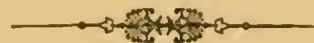
JACOB W. YOST, farmer, section 9, Eden Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1823. His father, Jacob Yost, was a native of New Jersey, and went to Belmont County with his father when eleven years of age, where he was reared to manhood, and married Sarah Weeks, a native of Maryland. She was reared in Ohio. Jacob W. grew to manhood in Belmont and Monroe counties. He was married in Monroe County, to Clarinda Vanander. In 1855 he removed to Iowa with his family, and settled on a farm in Davis County, ten miles east of Bloomfield, where he lived until he came to Decatur County, in 1868. His wife died June 28, 1870, and in February, 1871, he married his present wife, Mrs. William S. Wilson, whose maiden name was Sarah Amanda Blake, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Blake, who settled in Decatur County in 1856. Mr. Blake lived on a farm in Eden Township, three miles south of

Eden, until his death, which occurred January 25, 1868. Of their six children all but two are living—John R., Tessa J., wife of Kimball Hickman; Margaret, and Lovisa, wife of H. H. Mills. Joanna, the oldest, grew to womanhood, and died many years ago; Joseph Elmore, the youngest, was drowned in the Missouri River, near Sioux City, about a year after the death of the father. The father of Mr. Yost came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Davis County, where he and his wife died at the home of their son, Jacob; the father died March 3, 1861, and the mother the 19th of May following. By his first marriage Mr. Yost had four children—Amos, John, Charles and William. One child died at the age of three years, and another aged six months. He and his present wife also have four children—Eva, Harry T., Ollie and Clyde. Mr. Yost owns 160 acres of improved land. Politically he is a Republican.



WILLIAM T. BLACK is one of the pioneers of Decatur County, he having settled in Decatur Township as early as 1853, with his brother, David, who improved what is now known as the Covington farm, near Decatur City. In 1855 he entered 160 acres on section 6, Fayette Township, which he still owns and occupies. Mr. Black was born October 31, 1831, in Adams County, Ohio, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Dick) Black, the father born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, whose father's name was David, and grandfather's, Robert, of Scotland, and the mother a native of Ross County, Ohio. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, and died in Adams County, of the same State. Of a family of seven sons and three daughters William T. was the eighth child. The daughters—Margaret, Nancy Jane and Elizabeth D. lived to maturity,

of whom Margaret is now deceased. Of the sons only our subject and his brother, David, are now living. David came with our subject to Decatur County, but subsequently removed to Oregon, where he now resides. The brothers deceased are—Arthur G. and Quinton, twins; Thomas, Cyrus and Isaac McCoy. The father of our subject was twice married, taking for his second wife Mary Ewing, by whom he had two children—James E. and Rebecca, the latter being deceased. William T. Black, our subject, was married in 1855, to Miss Ithema Ballard, who was born in Tennessee, November 11, 1835, a daughter of John Ballard, who was among the early settlers of Lucas County, Iowa. He died in Kansas several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Black settled on their farm, on section 6, Fayette Township, in the spring of 1856. In 1858 they rented their farm and moved to Colchester, McDonough County, Illinois, where they resided till the spring of 1862, when they returned to their farm in Fayette Township, where they have since made their home. They are the parents of eight children—William F., living in Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah J. Collins, of Lamoni; Mrs. Mary E. Stingley, of Nebraska; Cyrus W., in Colorado; Melvina L., Irene E. L., Clara T. and Minnie R., living at home. In politics Mr. Black is a Republican.



WILLIAM D. COCKERHAM resides on section 17, Morgan Township, where he settled in 1858. He purchased his farm of James Farrens. It first contained 120 acres, which were entered by Alfred Milton. He now has 242 acres. Mr. Cockerham was born in North Carolina, May 3, 1831. His father, Daniel S. Cockerham, immigrated to Polk County, Iowa, about the year 1848, where he remained during his life. In March, 1853,

our subject married, in Appanoose County, Sarah Jane Farrens, a native of Virginia. Her father, George Farrens, settled in Appanoose County at an early day, and later came to Morgan Township, where he passed the remainder of his days. Mr. Cockerham enlisted in August, 1862, in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Cross-Roads and Resaca, and later was on detached duty, having charge of a mule corral. He rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, but previous to this time, while en route to rejoin his regiment, he was engaged in the severe battle at Kingston, North Carolina. He marched on to Washington with his regiment, and participated in the grand review. He had several narrow escapes, but was never wounded. He came from the army with health very much impaired, and he now suffers from disease of the eyes, the result of his army life. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerham have two children—William F., and Laura Jane. Two sons died in infancy, and Mrs. Mary E., wife of Charles Milton, is also deceased. Politically Mr Cockerham is a Republican.



JAMES K. HENDERSON, section 6, Hamilton Township, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, May 18, 1846, a son of John and Delilah (Turpin) Henderson. When he was eight years of age, his parents moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled on section 8, Hamilton Township, being among its first settlers. They had a family of seven children—Moses, Jeremiah, Gincy, Tyra, Elizabeth, James K., and Aaron. James K. Henderson was reared in Hamilton Township, and as he grew old enough, assisted in the various duties of the farm. He remained with his parents till manhood, when he was

married, and settled on section 9, where he lived until 1878, and then moved to section 6, where he now lives. But little improvement had been made on the place when he bought, but now it is one of the best farms in the township. His 120 acres are all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. He has a fine orchard of 200 bearing trees, and several varieties of small fruits, all set out since he came to the place. Mr. Henderson was married March 4, 1866, to Miss Theresa Starkey, a native of De Kalb County, Illinois, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia Starkey. They have seven children—Aaron I., William L., Lydia M., Charles E., George F., Stella M., and Ida B. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Missionary Baptist church.



HENRY M. KING, section 29, Grand River Township, one of the respected citizens of Decatur County, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1836, a son of James and Margaret (Neal) King, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Delaware. His parents reared a family of seven children—John, Eliza Jane, Henry M., Mary Ann, James, a member of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, was killed at the battle of Corinth; Emily and William. Henry M. King grew to manhood in his native State, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm and in attending the common schools, where he received a fair education. In 1856 he came to Iowa, locating in Wapello County, where he lived three years, when he returned to Pennsylvania. He enlisted at the first call for troops in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and after serving a few months, he received an honorable discharge, when he returned to Wapello

County, Iowa. He re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, and participated in the engagements near Memphis, and in the raids made against General Price in Arkansas and Missouri, and was in General Wilson's campaign against the rebels. He was again honorably discharged in August, 1865, when he returned to Iowa. After the war he located Decatur County, where he has 120 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, and well improved, and has since followed general farming and stock-raising, in which he is meeting with fair success. Mr. King was united in marriage in December, 1881, to Miss Maria Dunbar, of Decatur County, and to this union have been born three children—George Melvin, Tama Ann, and Clarence. Politically Mr. King affiliates with the Republican party.

NOAH PORTER BULLOCK, senior member of the firm of Bullock & Hoffman, attorneys at law, Leon, has been a resident of this city since July, 1867. He is a native of Livingston County, Michigan, where he was born in 1838. His father, Jeremiah Bullock, was born in the "Old Bay State," and removed with his parents to Western New York, where he married the mother of our subject, Rebecca Dutcher, a native of the Empire State. After marriage they removed to Michigan. The father was a farmer by occupation, and one of the pioneers of that part of Michigan. He lived in that State until his death, which occurred December 4, 1842. His widow resides with her children in Kalkaskia County, Michigan. Their family comprised four sons and two daughters; all are living but one son. N. P. Bullock was the youngest son, and was reared in his native State. He received a good education at the Kalamazoo College, having

passed to the senior year of that institution. He began the study of law in the spring of 1864, reading three months with H. C. Briggs, at Kalamazoo. September 1, 1864, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1866. He obtained his education by his own exertion, doing various kinds of manual work to pay his way. He was admitted to the bar at Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Indiana, in 1866, where he lived for a year, when he came to Leon, July 7, 1867, where he has since resided. After remaining alone six months he was associated with John W. Warner for about a year and a half, and then became associated with his brother, J. S. Warner, which continued eleven years, when his partner died, and the present partnership was formed, in the summer of 1880. Mr. Bullock was married in Mt. Ayr, in 1869, to Martha Stranohan, a native of Indiana. When quite young she removed with her father, John Stranohan, to Ringgold County. They have five children—Maud, Edward, Martha, Noah Porter and Roy. Politically Mr. Bullock is a Republican of the most pronounced type. In 1872 he was mayor of Leon, and was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Decatur County four years.

JA. PRYOR is a native of Decatur County, Iowa, born May 5, 1858, a son of Allen and Amelia Frances (Newman) Pryor. He was reared on a farm, and in his youth assisted in the work, thus early learning the principles that followed result in a successful agricultural life. He attended the common schools of his county, and obtained a practical education, fitting him for active business life. He owns a good farm of 160 acres in Harrison County, Missouri, which is all under

a good state of cultivation. He was married February 15, 1882, to Miss Clara McBroom, daughter of R. M. and Susan McBroom. They have one daughter—Lena Ethel. In politics Mr. Pryor casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. ROY, principal of the schools at Lamoni, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1852, a son of Abraham and Mary Ann Roy, the mother dying when he was a babe of nine months, and his father before he reached his fourth year. After the death of his father he was cared for by his uncle, Charles Roy, till he was twelve years old, and at that early age he was thrown practically upon his own resources. With a firm resolve to make a man of himself he commenced life's battle, working during the summer seasons on farms, and in the winters attended school, paying for his board by doing chores after school hours. At the age of eighteen years, having so well improved his opportunities, he was engaged as a teacher, and for two years following he taught and attended school alternately. When twenty years of age, in 1872, Professor Roy left Canada, and the two winters following were spent by him chopping in the woods of Wisconsin. In 1874 he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1875 he spent two terms at the State Normal School, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In the autumn of 1876 he came to Iowa teaching school in Jackson County the following winter. In March, 1877, he entered McLain's Academy at Iowa City, for the purpose of preparing himself for the law department of the Iowa State University, but his means becoming exhausted he was obliged to teach school again before his object had been gained. He engaged

in his profession at Pleasanton, Decatur County, and later was appointed assistant principal of the high school at Leon, and in 1883 he was appointed principal of the high school at Lamoni, which position he has since filled acceptably. Thus it will be seen that Professor Roy is a self-made and a self-educated man, and being still a constant student he is always adding to his store of useful knowledge. March 21, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hamilton, who was born at Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, December 23, 1858, a daughter of Dr. A. Hamilton, who is now living at Pleasanton. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Edith, born June 6, 1879. Mrs. Roy is also engaged as a teacher in the schools of Lamoni.

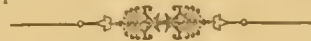
FIRAM CHASE, deceased, was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1816, son of Alvin and Ruth (Cale) Chase. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer. His educational advantages were good, and he taught school many years. He was married in Enfield, Tompkins County, New York, in October, 1837, to Ellen Lewis, born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Norman and Fannie T. Lewis, natives of Connecticut, of English ancestry. They came to Decatur County in 1849, settling in Garden Grove. Mr. Chase was postmaster thirteen years, and justice of the peace for six years. He also taught school there. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chase are—James H., of this county; Lewis, and Fanny, now wife of Fred Woolley. Mr. Chase was engaged in the mercantile business fifteen years. He died July 11, 1883. The following items were taken from an article published in the *State Leader* after Mr. Chase's death: "He was for the past five years a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in that

capacity was highly appreciated by all parties and people, and had he lived would have been a very formidable candidate for State Senator in this campaign. * * * * He came to this county in 1849, and during that long residence had lived a life above reproach, and was honored and highly regarded by all. He was a man of extended learning and information, and possessed a large amount of common sense, and a happy faculty of using it." He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but not a church member. His estimable wife lives on the home farm and is respected by all. Mr. Chase left 120 acres of timber land.



ML. ANDREW, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Grand River Township, residing on section 27, is a native of Iowa, born in Des Moines County, February 17, 1845, a son of James and Cyrena (Eads) Andrew, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Sangamon County, Illinois. Of their family of thirteen children our subject was the third child, their names in order of their birth being as follows—William L., Rebecca M., M. L., Phoebe L., Lizzie J., Rachel A., John N., Lurena, Martha Levisa, Allen E., Owen L., Abraham L. and Eveline. M. L., our subject, lived in his native county till eleven years of age, when he went with his parents to Macoupin County, Illinois. He was reared on a farm, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the common schools. In the fall of 1869 he came to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, in Grand River Township, his first purchase being 100 acres of wild land. He was united in marriage December 5, 1870, to Miss Emerilda

Akers, a daughter of S. C. Akers, a prominent pioneer of Decatur County. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have three children living—Cyrene E., Thomas O. and Cary O. Two of their children, James S. and Katy O., are deceased. Mr. Andrew has met with success in his agricultural pursuits since coming to Decatur County, and now has one of the best farms in his township, containing 196 acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land, a portion of his farm being rich bottom land. His farm is divided into different lots and fields for the convenience of his stock, and in connection with his general farming he devotes some attention to stock-raising and feeding. He pays considerable attention to his orchard, which is one of the finest in his neighborhood, and comprises four and a half acres of the best varieties of fruit. He has a comfortable residence, and good farm buildings. He erected his large and commodious barn in 1881, the main part of which is 20 x 30 feet, with 16-foot posts. In politics Mr. Andrew is a Republican. He has served as township trustee, and is at present holding the office of township clerk, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Both he and his wife are active and worthy members of the Baptist church, and are classed among the best citizens of Grand River Township.



DC. SPENCER, farmer and stock-raiser in Long Creek Township, resides on section 14, where he owns 124 acres of land. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1821, son of Russell and Penelope (Phelps) Spencer, natives of Connecticut, who removed to New York, and lived there until their death. Mr. Spencer was reared in New York. His early life was spent on the farm, and he afterward followed the Erie

Canal twelve summers. He came to Decatur County in 1865. He was married in Madison County, New York, in 1850, to Adaline West, also a native of New York. She died in 1862, and in 1865 he was married in this county to Lucinda Eason, born in Ohio, in 1826. They have one child—Irene A. Mr. Spencer has served as justice of the peace and held other minor offices. He is at present serving as township trustee. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Eighty-first New York Infantry, and served three years, but was engaged in no regular battle. Mr. Spencer's postoffice address is Van Wert.



DAVID WESLEY SHINN, farmer, section 2, Eden Township, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, September 28, 1823. When he was three years old his father, David Shinn, immigrated with his family to Adams County, Illinois, thence to Fulton County, in 1836. In 1845 they removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where they remained two years, when the mother died. The family then returned to Illinois, where they lived in Fulton and McDonough counties until the death of the father, in 1860. The Shinn family were of English ancestry, immigrating to America before the Revolution. David Shinn, Sr., had nine children, of whom David W. was the seventh. He was reared in Illinois and received his education in the common schools. At nineteen years of age he commenced teaching district school, and taught several years, both in Illinois and Iowa. He taught in all seventeen terms. He came to De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa, and taught two terms, then returned to Illinois, where he resumed his labors. In 1851 he again came to Clinton County, and the following year was married at Fairfield, Iowa, to Aseneth M. Reese, born

in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1828. Her parents were Joel and Mary (Shinn) Reese, who moved to Illinois when Mrs. Shinn was three years old. When she was seven years old her father died, and in 1848 her mother removed to Iowa with the younger children. The older ones had married and remained in Illinois. Mrs. Shinn was also a teacher. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shinn lived in Clinton County one year, then removed to Decatur County. They have been prospered in life, and have reared a family of twelve children, of whom they have every reason to be proud. Several of the older ones have held responsible positions. The children are—Walter C., born July 28, 1853, learned the printer's trade, with P. O. James, at Leon, and with his brother Lloyd published the first paper in Rice County, Kansas, and now resides in Dodge City, Kansas; Mary L., widow of Robert L. Trump, was a teacher several years, and now resides in Dodge City; Otis Lloyd M., learned the printer's trade at Leon, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, engaged in editorial work several years, was postmaster at Dodge City, and probate judge of Ford County. He died December 8, 1882, a few days before his twenty-seventh birthday, loved and lamented by all. He was to a great extent a self-educated man, having never attended school after the age of sixteen. He was a great student, and left a fine library. No man stood higher in the community than did Lloyd M. Shinn. He left a competence to his parents. Leander R. has been engaged in railroading in the West for several years. He was born February 28, 1857; Eva E., born July 20, 1858, is a successful teacher, and resides in Ford County, Kansas; Laura Alice, born October 8, 1860, lost her sight from scarlet fever before she was four years of age, graduated in 1879 at the Iowa College for the Blind, at Vinton;

is a young lady highly esteemed for her many noble qualities of mind and heart; Olive Aseneth, born April 20, 1862; Charles W., born March 15, 1864; Frank D., born February 24, 1866; Edgar M., born December 1, 1867; Mills E., born February 4, 1870, and Grey A., born February 4, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ISAAC FREESE HILDRETH, son of Simeon and Sarah (Freese) Hildreth, was born at Bangor, Maine, March 20, 1822. His great-grandfather was from England, and with two brothers fought for American independence. The Freese family early settled in Maine, and farther than that its pedigree cannot be traced. Isaac attended the graded schools of Bangor till fourteen years of age, then moved with his father's family to Granville, Ohio, where for two years he attended the preparatory department of Granville College, now called Dennison University. He then learned of his father the cooper's trade, at Alexander, near Granville, and worked at it five years, after which he taught a select school at Columbus two terms. In 1843 he commenced studying medicine with J. S. Skimmer, of Columbus, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduated in 1846, practiced two years at Shadesville, near Columbus, the same length of time at Columbus, five or six years at Mt. Liberty, Knox County, and early in the summer of 1856 left Ohio, and settled at Lovilla, Monroe County, Iowa. He practiced there seven or eight years, also for a time at Bellefontaine, Mahaska County, and in 1868 he moved to Leon. Here he was employed in the drug business five years, and since that time has been practicing medicine, speculating in real estate, building, and looking after his

property. In 1876 he built the opera house block to commemorate the centennial year, and has several fine business houses and other property in the city of Leon. He is public-spirited, full of energy and enterprise, and is doing his full share in beautifying the place, being the most extensive builder, probably, in the city. His works are his monument, and will stand long after he has departed. Dr. Hildreth was originally an old-line Whig, and of late years has been a Republican. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Mahaska County, and a member and chairman of a similar board in Decatur County, one year. He belongs to the Decatur County Medical Society, and is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been high priest of Leon Chapter, No. 32. June 26, 1848, he married Miss Laura Devereaux, of Granville, Ohio, and they have one daughter—Sadie, the wife of John D. Roberts, of Leon. Dr. Hildreth's drug store is one of the most complete to be found in Southern Iowa. For a number of years he has made a specialty of treating piles by the Brinkerhooft system. He is much of the time absent from home engaged in this specialty, and has met with marked success.



HARRISON BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, Richland Township, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, December 29, 1839, a son of Isaiah and Gartry (Brammer) Brown, also natives of Indiana, and now residents of Decatur County. He came from Indiana to Decatur County in 1857 and located on his present homestead in 1868. He was first married in 1861, to Eliza A. Young, who was born in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1843, and died November 11, 1864. They had three children—Emeline, born May 14, 1862; John L., born February, 1863, died

June 6, 1863, and Ransom G., born June 4, 1864. Mr. Brown was married in 1866 to Martha H. Hukill, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 13, 1843. They have had eleven children—An infant son, born March 7, 1867, died April 14, 1867; Frank E., born May 7, 1868; George W., born January 23, 1870; Addie, born October 22, 1871, died May 17, 1874; Della, born February 11, 1874, died March 17, 1874; Edgar P., born January 31, 1875; Ira E., born April 19, 1878; Elza, born September 14, 1879; Lewis and Lewellis, born March 17, 1881, Lewis died October 27, 1881; Ollie M., born September 8, 1883. Mr. Brown has held most of the school and township offices. He commenced life with nothing but a warm heart and strong, willing hands, but by close economy and perseverance and good management he has secured a valuable farm of 155 acres, with a handsome and commodious residence, good barns and other out-buildings. His standing as a business man is unquestionable, and he is respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM BIGGS resides on section 18, Morgan Township, where he owns 160 acres. The south eighty, where he resides, were entered by John Clark, who made the first improvements. The north eighty were entered by another man who made no improvements. Mr. Clark lived here until 1875. The farm is now all fenced, and besides improving the north eighty, he has cleared and improved about twenty-eight acres of the south half. Mr. Biggs was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1844, where he lived until twenty years of age. His parents were James and Susan Biggs, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Licking County. The father died in 1862. The mother is still living on the homestead in Ohio, at the age

of seventy-six years. There were seven children, two sons and five daughters, six are living—Rebecca, wife of Benjamin Richardson, of Mercer County, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah C. Boyd, of Licking County, Ohio; William; Mrs. Philena Haynes, of Grundy County, Missouri; James, a resident of Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, of Macon County, Illinois. William is the only one who has ever lived in Iowa. He married Caroline Clark, of Davis City, and they have three children—Edmund B., Cora and Elnora. Dora died in infancy.

JAMES R. SMITH, one of the leading farmers and business men of Decatur County, is one of the early settlers of New Buda Township, where he has made his home since the autumn of 1866. He was born in Lewis County, New York, April 3, 1841, a son of Peter and Emma Smith, the former being a native of Germany. When he was quite young his mother died, and at the age of fifteen years he began life for himself. From that time till he arrived at manhood he lived in La Salle County, Illinois, where he was variously engaged, meanwhile gaining experience, and forming habits of industry and self-reliance which have been of great value to him in later years. When about twenty-one years of age he went to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he was married, in November, 1864, to Miss Eliza A. Graham, who was born in Northern Illinois, in July, 1844, a daughter of Theodore Graham. They have eight children living—Ephraim, Clarence, John W., Theodore, Minnie, Gertie, Louisa and Arthur, all at home. Their eighth child, James M., died aged ten months. Mr. Smith continued to live in Jo Daviess County, on rented land till, as before stated, he came to New Buda Township, in 1866.

when he purchased 160 acres of his present property. To his original purchase he has been able to add from time to time till he now owns 900 acres all in one body which is undoubtedly the best farming land in New Buda Township. He also owns a farm of 320 acres of land in Bloomington Township. Mr. Smith has been dealing in stock for the past twelve years, buying and shipping largely to the Chicago markets, this business amounting to about \$50,000 per annum. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Davis City Lodge, No. 375.



JAMES T. ROGERS, section 9, Hamilton Township, is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, born October 30, 1839, a son of Adenston and Nancy (Ford) Rogers, natives of Virginia. His parents were married in Kentucky, and subsequently moved to Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had a family of nine children—William, Jane, John, Lillie, Margaret, James T., Nancy, Catherine and Isaac P. James T. Rogers was reared in Indiana, receiving his education in the schools of Jackson and Hendricks counties. His parents moved to Jackson County when he was young, and thence to Hendricks County when he was sixteen years old, and he was living in the latter county at the breaking out of the late civil war. July 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, participating in many hard-fought engagements. At Resaca his regiment was in the front line of the charge, and captured four pieces of artillery. They were at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the taking of Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. After his return from

the war he lived in Hendricks County until 1869, when he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Hamilton Township, to which he has since added forty acres. His land is all under cultivation; he has a pleasant residence and good farm buildings, a good orchard of 150 trees, and a quantity of small fruit, of different varieties. He is one of the enterprising and prominent citizens of his township, where he is held in high esteem by all who know him. In politics Mr. Rogers affiliates with the Greenback party. He has served three years as assessor, and also as trustee, and a member of the School Board. He and his wife are members of the Seventh-Day Advent church. He is a member of Davis City Post, No. 306, G. A. R. Mr. Rogers was married August 12, 1857, to Priscilla Strickland, a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, daughter of George T. and Elizabeth (Moore) Strickland. They have a family of eight children—John W., James H., Frances Ann, George T., Isaac Newton, Margaret Ellen, Marietta and Martha Jane. Three children are deceased—the eldest—William A., Jeremiah and Elihu.



G. BUFFON, retired farmer, lives on section 11, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 320 acres of land. He was born in Rhode Island, in 1809, son of Richard and Mary (Batty) Buffon, who lived and died in New York. Mr. Buffon was reared on a farm, and assisted in running a saw and grist-mill. He has been twice married. The first time he was married in New York, in 1836, to Mary Love, who died in 1870, leaving four children—Leroy L., Hepsa A., wife of J. Oscar Walter; Erwin S. and Charles A. In 1874 Mr. Buffon was married in Decatur County, to Mrs. Sarah

(Macy) Kindel. She has three children—William, Joseph and Esther, wife of Eugene Alexander. Mr. Buffon has held the office of justice of the peace several years, and was postmaster ten years. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He came to Decatur County in 1863.



LADISLAS EDWARD ZICHY, Count of Austro-Hungarian Empire, farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, Garden Grove Township, was born in Hungary, 1830, son of Ladislav, Count Zichy, Chamberlain of the Emperor and Marie, Countess Szechenyi. He traces his ancestry back to the first Count, Stephen Zichy, in 1600. He immigrated to America in 1875. In 1879 he was married to Mary Knapp, who was born in Ohio, in 1850. They have four children—Marianne, Margit, Aurelie and Elsie. Postoffice address, Garden Grove.



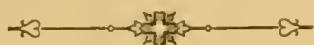
WILLIAM A. KETCHUM has been superintendent of the Decatur County Farm since 1880. He has resided in the county since 1867, at which time he settled in Garden Grove. He was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1826, where he was reared to manhood. When he was about nine years of age his father, Daniel Ketchum, died. He was married in 1852, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Lucy Watkins, also a native of that State. In 1856 they removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where they settled upon a farm. In the fall of 1862 they moved to Mahaska County, thence to this county, in 1867. An older brother, Calvin, came to Appanoose County, in 1853; in 1863 he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and died at

Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1864. His mother and a younger brother came in 1857. Mother has since died at the home of her daughter, Keziah. Benjamin now lives in Appanoose County; a sister, Mrs. Keziah Taylor, lives at Mount Pleasant, Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum have three children—Coline M., a railroad agent in Milo, Iowa; Oscar S., agent at Darlington, Missouri, and Charles B., at home. The deceased were—Kate, who died at the age of five years, and Virginia S., who lived seven years.



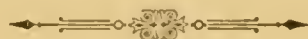
PIERCE, one of the first settlers of Franklin Township, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, March 26, 1824, a son of William and Jane (Thompson) Pierce. His parents lived to an advanced age, being nearly 100 years old at the time of their death. They had a family of fourteen children—Richard, William, Mathew, John S., James, Gilruth, Thomas, Samuel, Wesley, Elizabeth, Margaret, Isabelle, Jane and Sally Ann; of these, William, Mathew, John S., Thomas, Elizabeth and Jane are deceased. Gilruth Pierce lived in his native county until manhood, and was there married, December 30, 1852, to Miss Eliza A. Walden. Immediately after his marriage he accompanied his father-in-law to Iowa, and settled in Decatur County. Mr. Walden located on Long Creek, and Mr. Pierce on section 7, Franklin Township, the site of his present residence. He bought 160 acres of land, which was wholly unimproved, as few white men had preceded him to the township, only three houses being in sight of his home. He went to work to improve his land, and also build a log cabin, and here he and his wife spent their early married life, and together toiled to make a home for their family and place themselves beyond the

pale of want. He has added to his first purchase, until he now owns 240 acres of finely-cultivated land, a part of it being in Clarke County. He is a thrifty, energetic farmer, and has one of the pleasantest homes in Franklin Township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have a family of six children — Joseph Byron, deceased; John William, Clarence Freedom, Frank Douglas, deceased; Louella and Albert Ellesworth, deceased.



LEWIS GAULTER is a native of France, born October 28, 1817, a son of Loren and Julia Gaulter, both of whom died in their native country many years ago. At the age of thirteen years our subject was apprenticed to a sea captain, and for twenty-four years followed a sea-faring life, all of that time being on a merchant vessel from Bath, Maine. He visited the East Indies three times, and has been to China and Japan, and all parts of South America, and in fact has visited most of the prominent sea-port cities in the world. His last ten years on the ocean was in the capacity of first mate, and on leaving he was offered a vessel if he would continue in the service, but being anxious to settle down in life he resolved to leave the ocean. For his wife he married Miss Harriet E. Morgan, in Hancock County, Illinois. She was born in London, England, February 8, 1828, but from her fourteenth year she lived in America. To them were born eleven children—Lewis B. and Loren, energetic and enterprising young men, have purchased 320 acres near their father's farm, in Iowa, where they expect to make their future home; Harriet, lives in Minnesota; Sarah lives in Montana; Phoebe and Lizzie (twins);

Julia, William, Alexander, Emma and Louisa. Mr. Gaulter lived in Illinois for one year after his marriage, and in 1847 came to Decatur County, Iowa. The year following he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and soon after removed to New Orleans, where he remained until 1850. He then crossed the plains by the old emigrant trail, and made his home near Salt Lake City, where he followed farming till 1860. He then went to Montana, and engaged in mining, stock-raising and general farming, remaining there till October, 1882, when he became a resident of Fayette Township, buying the property known as the Riggs Pioneer Farm, which he still owns and occupies. His residence is on section 21, Fayette Township, where he has 100 acres of choice land. In politics Mr. Gaulter is a Republican. He and his family are all members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints.



ISAAC R. ATLEE established his lumber yard in the city of Leon in the fall of 1879. It is located on the southeast corner of the square, and he keeps a complete stock, and has established a fine trade. He came from Fort Madison, and is a representative of one of the early families of Lee County. He was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in 1845. His father, William Atlee, was a native of Pennsylvania, but resided with his family in Richmond for a number of years, removing thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1857, to Lee County, Iowa. He died at Fort Madison, in 1870. He was one of the prominent business men of Lee County, and a man who was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. Isaac R. was about twelve years of age when his father immigrated to Iowa. He has been in the lumber trade twenty years, having fol-

lowed it at Fort Madison since 1866. Mrs. Atlee was formerly Miss Lucy Reynolds, daughter of Rev. C. P. Reynolds, a talented and well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, now of —, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Atlee have two daughters—Daisy and Genevieve. Mr. Atlee served in the 100-day service during the Rebellion, being a mere boy.



JAMES TREANOR, sections 27 and 28, Grand River Township, is a native of Ireland, born in August, 1833, a son of James and Ann (Killen) Treanor. Of his father's family of seven children but three, Mary, Ann and James, are living. James Treanor spent his early life in his native county, working on a farm and attending the parish schools. When eighteen years of age he came to America, first locating in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in railroading two years. In 1853 he moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where he lived eleven years, and in 1864, came to Iowa, and bought 170 acres of wild land in Decatur County. The same year he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, remaining with them ten years, and in 1874 located on his present farm, which contains 320 acres of land, well improved. He has a good story-and-a-half house, with an L, built in modern style, and well furnished. His farm buildings are well built, and are comfortable and commodious. His farm is divided into different fields for the convenience of his stock, and is well watered with running streams. The natural timber affords shelter and shade in cold and hot weather, and taken altogether his farm is one of the best in Southern Iowa, for the business in which he is engaged. The success of Mr. Treanor is the result of his own industry and good management, as when he landed in America

he was a poor boy without friends, but went bravely to work, and whether working for himself or others has been faithful to his trusts, and is now one of the prosperous stockmen of Southern Iowa. He was married September 21, 1856, to Eliza Jane Holland, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. To them were born eight children, but six are living—Hugh B., James W., Simon P., John F., Mary Jane and Louisa Ann. Mrs. Treanor died August 12, 1884, and July 1, 1885, Mr. Treanor married Mrs. Lizzie (Laughrin) Gore, widow of Dr. Gore, of Osceola, Iowa. She is a native of Lucas County, Iowa. By her marriage with Dr. Gore she has three children—Susie, Harry and Hattie.



P. SWOPE, section 27, High Point Township, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1818, a son of David and Mary (Buckley) Swope, natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived until their death. Mr. Swope's father was of Welsh descent. His mother of German and Irish. Mr. Swope was reared on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade. In 1866 he removed with his family to Edgar County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1869 came to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled in High Point Township. When he settled upon his land there were thirty acres under fence, and twenty acres in cultivation, and a log dwelling house. Mr. Swope was married in Pennsylvania, in 1847, to Margaret Clark, daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark, natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Her father was of English, and her mother of Irish descent. Mrs. Swope was born in Pennsylvania, July 25, 1825. Their children are—Mary J., wife of John F. Hitchcock, has eight children; Cecilia A., wife

of M. L. Kendall; Cambridge G. married Emma J. Bevers; Calvin P.; Belle, wife of Elias King, of Woodbury County, Iowa; William J., of Missouri; Sabina, Ella, Harriet, Fannie, Edward J. and Dilla E. Mr. and Mrs. Swope are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Republican.



JOSEPH BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 35, Richland Township, where he owns 190 acres of land. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1824, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brown, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. They both died in Indiana. Mr. Brown received his education in the subscription schools, there being no public schools at that time. His home influences were favorable, and the principles early inculcated had their effect in after life. He taught school four terms in Indiana. Mr. Brown relates an interesting though painful incident of pioneer life in Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, assisted by his children, while making maple sugar was attacked by two Indians, one of whom caught the daughter and scalped her. The brother, who was trying to escape, was pursued by the other Indian. The boy was accompanied by two large dogs. They had succeeded in gaining a position on the opposite side of a high, steep bank, when the Indian leaped the bank, when he was caught by the dogs ere he had fairly landed, and instantly killed. Mr. Brown came to Decatur County in 1853, and the same year he settled upon the farm where he now resides. He entered 200 acres of land from the Government. There was a log cabin on the place, in which he lived three or four years, and then moved into his present

comfortable residence. He has good barns and other out-buildings on his farm. He was married in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1849, to Huldah Young, daughter of John L. and Judah (Goldsmith) Young, born in Kentucky, in 1828. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, the father of German-English ancestry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are—Sarah J., wife of Abner Warrick, has five children—Susan, Henry D., Wesley, Isaac N. and Mary; Henry H.; Isaac N. married Sarah McConnell, and they have one child—Carrie M.; Joseph, now living in Colorado; John F.; Laura, wife of William P. Duker, has one child—Ella; William H. and Andrew J. Mrs. Brown's father served in the war of 1812, for which he received a pension. After his death his wife drew the pension during her life. When Mr. Brown started out for himself he had only \$300. He now owns one of the best farms in the county. He is personally very popular, and has served as justice of the peace ten years; has also been township clerk and school director several years. Politically he is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He and his wife are prominent members of the Baptist church. They are generous and charitable, and judiciously give of their means for the support of benevolent institutions.



BENTON BARR resides on section 18, Morgan Township, where he settled in 1875. About thirty acres had been improved when he purchased it, and most of the buildings had been erected. His farm contains 100 acres, twenty of which are timber land on section 19. Mr. Barr is also engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Valley, in Hamilton Township, and he is also postmaster at that place. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1845, and came from Ohio to De-

catgur County in 1868. His parents were Robert and Susan Barr. He took charge of a flouring-mill three years after coming West, in Mercer County, Missouri. He was then engaged exclusively in farming until he engaged in the mercantile trade, in the spring of 1885. He married Josephine Rudibaugh, daughter of G. W. Rudibaugh, and they have two children—Greta and Hattie.



HAWKINS JUDD was born in Weatherfield, Vermont, October 27, 1802. He came West to Pike County, Illinois, when he was a young man, to take up the hardships of a pioneer life. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, for which he received a bounty of 160 acres of land. After the war he was elected school commissioner, and he entered the land that is now the site of Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, and took an active part in organizing the town in its first settlement. December 29, 1841, he was married to Almira O. Pettis, the daughter of Stephen and Olive Pettis. Mr. Pettis was a soldier and Colonel in the war of 1812, at that time living in New York State. After the close of the war he, with his family, moved to Pike County, Illinois, and was one of the early settlers of that county. Mrs. Judd lived in Pike County from her eleventh year until the spring of 1854, when Mr. Judd and his family, of wife and five children, moved to Franklin Township, Decatur County, Iowa. The children were—Newton, Oscar, Stephen, William and Mary J. One year after coming to Iowa another son, Allen, was born. Mr. Judd had lost his health in Illinois, and removed to Iowa for a change of climate. His health improved, and he went into the business of buying and selling land on time and helped many to get homes in the beautiful State of Iowa.

When the land office was closed in Chariton, Iowa, and his sons were old enough to help him he settled down to farming, and at the time of his death had a fine homestead of 600 acres. He gave his children land for farms, or the money with which to get themselves homes, his wish being to have his family settle near him, but Stephen and William chose their homes in the State of Kansas, in Bourbon County, where William is still living. Stephen died in September, 1873, aged twenty-six years. The others live in Iowa, near where their parents first settled. Allen, the youngest of the family, is an Episcopal clergyman, of Oskaloosa. All are married and have children, there being fourteen grandchildren in the family. Mr. Judd died in 1871. Mrs. Judd is still living near Garden Grove.



CALVIN JOHNSON, a pioneer of Franklin Township, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, a son of William and Mary (Hosack) Johnson. When he was fourteen years old his father moved to Indiana, and lived in Knox County until after the Indian treaty, when he went to Sullivan County, the same State, where he bought land, and made it his home until his death, aged ninety-nine years, his wife dying about the same time. Our subject lived in Indiana over thirty-five years, and in his youth assisted his father to clear and improve a frontier farm. After leaving home he followed boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers several years, and at the same time superintended his farm. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and was the second person to enter land in Franklin Township, Decatur County. He entered and purchased 1,200 acres, which he at once set about to improve. He built a rough log cabin, with a puncheon floor, clapboard

door and roof, and in this the family lived several years. The country at that time abounded in wild game, and neighbors were few and lived miles apart. He cut the first path from his land to Leon, but has lived to see the country develop into productive farms and thrifty villages, with good roads, and to see it connected with the large cities of our country by the railroad, which furnishes the producer with markets and enables him to obtain larger profits with much less labor than in the pioneer days. Mr. Johnson was married in 1830 to Miss Sarah McGill, who died in 1864. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living—Mary, Betsey and Alfred. Sarah, Joseph and an infant unnamed, are deceased. In 1865 Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Eliza (McClintock) Smith. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in 1855 assisted in the organization of the church at Garden Grove, and has since served as one of its ruling elders.

battles. He was sick in the hospital at St. Louis three months, and was honorably discharged at that city. Politically he is a Republican. His maternal grandfather served in the war of 1812.



B. TEALE, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 31, Bloomington Township, and an enterprising citizen of Decatur County, is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born March 7, 1849, a son of Frederick and D. C. (Ham) Teale, who were both natives of England, the father born near the city of London. They came to America about the year 1843, and after living a short time in New York State, they removed to Wisconsin, and for some time made their home near Waukesha. They then located at Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and in the year 1855 they made their home in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. They were the parents of six sons whose names are—Frederick, James, Thomas, George, Eugene B. and Albert, our subject being next to the youngest. He was six years of age when his parents settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and in that county he grew to manhood. His early life was passed in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the district schools. During the late Rebellion, when but fifteen years old, he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, the date of his enlistment being December 16, 1863. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, and was with his regiment engaged in fighting bushwhackers when he was driven from Missouri. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, when he returned to his home in Jo Daviess County. His five brothers served their country during the late war, four of them

PERRY WOLVERTON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 23, High Point Township, where he owns 200 acres of land. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 5, 1836, son of Lewis and Margaret (Andersen) Wolverton, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German, and the latter of English ancestry. He came to High Point Township in 1857, and worked by the month three years. He was married in Decatur County, in 1860, to Caroline, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Lea) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. Their children are—Libbie M., wife of Henry Canfield, of Lucas County, Iowa, and Jennie C. In 1862 Mr. Wolverton enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, and was in several other

receiving wounds from which they recovered, and all are yet living. E. B., our subject, was united in marriage November 3, 1872, to Miss Martha Shill, of Warren County, she being a daughter of William H. and Mary (Zimmerman) Shill, who were formerly residents of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Teale have two sons—Herbert, born November 29, 1873, and John, born September 7, 1875, and an adopted daughter, Mary, born July 27, 1878. On coming to Decatur County Mr. Teale first located in Fayette Township, coming to his farm in Bloomington Township in the fall of 1881, where he has since followed general farming and raising and feeding stock. He has 320 acres of well-cultivated land, a comfortable house, and good farm buildings for his stock, and is numbered among the best citizens of his township. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. In 1884 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

PETER IMHOFF, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 25, Long Creek Township, where he owns 240 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He was born July 14, 1825, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, son of William and Glassner Imhoff, of German descent. He was reared in Ashland County, Ohio, on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Wapello County. He came to Decatur County in 1866, and has been a resident here since that time. He was married in Davis County, Iowa, to Mary E. Birtt, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in

1831. Of their four children Charlie is the only one living, and is at home assisting his father on the farm. Mr. Imhoff has held school offices and the minor offices of his township. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Van Wert.

CL. BOARD, section 27, Grand River Township, is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Decatur County, where he has lived for so many years. He is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Marion County, December 14, 1858, a son of Milton and Margaret (Davis) Board, the father being a native of Edgar County, Illinois. His parents reared two sons—Calvin L., the subject of this sketch, and Milton A. Our subject was but a child when his parents removed to Decatur County, and there our subject grew to manhood, and received his education in the district schools of this county. His parents lived in Decatur County till their death, the father dying in the year 1874, and the mother in 1876. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, has made that the vocation of his life, and by his energy and industry he has acquired a good farm of sixty acres, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, with a small but comfortable house, and a commodious barn, 30 x 34 feet, which he built in 1885. He was united in marriage February 22, 1878, to Miss Emma M. Clewell, a lady of good education and rare intelligence, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Neal) Clewell, of Bremer County, Iowa. They are the parents of two sons—Robert Milton and Richard Moses. Mr. and Mrs. Board are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Although but a young man Mr. Board has gained a good position among the best citi-

zens of Grand River Township, where he is much respected by all who know him. Our subject's grandfather, Calvin L. Board, was of German ancestry. He was one of the pioneers of Decatur County, where he resided many years. In 1883 he removed to Rice County, Kansas, where he has since made his home.

JACOB BAKER, deceased, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 20, 1820, son of Jacob and Mary Baker. In 1852 he went to California, where he remained until 1861. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, in April, 1862, to Mary C. Worden, daughter of John and Margaret Worden, and they have two children—Mina and William. At his death Mr. Baker left 160 acres of land. His estimable wife resides on the homestead. Her grandfather lived to be 104 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have always held high places in the community.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON, furniture-dealer at Leon, engaged in business here in 1880. He is one of the early settlers of this part of Iowa, having settled here July 17, 1857. He bought a claim of forty acres in Bloomington Township, and 160 acres adjoining it on the west in Ringgold County. He lived on that land one year, then exchanged it for a partially-improved farm in Ringgold County, about three miles south of his first location, where he lived about three years, then sold and removed to Leon. He was engaged in driving stage between Leon and Mt. Ayr, five years, and on the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was engaged in carpentering for a number of years. Mr.

Hamilton was born in Sibley, Shelby County, Ohio, in 1831, son of Joseph and Mary Gamble; the latter died when Samuel was four years of age, and the former when he was thirteen. After the death of his parents he was reared by his grandparents, near Xenia, Ohio. In 1854 he was married in Randolph County, Indiana, to Miss Sarah J. Bolen, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and they settled here in 1857, as before mentioned. They have three children—John O., Byron F. and Fred P. The oldest was born in Ringgold County, and the others in Leon. Two children are deceased—Joseph, aged three weeks, and Mary Ellen, aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

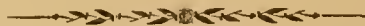
SAMSON HINES resides on section 4, Morgan Township. He owns ninety acres, forty of which are on section 33, Woodland Township. He purchased and located here in the fall of 1865. But very little improvement had been made. A log cabin had been built, which Mr. Hines repaired and occupied until he built his present residence. Mr. Hines was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He was reared and married in Pennsylvania, and removed to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1856, where he settled upon a farm. Previous to his enlistment in the war of the Rebellion he took part in repelling the Morgan raid in Ohio, and afterward had charge of a train of army supplies in West Virginia. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. When the company was organized he was made Orderly Sergeant, and served in that capacity until discharged. His regiment was assigned to the Twentieth Army Corps, but did not reach

Atlanta in time to join Sherman in his march to the sea, and consequently, joined General Thomas at Nashville, and participated in the battles with Hood. He remained at Nashville until the close of the war. Mr. Hines has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Humes, whom he married in Pennsylvania. She died in Ohio, previous to the war, leaving two children—Mary Emma, wife of J. R. Evans, of Wayne County, and David F., of Woodland Township, Decatur County. For his second wife Mr. Hines married Julia Ratin, and they have four children—William M., John H., Sarah and George J. Politically Mr. Hines is a Democrat.



ROBERT TURNER, one of Fayette Township's enterprising agriculturists, resides on section 21. He was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, December 2, 1835, in the same State in which his parents, Robert and Nancy Turner, were born, married and died. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father in 1849. In his twentieth year he left his native State, and spent a short time roving, visiting Texas in his travels, and finally settled down in Des Moines County, Iowa, where he lived until 1865, in the meantime however, serving his country three years as a brave and gallant soldier. In 1865 he bought the property where he now lives, at that time wild prairie, and in 1869 began to improve it, first making his residence on it in the spring of 1871. He has now one of the most attractive homes in Fayette Township, his residence, built in 1885, being a model of comfort and convenience, and surrounded with shade trees and shrubbery, with an orchard but a short distance from the house. His home farm contains 160 acres, all under cultivation, and in addition to this he owns a farm of 160 acres on

section 20. Mr. Turner was married January 7, 1871, to Dora, daughter of Theodore Graham. She died June 7, 1883. They had a family of four children—Inez A., Gilbert E., Lydia Beatrice and Robert Clyde. Their youngest child died at the age of nineteen months. June 4, 1884, Mr. Turner married Mrs. Helen B. Lanhorn. Mr. Turner enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Company E, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and received his baptism of fire at Chickasaw Bluff. He was with General Sherman at Vicksburg, in December, 1862; at Arkansas Post in 1863; was with General Hooker at Lookout Mountain, in the "battle of the clouds;" was in the campaign against Johnston's army, which culminated in the capture of Atlanta; in the battles of Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, and in line at the battle of July 22-28, at Jonesboro, where his corps commander, General McPherson, was killed. He followed the union flag and Sherman to the sea, and up through the Carolinas to Washington, where he was in line at the grand review of Sherman's army, in June, 1865, and was discharged the same month, as Sergeant. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, never shirking duty, but always proving himself a brave and intrepid soldier. In politics he is a Republican.



JOHN WARTENBE, deceased, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 1, 1829, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Smith) Wartenbe. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Williams County, Ohio, where he was reared. He was married at Defiance, October 20, 1850, to Sarah A., daughter of O. W. Sawyer. A few years after their marriage they moved to Iowa, and located in Decatur County, living in Decatur Township, one

mile west of Decatur City, five years, and then moved to Burrell Township, to a farm on section 6, in the bottoms of Grand River, where, in connection with farming, he carried on a mill. He was a good business man, making a success of his ventures, but when still a young man, July 13, 1866, was drowned in Grand River, while trying to row a ferry boat. Mrs. Wartenbe still lives on the homestead, which contains 160 acres of valuable land. Her family consists of six children—Julia, Arthur, Edgar, Jay, Mary and Annetta.



DR. C. P. MULLINNIX is the oldest practicing physician of Leon, having settled here June 13, 1856. He has been in constant practice here for thirty years. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, September 7, 1825. His father, David Mullinnix, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Tennessee. Both removed to Putnam County when young. After their marriage they removed to Illinois, where the mother died. The father afterward returned to Indiana, and died at Spencer, Owen County, several years later. There were nine children, five sons, and four daughters. Four sons are living, and all practicing physicians—C. P. Mullinnix, of Leon; Dr. M. G., of Spencer, Indiana; Dr. E. N., also at Spencer, and Dr. L. P., at Worthington, Indiana. The deceased son, Dr. P. E. Mullinnix, was also a physician. He came to Leon in 1858, and in the spring of 1859 he went to Pleasanton. On the night of April 6, 1866, while returning from visiting a patient, he was foully murdered, the object being to secure money he was supposed to be in possession of. A man named John W. Crawford was arrested and tried for the murder, but the evidence was not strong enough to convict him. The subject of this sketch

was reared on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he entered Asbury Academy, at Greencastle. He was a student at this institution when D. W. Vorhees, since prominently known in national politics, graduated. In 1850 he began a regular course of medical study with Drs. W. Brenton and Alfred Mowely, and also with Dr. David Wade, of Stilesville, Indiana, who was a cousin of B. F. Wade, of national fame. He began the practice of medicine at Whitehall, Owen County. April 13, 1858, he married Miss Emma Lockwood, a native of Vermont. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Mrs. Nellie Morgan, Foster C. and Emma Dell.



GEORGE SMITH, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Long Creek Township, resides on section 36, where he owns 386 acres of land in this and Franklin townships. He was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, near Burlington, December 29, 1839, son of Peter and Martha (Ellison) Smith, natives of England, who immigrated to America in 1835. He was the second child born in that portion of the State. He was reared a farmer, and has followed the farmer's vocation all his life. His father died in 1866, aged seventy-five years. His mother died in 1876, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of thirteen children, George being the eleventh child. Ten of the children are living at this time. George Smith came to Decatur County in 1871, and settled upon his present farm. He was married in Des Moines County, in 1865, to Margaret J. Sharpe, daughter of John and Sarah Emp-hill Sharpe, born in Pennsylvania, in 1846. Their children are—Mattie E., Alfred G., Charles, Sarah A., Carrie A. and Harris G. Mr. Smith has held the office of school director, school treasurer, secretary of the

School Board, and president of the same board. He commenced life a poor man, and his large estate is due entirely to his own exertions. Politically he is a Democrat.

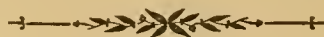


W. LAYTON, farmer, section 27, High Point Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 28, 1831, a son of Elias P. and Sophia Layton, natives of Montgomery County, Maryland. They removed to Indiana, where the father died in 1871, aged seventy-three years, and the mother in 1867, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Layton was reared to a farmer's life, which vocation he has always followed. He was married in Putnam County, Indiana, to Phebe, daughter of Colonel James and Cassander Fisk, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. She was born April 1, 1836. Their children are—Cassander M., wife of W. W. Warrington; Lulie S. and Demarus. Cora M. is deceased. Mr. Layton has held the office of road supervisor two terms, and was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. Their early educational advantages were limited. He is a man highly esteemed in his community.



J. SULLIVAN, postmaster at Leon, received his appointment from President Arthur, February 26, 1884. Mr. Sullivan served in the army during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted March 5, 1863, in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and continued in active service until July 4, 1864, when he was severely wounded by a cannon ball, losing his left arm. Mr. Sullivan was born in Clay County, Illinois, June 15, 1847, being but seventeen years of age when he entered the army. He came to Decatur County with his father's family

in 1859, settling in Pleasant Township. In 1876 the father returned to Illinois, where he still resides. Our subject served as county recorder eight years, beginning in 1869; was deputy treasurer in 1878; and from January, 1880, to January, 1884, was county auditor. He was a gallant soldier, and has proved a competent and faithful official. Mrs. Sullivan was formerly Miss Hattie Linsey, a daughter of Samuel Linsey, now a resident of Kansas. They have one son, Charles E., born in Leon, in 1873.



ROYAL RICHARDSON, one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Hamilton Township, Decatur County, was born in Phillipston, Wooster County, Massachusetts, February 12, 1827, his parents, James and Sophia (Danforth) Richardson, being natives of the same State, the father born in Phillipston, October 7, 1793, and the mother in Athol, June 21, 1793. They were united in marriage at Phillipston, February 24, 1819, and to them were born seven children—Pier-son, James, Royal, Sophia, Susan, Elizabeth and Sarah, Royal being the third child. Royal Richardson was reared on a farm, and educated at the schools of Phillipston. He lived in his native State for twenty-nine years, and on attaining manhood he was married to Miss Martha Johnson, who was born and reared at Dover, Vermont, a daughter of James and Almira (Stone) Johnson. They were the parents of four children—Elizabeth, Sarah, Clayton and Martha. In 1854 our subject removed with his wife to Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, and for two years following followed the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he had previously learned at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He then came to Iowa, locating at Pleasanton, Decatur County, where he was one of the first set-



yours Respectfully
Royal Richardson

tlers. He built a saw and grist-mill at this place, which was among the first erected in the county, and for some time did an extensive business. The mill was subsequently burned down, but was again rebuilt by Mr. Richardson, who operated it for six or eight years, when he sold to Henderson Brothers. After selling his mill property Mr. Richardson followed contracting and building for a time. In 1877 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed under the firm name of Edmunds & Richardson, until 1884, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Richardson has held the position of postmaster at Pleasanton for eighteen years. He has taken an active part in improving and building up Pleasanton, and it is mainly due to his efforts that the railroad was located through the town. Mr. Richardson is the owner of 525 acres of well-cultivated land in Hamilton Township and Linley Township, Missouri, which is well improved. He keeps a large stock of cattle and horses. He has one of the pleasantest homes in the village, a commodious barn, an orchard, and is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. By his honorable and upright dealings Mr. Richardson has secured the respect of all who know him, and is numbered among the best citizens of Hamilton Township.

JOSEPH CULVER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, Garden Grove Township, was born December 7, 1840, son of Asa and Emeline (Chapman) Culver, natives of Ohio and Vermont respectively. He came to Decatur County in 1855, where he remained until 1876, then removed to Kansas. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg,

Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely and many minor engagements. He was mustered out at Hudson, Texas, August 15, 1865. Mr. Culver was married in Garden Grove, in 1866, to Rachel A. Robinson, born in New York, in 1849, and they have one child—Harry J., at home. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 170. He owns 240 acres of land. His mother is deceased, and his father still living.

LADISLANS MADARASZ, farmer, section 36, Garden Grove Township, was born in Hungary, in 1811, son of Gideon and Sophia Madarasz, also natives of Hungary. He received a good education in his native country, and held high offices. He was Secretary of State thirty years, and also one of a committee of three to adjust matters of State, an office similar to our Cabinet. The names of the other members of the committee were Kossuth and Nyary. He was married in 1834, to Baroness Elizabeth Maytheny, a native of Hungary, and they had one child—William. She died in her native country, in 1843. The second marriage of Mr. Madarasz occurred in Decatur County, his wife being Sibila Osolock, born in Germany, in 1836. They have seven children—Bala, Hermena and Josephena are prominent and successful teachers; Joseph, Gideon A., and Sophia. Our subject came to America in 1851, and settled in this county the same year. He first entered a claim, and has added by purchase until he has a farm of 340 acres, a large portion of which is improved and well cultivated. There were at first no improvements. He built a small dwelling house in which he lived fifteen years, and then moved into his present handsome and commodious house. He zealously went to work to improve his land, and has built a fine

barn and other out-buildings. He has also a very fine orchard. His children are all well educated. His daughters commenced teaching when quite young, and have taught in Kansas and Nebraska. They are now attending the State Normal School. His grandson, Louis ———, residing in New York, is considered the best telegrapher in the United States. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Grand River.



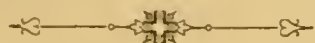
F M. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 13, Long Creek Township, where he owns 307 acres of land. He was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, August 9, 1830, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Woodring) Thompson. His father came from Illinois to Iowa in 1854, where he remained six years, then returned to Illinois, and remained another six years, thence to Dakota for the same length of time, then again to Decatur County, and eight years later went to Harrison County, Iowa, where he still resides, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. F. M. Thompson, when seventeen years old, was bound to a farmer in Morgan County, Illinois, remaining with said farmer until of age, and was to have two suits of clothes and \$100 for his labor, also sixteen months of schooling. He received the \$100, but only one suit of clothes and about twelve months of schooling, scattered through the four years, going to school in bad weather and when there was no work to do on the farm. He was married in his native State, remaining there until 1859, then came to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled near his present home. He rented land two years, and then made a purchase of some land and entered vigorously upon the work of improving the same. When he came to Decatur County his objective point was Kansas, but running short of

money he was compelled to stop here and make a crop, and doing well he concluded to remain. He was married in Marion County, Illinois, to N. L. McDaniel, daughter of Eli and Mary McDaniel, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1836. The following are their children—Henry A., Francis E., William D. and John T. Mary and two infants are deceased. Henry, the eldest son, married Eliza Devare, and their children are—Thomas L., Floyd, Bessie and Harry R. John T. married Lucinda Benefield, and has one child, Loraine. The rest of the children are still single. F. M. Thompson has held school offices and most of the other offices of the township. He enlisted in the late war, in 1864, in Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served a little over one year. He was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee. F. M. Thompson is a self-made man. He had nothing when he commenced for himself, but by hard labor and good management has accumulated a competency. Politically he is a Republican. Post-office, Van Wert.



LEWIS JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 19, High Point Township, where he owns 426 acres of land. He was born in Pike County, Illinois, in 1838, son of Lewis and Barbara Johnson, of German descent. They came to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1852. Mr. Johnson was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming. He was married in Decatur County, in 1866, to Sarah A. Miller, daughter of John and Sophia Miller. Their children were—Hannah E., born in 1868, and Mary E., born in 1872. Mrs. Johnson died in 1872, and in 1876 he was married in Livingston County, Missouri, to May E., daughter of William and Nancy Carr, the former a native of

Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. She was born in Missouri, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child—Lillie A., born in 1883. Mr. Johnson enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Fifth Kansas Infantry, and served one year. He was discharged on account of disability. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Post-office, High Point.



WH. YOUNG, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 16, Richland Township, where he owns 178 acres of land. He was born September 29, 1852, son of J. D. and Catharine (Warwick) Young, natives of Tennessee. They settled in Decatur County in 1852, where the mother died, in 1878. The father is still living. Mr. Young was reared on a farm, and has followed the occupation of a farmer thus far through life. He was married in Decatur County, in 1874, to Nerresta Edwards, born in Decatur County, and daughter of Anderson and Armina Edwards. They are the parents of three children—Luella, Nora C. and Carrie A. Mr. Young is holding the office of township clerk and secretary of the School Board. He belongs to Ivy Lodge, No. 464, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.



SETH W. WEBSTER, farmer, section 14, Eden Township, settled upon his present farm in 1852. He was born in Johnson County, Michigan, March 26, 1829. His father, Luther Webster, was a native of New York, and went to Michigan at an early day, thence to Putnam County, Indiana, where he died, when his son was about six years old. Seth W. was reared in Indiana, and married Lucinda Markesbury, whose father removed from

Kentucky to Indiana, where he remained until his death. Mr. Webster's farm is rolling, and was but lightly timbered; in fact, the only timber was an undergrowth of brush on a part of it. His first house was a log cabin, which he occupied several years. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in several campaigns, and was never wounded, but like many thousands, he contracted a disease from which he has never recovered. He was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. Since the war he has devoted his time entirely to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the only members of their respective families living in Decatur County. They have eight children—Julia Ann, Appler, Samuel, Lemuel, William, Mary L., John and Charlie. The deceased were George and Julia. Politically Mr. Webster is a Democrat, but he intends to vote for the best man. His mother, Sarah Webster, born in 1798, is still living. Her home is in Mills County.



MOSES BRYAN, section 33, Grand River Township, is a native of Kentucky, born near Lexington, February 22, 1822, a son of Richard and Nancy (Richardson) Bryan, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. When he was ten years of age his parents died of cholera, there being only four days difference in their deaths. Their family consisted of ten children—Preston, Robert, Harvey, Moses, Thomas, Richard, Jane, Emily, Eliza and Zerilda. After the death of his parents Moses found a home with James Shy, a prominent horse-dealer and owner of race horses, and remained with him until manhood. In his youth he had the care of horses and rode

them at races, and thus became familiar with the life of a horseman. When twenty years of age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived ten years, and then went to Hannibal, Missouri, and for twelve years was engaged in pork-packing. From there he went to Illinois, and engaged in farming for a time, and then moved to Bremer County, Iowa, and lived near Waverly until 1874, when he changed his location to Decatur County, and has since lived on his present farm in Grand River Township. Mr. Bryan was married in 1865, to Sarah Ann Neal, and to them have been born five children—Preston, Thomas, Anna, Evaline and Lida. In politics Mr. Bryan is independent, giving his suffrage to men, not party. His first vote was cast in Kentucky, for Henry Clay for President. He has devoted much time to the study of astronomy and the signs of the weather, and is considered the best weather prophet in Southern Iowa, being an advocate of the theories of Professor Rice.

Cora and Nora, twins, and Mary are deceased. Mr. McCleary has held the office of township trustee and supervisor of roads. He is very liberal in his religious views, and in politics is a Democrat. Postoffice, High Point.



GEORGE W. SHAW, farmer and fruit-grower, resides on section 23, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 210 acres of land, fifty of which are in timber. He was born in Calhoun County, Illinois, December 1, 1832. His parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Shaw, were natives of New York and Virginia respectively. They removed to Illinois in 1817, where they resided until the death of the mother, in 1852. The father served as justice of the peace continuously from 1818 until the year 1856, when he removed to Garden Grove, Iowa, where he died, in 1865. Mr. Shaw was the youngest son of eight children. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and assisted his father in his farm work, and in raising fruit, an occupation he has followed all of his life. He came to Decatur County in 1855, and a year later settled in Garden Grove Township. His land was wild prairie, and no house in sight of his home. His farm is well cultivated, and he has planted out 10,000 apple, pear and cherry trees, besides a variety of small fruits. He commenced life a poor man, but his educational advantages were good, having attended the McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois. He has held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was married at Garden Grove, January 6, 1859, to Lydia A. Sawyer, born in New York July 16, 1840. Their children are—Coral L., wife of Eugene Stanley, of this county, has one child—Myrtle; Thyrsa, wife of Philip Young, also of this county, has one



ISAAC McCLEARY, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 15, High Point Township, where he owns 205 acres of land. He was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, January 13, 1839, son of Isaac and Sarah McCleary, who formerly lived in Ohio and Michigan, and came to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1838. They settled in Decatur County, in 1857, where the father died in 1871, aged sixty-nine years, and the mother in 1876, aged seventy-one years. Mr. McCleary lived at home until their death. He was married in Decatur County, in 1862, to Mary E. Warrington, born in Maryland, January 21, 1840, daughter of Zeno and Martha Warrington, natives also of Maryland. Their children are—Charles W., of Decatur County; Lena L., John M., George, Clara, Fred, Benjamin and Ralph.

child—Edna; Nathaniel L. Sherman, War-
der, Downing. Evangeline, who died
February 16, 1880; Mark M. and Suel F.
Mr. Shaw is also a director of the State
Horticultural Society. Himself, wife and
daughters are consistent members of the
Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a
member of the Independent Order of Odd
Fellows. Politically he was formerly a
native American, and is now a strong Re-
publican. He has never voted the Demo-
cratic ticket, although he believed in a tariff
for revenue, but with incidental protec-
tion. Postoffice, Garden Grove, Iowa.



JACOB CRUM resides on section 21,
Morgan Township, where he settled
in December, 1870. He came to this
township the previous year and purchased
his farm of 160 acres of Cicero Charing-
ton. But very little improvement had been
made, the land being mostly covered with
underbrush. The farm is now all under
cultivation, except about thirty acres. It
is well fenced and has good buildings. It
is well watered by a living spring, which is
ample for supplying 100 head of stock.
Mr. Crum owns thirty acres on section 16.
He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio,
in 1837. His father, John Crum, was an
early settler of Pennsylvania, where he
lived until his death, which occurred in 1864.
His wife died in July, 1883. There were
eight sons and four daughters, six sons and
all the daughters are living. Jacob Crum
is the member of the family who settled in
Decatur County. He enlisted, in 1862, in
the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infan-
try, and served during his term of enlist-
ment. His regiment was attached to the
Twenty-third Army Corps. The first year
they operated in Kentucky against Kirby
Smith, thence to Knoxville, Tennessee,
where he participated in the siege of that

place. He was in Sherman's Atlanta cam-
paign, and after its surrender his regiment
operated with General Thomas, participat-
ing in the battles of Franklin and Nash-
ville, thence to Washington, and by
transport to Fort Fisher, which, however,
had been captured by the Union forces
under General Terry, thence north, joining
General Sherman at Raleigh, thence to
Greensborough, where they remained until
the close of the war. The regiment was dis-
charged at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Crum
was married September 18, 1866, to Roxann
Engle, who died August 31, 1876, in the
thirty-fourth year of her age. One of her
two children is living—Mary Emeline.
Mr. Crum's second wife was Mrs. Lizzie
May Jackson, a daughter of George Jewett.
She was born in Morgan Township, April
22, 1854. They have one child—Nora Al-
ma. Politically Mr. Crum is a Republican.
Andrew Jackson, the first husband of Mrs.
Crum, was born December 27, 1847. In
1873 he removed to Clarke County, Iowa,
where he was married January 22, 1874, to
Lizzie May Jewett. He died the 11th day
of September following. He was highly
respected in the community in which he
lived. He left his wife and son well pro-
vided for, the latter having fifty acres of
land in Morgan Township, obtained by ex-
change for property left by Mr. Jackson.
The son's name is Andrew Jackson.



JOHNN MANNING, section 32, Grand
River Township, is a native of Indiana,
born in Wayne County, August 13,
1851, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Arnold)
Manning, natives of Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania. When he was three years
of age his parents moved to Decatur
County, Iowa, and located five miles north-
east of Leon, in Center Township, where
he was reared, his youth being spent in

assisting his father on the farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1881 he located on his present farm, which contains 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with a good residence and farm buildings. It is one of the best stock farms in the township, well watered with springs and running streams, and he is one of the successful stock-raisers of the county, feeding at the present time about three carloads of cattle. Mr. Manning was married January 10, 1875, to Miss Arilda J. Fulton, a native of Ross County, Ohio, but reared in Washington County, Iowa, where her parents, Wade and Harriet (Tomlinson) Fulton, moved when she was a child. To them have been born two sons—Charles, born March 6, 1877, and Frank, born February 23, 1880. In politics Mr. Manning is a Republican. He is the fifth of a family of seven children, the others being—Benjamin, Amos, Elizabeth, Fanny, Nathaniel and Sidney. Mrs. Manning is the eldest of nine children, her brothers and sisters being—Tarlton, Alonzo, Eliza, Albert, Edgar, Wade, William and Alpha.

Worden was married when twenty-seven years of age, to Laura A., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Dibble) Roach. They have a family of five children—Luther, Walter, Perry, Frances Elmina and Abbey. In politics Mr. Worden affiliates with the Republican party.

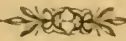


NOAH H. RIGGS, section 15, Fayette Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 25, 1837, a son of Simeon and Harriet (Cheney) Riggs, natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married. When but six years of age he was left an orphan, and his early youth was spent with a friend of the family, Robert Thompson, who gave him a good home, but only limited educational advantages. When eighteen years of age he started out in life for himself. In 1858 he came West as far as Clay County, Illinois, and in 1859 went to Colorado, returning in September of the same year to Ohio, and in the spring of 1860 went again to Colorado, where he remained until February, 1863, engaged in mining. Returning to Ohio he was married, March 14, 1863, to Miss Catherine Elliott, daughter of James Elliott, of Jefferson County, where Mrs. Riggs was born, April 23, 1839. Immediately after his marriage he started with his wife for the Hawkeye State, and lived in Keokuk County about three and a half years, and in August, 1866, moved to Decatur County, and located first on section 21, Fayette Township, commencing on a farm of forty acres, but by industry and energy he was prosperous, and finally owned a good farm of 260 acres. In 1880 he bought the farm on section 15, where he now lives, which contains 360 acres, all under cultivation, selling his land on section 21 the same year. He also owns a good farm of eighty acres in Bloomington Township.



SILAS WORDEN is a native of New York State, born in Dutchess County, a son of Jared N. and Maria M. (Denton) Worden, natives also of the Empire State. In 1857 he accompanied his parents to Decatur County, Iowa, and made his home with them until manhood. His father bought 140 acres of land in Franklin Township, where he made his home until his death. After the death of his parents Silas bought the interests of the rest of the heirs in the homestead, which he now owns, and to which he has added 560 acres, having now a fine farm of 700 acres, all under cultivation. His residence is a model of convenience and comfort, and his farm-buildings are large and substantial. Mr.

Mr. Riggs is one of the influential citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. His family consists of seven children—Harriet, wife of J. M. Biddle, of Lamoni; Thomas, Nellie, Jennie, Edith, Clarence and Harry.



ENOS DAVIS, farmer, section 13, Garden Grove Township, was born in Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, in 1816, a son of William and Phebe (Whitaker) Davis, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was three times married, and had a family of seventeen children, Enos being a child of the second marriage. In 1843 Enos Davis was married at Ontario, Lagrange County, Indiana, to Mary Anthony, who was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, in 1824, a daughter of Dr. Isaac and P. Marium Anthony, of English and Scotch descent, their ancestry dating to John Anthony, who came from England to Rhode Island, in 1846. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis—P. Marium, deceased; Homer A., deceased; Charles A. and George E. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Davis and his family located in what is now Garden Grove Township, being one of the first three settlers, the others being his father, William Davis, and Ozro N. Kellogg. Of these Mr. Davis is the only one living. Garden Grove was one of the temporary settlements of the Mormons when en route to Salt Lake from Nauvoo, in the early spring of 1846. Many of them were very destitute and suffered from the effects of their privations. These first three settlers bought the improvements made by the Mormons, and at that time theirs was supposed to be the only settlement in Decatur County. There

were several families living from ten to twenty miles south of them, who thought they were living in Missouri, but when the disputed strip was assigned to Iowa, became residents of Decatur County. In the winter of 1848 Mrs. Davis taught a school for the benefit of the children in their colony, which was also patronized by a number of Mormon children. This was the first school for a distance of several counties east, west and north. They borrowed four lights of glass from a lady who was taking them to Salt Lake, made a puncheon floor, stuck legs into split logs for seats, made a stick chimney, and thus made a school-house in their Western home. In 1853 Mrs. Davis drew the first money, \$94, from the school fund in Decatur County, for services at Garden Grove, then the only district formed. The school at that time was taught in a private house, and some of the scholars came a distance of four miles. Mr. Davis did a good business showing land, which was held by claim a number of years. Settlers formed a protective society to prevent speculators from enjoying peaceable possession of land entered that was already occupied or claimed, the necessary amount of improvements being made. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Davis entered land, and removed to Seven Mile Grove, seven miles northwest of Garden Grove, in Franklin Township, which he helped to organize and name, and was its first justice of the peace, an office he held several years. Mrs. Davis taught school in their house in the winter, and also sometimes had private scholars, as there were no school-houses nor schools. In 1854 she made the first cheese in Decatur County, according to the assessor's report. In 1862 they returned to Garden Grove Township, where they have since lived. A brother of Mr. Davis, Amasa J., came to Decatur County with the rest of the family, and now lives on a farm near Weldon, in Franklin Township, where

he has lived over thirty years. October 12, 1838, three of the colony, all that are now living, met to celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of their coming to the county.



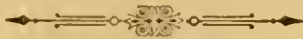
DANIEL P. YOUNG was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 31, 1808. His parents, David and Sarah (Parks) Young, were born, reared, and married and lived all their lives in the Empire State. Our subject was reared to a life of toil on a farm, receiving only the educational advantages common to the poorer classes of the early day, but a life partaking much of adventure—changes of residence, a citizen of different States—has enabled him to learn much of the world and its ways, and now in his old age he is full of reminiscences and recollections of an active life. He was married in the State of New York in 1832, to Miss Martha Ford, who was born in 1812, and now for fifty-four years have they traveled life's journey together, experiencing many severe trials and hardships, as well as many pleasures and joys. In 1833 they moved to Geauga County, Ohio, where they lived until 1844, when they joined their fortunes with the Latter-day Saints, and made their home in Hancock County, Illinois. After the exodus from Nauvoo they, in 1846, made their home near Council Bluffs, Iowa, living on a farm until 1852, when they crossed the plains on their weary way to Salt Lake. They lived in Utah until 1861, when we again find them on the emigrant train, en route to Alameda County, California, where they again made a home, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1873, when they returned to Iowa and settled on section 18, Fayette Township, Decatur County, to spend the rest of their lives. Mr. Young has been a cripple since 1874, the result of inflammatory rheumatism, but

otherwise is in the enjoyment of good health. He and his wife have had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living—Celia, wife of A. B. Moore, of Fayette Township; John and Alburn, in California; Francis D.; Chloe, wife of E. J. Robinson, of Lamoni, and David D. Ansil, Delmar, and four infants are deceased. Francis and David each reside on a farm of 120 acres on section 19, Fayette Township. Francis was married in Utah to Gracey, daughter of Dr. Dennis, of Salt Lake. After some years' residence in California he lived for a time in Montana, coming thence to Iowa in 1874. He has six children—Martha, Edwin, Hattie, William T., Talitha and Clarence. David married Florence, adopted daughter of Samuel Gurley, and has four children—Chloe, Samuel, Ansil and Roy M. The entire family are members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints.



JS. KENDALL, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the pioneers of Decatur County, and resides on section 35, High Point Township, where he owns 400 acres of excellent land. He was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, in 1824, son of Noah and Elizabeth Kendall, also natives of Kentucky. He came to Decatur County in 1856, and settled upon his present farm. He first purchased 250 acres, for which he paid \$10 per acre. He has added to his farm until it has reached its present size. He has also given 160 acres to his children. He was married in Indiana, August 26, 1847, to Elizabeth Ammermon, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Taylor) Ammermon, natives of Kentucky. Their children are—La Fayette, who married Celia Swope, and has had four children—Cora B., Harley E., Maggie and Bertha, deceased; Louisa is the wife of Jesse Adair, and they have four

children—James S., Harry M., Luther A., and Bertha M.; Edward is deceased; Martha, William; Marion married May Fleming, and their children are—Carl W. and Wilda M., Angeline and Edwin. The deceased were Nelson, Philander and Henry. Mr. Kendall has held the minor school and township offices with satisfaction. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lewisburg Lodge, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Kendall commenced life without a dollar. He has accumulated a competence by hard work, energy, perseverance, industry and economy. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, High Point.



EBENEZER ROBINSON has been a resident of Decatur County since April, 1855. At that time he settled on section 15, Hamilton Township. Mr. Robinson purchased 160 acres of land in 1854, of Thomas Grim, at which time there were only some seventeen families in the township. On this land he settled. He also entered and purchased 640 acres adjoining and near his first purchase. Here he made his home until April, 1882, when he sold his homestead to his son-in-law, Zenas H. Gurley. At the time he settled there, 1855, there was but one mill in the township, Allen Scott's horse-mill, at which he paid 33 cents a bushel to get corn ground. In 1858 there were five steam mills in operation in Hamilton Township. Mr. Robinson was born in the town of Floyd, Oneida County, New York, May 25, 1816. His father, Nathan Robinson, removed to that State from Vermont that same year. He was a native of Connecticut, and died in Ohio at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The mother, Mary (Brown) Robinson, was of New England birth and died in March, 1826,

when Ebenezer was ten years old. Our subject was reared on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, when he went to Utica and began learning the printer's trade, in the rooms of the *Utica Observer*, E. A. Maynard, publisher. In June, 1833, he started for Ohio and landed at Cleveland July 5. Three of his brothers, Clark, Nathan and Samuel, had preceded him and settled in Russell Township, Geauga County. He remained with his brothers until August, then went to Ravenna, Portage County, and engaged as compositor on the *Ohio Star*, published by L. L. Rice. In December of that year Mr. Rice sold out to other parties, and Mr. Robinson went to Hudson and worked on the *Observer*, a Presbyterian paper. In May, 1834, he returned to New York, via Niagara Falls, to visit his old home, and the following winter taught school. At this time he was in his nineteenth year. The following May he returned to Ohio, where, in the meantime, his father had removed. Soon after he went to Kirtland and went to work in the office of the Latter-Day Saints' *Messenger and Advocate*, published by F. G. Williams & Co., and edited by Oliver Cowdery. This paper was the organ of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, usually called Mormons. At that time Mr. Robinson was not a member of that church, but soon found, to his surprise, that they taught the gospel, with all its gifts and blessings, as set forth in the New Testament scriptures, and that the Book of Mormon taught the same, and became convinced, in his own mind, of the truth as taught by them, and October 16, 1836, was baptized by Joseph Smith, and has ever since held to the doctrine of that church. Polygamy is not, and never has been, countenanced by that branch of the church to which Mr. Robinson belongs, and it is stoutly and emphatically forbidden in the Book of Mormon. December 13, 1835,

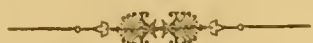
Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Angeline Eliza Works, a native of Cayuga County, New York. Soon after he was baptized he was ordained an elder, and June 2, 1836, went on a mission to Richland County, Ohio, where he baptized several persons. He returned in July and soon after went on a mission to Oneida County, New York, where he baptized several persons, including a brother and a sister. He returned to Kirtland, and in April, 1837, removed to Caldwell County, Missouri, and in the summer of 1838 he was engaged in the publication of the *Elder's Journal*, in Western Missouri, which was then the headquarters of the church. At the State election, held at Gallatin, the following August, trouble began between the Missourians of that county and the Mormons, which resulted in the issuing of an order by Governor L. W. Boggs, that the Mormons should be "expelled from the State, or exterminated." Consequently the whole church of about 12,000 members fled to Illinois. Mr. Robinson went to Quincy and worked on the *Quincy Whig* until May, 1839, when he removed to Commerce, now Nauvoo. In June, 1839, in company with Don Carlos Smith, youngest brother of Joseph Smith, he published the *Times and Seasons*, a semi-monthly journal. In August, 1841, his partner died, and Mr. Robinson purchased the entire paper and connected with it a general job office and stereotype foundry and bindery. February 2, 1842, he sold out the whole business to Brigham Young & Co. and June 18, 1844, left Nauvoo, accompanied by his wife and Sidney Rigdon and family, for Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they arrived on the 27th, the day Joseph Smith was killed. After this tragic event Brigham Young assumed control of the church, ignoring the claims of Elder Rigdon, whose right it was to preside. Here the church divided, the greater part adhering

to Brigham Young, while a minority, of whom Mr. Robinson was one, adhered to Elder Rigdon and ever after opposed Brigham Young and his doctrine of polygamy. Mr. Robinson established a paper at Pittsburg, called *The Messenger and Advocate of the Church of Christ*. In May, 1846, he removed to Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until April, 1855, when he moved to Decatur County. Mrs. Robinson died April 8, 1880, and February 5, 1885, Mr. Robinson married again. The first wife had but one child, a daughter, Mrs. Gracie Gurley, wife of Zenas H. Gurley. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have one child, born June 26, 1886. Mr. Robinson is highly esteemed in the community where he is known as a Christian gentleman and a worthy citizen.



WILLIAM J. LANEY, M. D., of Decatur City, is the pioneer physician of Decatur County, having commenced his practice here in 1853, in partnership with Dr. G. C. Thompson, and no physician who practiced medicine then is now living in the county at the present time. Doctor Laney was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 15, 1830, a son of John and Elizabeth Laney. He began the study of medicine in his native county, under the preceptorship of Dr. Joshua A. Calvin, and subsequently attended the Medical School at Willoughby, Ohio. In 1851 he came to Iowa, and located at Keosauqua, Van Buren County, where he commenced the practice of his profession. From there he came to Decatur County, in 1853, as before stated, locating at Leon. In the spring of 1857 he came to Decatur City, where he has since resided. He was married at Leon May 16, 1866, to Miss Fannie Bruce, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of J. M. Bruce. They have one

daughter, Flora Bell, born in April, 1868. Dr. Laney has always been one of the favorite physicians of Decatur County, and the counties adjoining, and has had an extensive practice, his rugged health enabling him to undergo much fatigue and hard work. He has a good home, with an office near his residence, where all his pioneer friends meet with a most hearty welcome, which in turn is tendered the doctor wherever he goes, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In his political views he is a Democrat. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to represent Decatur County in the General Assembly of Iowa, the first Legislature under the new Constitution, which convened at Des Moines.



HENRY L. WALTON, of Leon, is one of the pioneers of Decatur County, having settled on section 4, in Eden Township, in October, 1853. At that time the nearest mill was at Princeton, Missouri. There was but one store on the village plat of Leon, and that was operated by I. N. Clark and Thomas Wing. There were not more than five or six buildings, and they were of logs. Mr. Walton was born at Williamsport, the county seat of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1816. His parents were George and Martha Walton, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. When Henry was five or six years of age they removed to Marion County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Clark, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. Walton moved to Jasper County, Indiana, and in October, 1853, came to Iowa with his brothers, Simon and George, and a half-brother, John Thorp. All located except his brother George. Simon settled in Center Township, where he lived many years, and

now lives in Kansas. George also lives in Kansas, his farm joining his brother's. Mr. Thorp lives in Leon. Mr. Walton made a location in Eden Township, and immediately returned to Indiana for his family, which consisted of a wife and eight children—two sons and six daughters. He resided on this place twenty-two years. He purchased a claim on sections 3 and 4, of 320 acres, for which he paid \$660. It was a very desirable location, consisting of both prairie and timber land. Here in this pleasant home his children grew to maturity. In 1875 he exchanged this farm for one in Center Township. In the spring of 1886 he rented his farm, and removed to Leon. Of their eight children six are living—Joseph W., died at the age of twenty-seven years, and Archibald at the age of sixteen. The wife who labored with her husband so many years left him for the better land in 1884, and in 1885 he married Miss Lizzie Loving, daughter of John Loving. When Mr. Walton first came here his means consisted of about \$500 and two teams. But few are left of the pioneers of '53, and less will their number grow from year to year till all are gone.



FITZ ALLEN JENNINGS resides on section 5, Eden Township. He settled here in February, 1869. No improvements had been made on the place when he purchased it. Mr. Jennings was born in Seneca County, New York, in 1817. His father, Lewis Jennings, was a native of Connecticut, removing to New York when a young man, where he married Loruham Holloway, a native of Delaware. He immigrated to Ohio in 1829, settling in Sandusky County, and came here with his son, where he died in 1872. His wife died in Ohio, in 1850. Fitz Allen Jennings was reared in Sandusky County, and married

Lucinda Root, a native of Ohio. In 1854 they immigrated to Clinton County, Iowa, thence to Boonesborough in 1860, and to Decatur County in 1869, as before stated. Mr. Jennings was reared a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Jennings has been justice of the peace many years, serving as such in Ohio, in 1842. He was commissioned by Governor Thomas Corwin. He served in the same capacity in Clinton County, and is now serving his third term in Decatur County.



D E. BEDELL, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 12, of Bloomington Township, and an old pioneer of Iowa, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born November 15, 1827, a son of John and Nancy (Enyart) Bedell, who were natives of Ohio, the father born in Cincinnati, and the mother in Warren County. They were the parents of twelve children. D. E. Bedell was five years old when his parents removed to Union County, Indiana, from where they removed to Fayette County, Indiana. They came with their family to Iowa, in 1846, locating in Wapello County, they being among the pioneers of that county. D. E. spent his youth on a farm, being reared to farm labor, receiving such education as the common schools of that early day afforded. He was married March 13, 1849, to Miss Martha Fuqua, a native of Kentucky. They have a family of eight children—John, Caroline, Caleb, Susan, W. H., Sarah Elizabeth, Jesse and Belle. Mr. Bedell was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 16, 1862, in Company E, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry. He was honorably discharged at Rolla, Missouri, in January, 1863, when he re-

turned to his home in Wapello County. In the spring of 1880 he came to Decatur County, Iowa, and settled on his farm in Bloomington Township, where he has since been engaged in raising and feeding stock. His farm contains 400 acres of well-improved land under a high state of cultivation, a good story-and-a-half residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, orchard and out buildings for his stock, his farm being considered one of the best adapted to stock-raising in the county. Mr. Bedell is a member of the Vigilance Committee. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is class leader of the same. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is one of the respected citizens of Bloomington Township, having by his honorable and upright dealings secured the confidence of all who know him.



HON. THOMAS TEALE has been identified with Decatur County and its business interests since the fall of 1865. He was born in Greenwich, Kent-shire, England, January 10, 1842, a son of Frederick and Diana C. Teale. In 1843 his parents came to the United States, and made their first home in Orleans County, New York, but shortly moved to the West, and for a time lived in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and from there they moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois. When Thomas was a boy he was left fatherless, and in a great measure was thrown on his own resources. Thus early in life he learned the practical lessons of self-reliance, and that nothing worthy of having could be obtained without an effort. He grew to manhood in Jo Daviess County, and in 1861, upon President Lincoln's first call for three-years' volunteers, enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company E,

Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right hip, by a musket ball, and after hospital treatment was granted a furlough. He rejoined his regiment and participated in the engagement at Hatchie, and subsequently his wound giving him trouble, he was detailed Brigade Postmaster, serving in that position until August, 1863, when, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. Returning to the family home in Jo Daviess County, he remained there until he removed to Iowa, in 1865. His first purchase of land in the county was 160 acres on section 16, Fayette Township. This he improved, but subsequently moved to the farm where he now lives, on section 4, about one mile west of Lamoni, where he has a fine farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the township, his home showing the thrift and refinement of the owner. Soon after the village of Lamoni was laid out he erected a stone building, and stocked it with hardware and farm implements, and now has a good trade. Fayette Township has no more active and energetic citizen than Thomas Teale. Enterprising and public-spirited, he has assisted materially in all projects that tend to the upbuilding of town or county. In politics Mr. Teale is a Republican, and quite prominent in the councils of the party. In 1885 he was elected to represent his district in the Iowa General Assembly. Mr. Teale was married in 1867, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, to Lucinda Graham, daughter of Theodore Graham. After ten years of married life the death angel entered the home and took from it the wife and mother, leaving the father with four young children—Charles, Frederick, Erasmus and Orra. In 1878 Mr. Teale married Mrs. Edith (Patterson) Wharton, daughter of Robert Patterson, and widow of Andrew Wharton, by whom she has three children

—Zula, wife of Joseph P. Peters, of Leon; James P. and Arthur D. Mr. Teale has three brothers in Decatur County. Frederick is in Decatur Township; James, in Davis City; and Eugene, in Bloomington Township. One brother, George H., lives in Riley Township, Ringgold County; one, Albert, at Kellerton, and another, Joseph, in Nebraska.

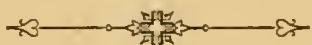


JOSEPH ZOOK, farmer and stock-raiser, in High Point Township, is a son of Joseph and Matilda (Sell) Zook, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Adams County, that State, in 1846. His parents are of Dutch and French ancestry, who have been in America 200 years. His education was received in the common schools of his native State. He was reared on a farm, which vocation he has followed more or less through life. During the war he enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served one year. He was in the battle of Fort Steadman, and the final assault on Petersburg with minor skirmishes. He was mustered out at Chester, Pennsylvania, after which he returned home and resumed work on the farm, taught school one term, and came to Illinois in 1866. He was married in Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1872, to Miss Emma E. Will, who died in August, 1873, leaving one child—Earle W. Mr. Zook came to Iowa in 1872; returned to Illinois in 1873, and engaged in mercantile business, and came again to Iowa in 1875. In 1877 he married Miss Anna Simmons, a native of New York City, who came to Iowa with her parents, Henry and Louisa Simmons, in 1858. Their children are—Ella J., John H. and Alice L. Mr. Zook has held the office of school director and

township trustee. He owns a herd of short-horn cattle, and other improved stock. Mr. Zook commenced life a poor man. He now owns 160 acres of land, well improved.



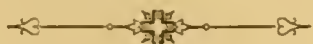
ELIJAH TILLOTSON, farmer. Long Creek Township, resides on section 24, where he owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Vigo County, Indiana, a son of George and Rhoda (Pritchard) Tillotson, natives of Ohio. He enlisted in 1864, and went forward in defense of his country, serving eighteen months. He participated in the battle of Little Rock, Camden Pass, and others of less note. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Tillotson has been in Decatur County more or less ever since he was ten years of age. He was married in Decatur County, in 1874, to Salina Hiner, born in Virginia in 1852. They have five children—Bessie, La Clede, Elsie, Levi and Mearl. Mr. Tillotson is school director and has held the office of township supervisor. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and a very efficient worker in that church. Politically he is a Republican.



JACOB ROSS, an enterprising citizen and a successful farmer of Grand River Township, residing on section 17, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Allegheny County, November 9, 1846. His parents, Francis and Margaret (Weaver) Ross, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They reared a family of seven children—George W., Catherine, Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, Jacob and Isaiah. The father was a contractor and builder by occupation, and erected the suspension bridge

across the Allegheny River at Manchester, the first bridge of the kind built in that State. He also built the grist-mill on the Cedar, in Henry County, Iowa, this being one of the first mills of Southern Iowa. Jacob Ross, our subject, was six years of age when his parents removed with their family to Iowa, when they located in Henry County, near Salem. Three years later they removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, where they lived about five years, when they made their home in Decatur County. Our subject grew to manhood on a farm, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth he attended the log school-houses of his neighborhood, where he received a limited education. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in defense of the Union, August 22, 1862, in Company K, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He took an active part in the battle of Cross-Roads, and in the battle in the rear of Vicksburg, and in the engagements against Generals Johnston and Forrest. While assisting in building a stockade at Lineville, Tennessee, Mr. Ross was severely wounded in the foot, which disabled him for active service, when he was assigned to the forage department on General Sherman's grand march. He was in General Logan's command some time, and was in the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General McPherson. He was at the grand review at Washington, and May 5, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, when he returned to his home in Decatur County, Iowa. He was united in marriage March 29, 1866, to Miss Julia Coffey, a daughter of Samuel W. and Louisa (Scoville) Coffey, of Decatur County, and to this union have been born seven children—Albert, Emma Eldora, George W., Andrew Thurman, Clara, Maggie and Cora Etta. Mr. Ross moved to the farm where he now resides in the fall of 1882, which was then entirely

unimproved. The land is now well improved, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and convenient. He has 100 acres under thorough cultivation, and is devoting all his time to general farming and stock-raising, and by his fair and upright dealing has secured the confidence and respect of all who know him. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served efficiently as constable, and has been a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Grand River Post.



JAMES BLAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 24, Long Creek Township, where he owns 170 acres of land, part of which is in a good state of cultivation, and part in timber and pasture. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1826, a son of John Blair, Sr., who was a son of Brice Blair. His mother's maiden name was Mary Perdew, daughter of William Perdew, a son of William Perdew, a native of France. His father died on the 28th day of February, 1855, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-eight years; and his mother, July 9, 1879, aged nearly eighty-seven years. He was married in Pennsylvania on the 18th day of April, 1850, to Miss Mary Louisa Baker, daughter of Michael and Margaret Baker. Her mother was a daughter of J. G. Blocker, of Cumberland, Maryland. Louisa Blair was born August 14, 1829. Their children are—Oliver H., married Miss Emma Roberts; Edmund J., married Lana Kemp; M. Alice, married H. B. Oliphant; Mary E., married Noah Hand; Clarissa E., married Howard Sissel; George Peck, deceased; William F., married Miss Martha Jordon; Ella B., married Sherman Hollenbeck; Hila

Mitchel, deceased; James Simpson, living at home. Mr. Blair was converted on the 24th day of August, 1840, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church on August 26, 1840. He was licensed to exhort in 1849, and ordained deacon by Bishop Simpson, at Osceola, September 3, 1865. He joined the Methodist Protestant church, December 26, 1874, and was ordained elder by William Remsburg, September 30, 1882. He taught several terms of school in Pennsylvania, and several in Iowa. He moved to Van Wert, Iowa, April 19, 1856, and has lived on the farm he now occupies for thirty years, without a lawsuit or church trial. He loves Iowa, her institutions and her people.



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON BAKER, has been a resident of Decatur County since 1857, being one of the oldest practicing physicians of the county. He was born in Jennings County, Indiana, near Vernon, the county seat, in 1823. His parents were Morris and Margaret Baker, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. They were married in Virginia, removing thence to Indiana soon afterward. They were among the early pioneers of that part of Indiana. In the autumn of 1836 the family removed to Scott County, Iowa, the doctor being then thirteen years of age. Here they were again pioneers. Davenport was then an Indian trading post of the Fox and Sac Indians, of whom Black Hawk was the chief. Here the father took up a tract of land, and made a home, where he resided until his death. He and his wife lie buried in the Blue Grass Cemetery, ten miles west of Davenport. There were twelve children—seven sons and five daughters; all but one grew to maturity. The doctor

was reared on his father's farm, and has had a large experience in pioneer life, having passed the most of his life on the frontier. Before coming to Iowa he had the advantage of nearly two years' instruction at the Vernon Seminary, which was a very important event in his life, as schools in Iowa were very limited at that time. In 1845 the doctor began the study of medicine, with Dr. Andrew P. Ringer, with whom he remained two years. He commenced practice in Rock Island County, Illinois, in 1847, where he remained three years. In 1851 he started with his family over-land for California, but after getting as far as Ottumwa he abandoned the enterprise on account of the wet season and high water. He returned to Rock Island and practiced two years longer, then removed to Hancock County, for the purpose of taking charge of the sick on the line of the Quincy & Peoria Railroad, which was then in process of construction. Here he remained about a year, then returned to Ottumwa, and practiced three years, thence to Decatur County, locating at Decatur City until 1861, when he came to Leon. He now lives upon his farm in Center Township, one mile north of Leon, and is still engaged more or less in his practice. He was married in Scott County to Maria Clark, daughter of Captain Benjamin Woren, who died at Decatur City. His present wife was Susan Warner, daughter of John Warner. By his first marriage there were two sons and one daughter—Erastus W., now in Iowa, Kansas; Clarence C., in New Mexico, and Ida, wife of Charles Clapp of Fort Scott, Kansas. By his second marriage there are two children—George and James I. Dr. Baker and a sister, Harriet, wife of Captain Clark of Buffalo, are the only members of his father's family living in Iowa. The doctor's political affinities have been with the Democratic party the greater part of

his life, but of late he has been identified with the Greenback party, and was a candidate for the State Legislature on that ticket at the first election after the party was organized. He gives much attention to the raising of fine stock.



C. WOOD, vice-president of the Weldon bank, is a native of Canada, a son of John N. and Prudence (Bullard) Wood. June 6, 1864, he left home and went to Gouverneur, New York, but remained only a short time, returning to Canada to assist his father on the farm during the summer. In October he again left home and located in Michigan, where he found employment by the day, chopping wood. The following spring he came to Iowa and lived in Marshall County, working on a farm until October, when he went to Pennsylvania. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and while in Pennsylvania he was employed on the trestle work of a railroad. From there he returned to Iowa and located in Decatur County, where he industriously followed his trade for five years. He was then married, and soon after rented land of his father-in-law, on which he lived, and engaged in agricultural pursuits four years. He had previously bought the half-section on which stands his present residence, and to this he has since added a section. His farm is one of the best in the township, and its cultivation is under the immediate supervision and control of Mr. Wood. He is one of the substantial and honored business men of the township. Starting in life with no means he has by energy, will and perseverance, succeeded in accumulating a good property, and is a worthy example for the young men of to-day to follow. He is in politics a Republican. He has served

his township two terms as trustee. Mr. Wood was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah E. Eals, daughter of T. J. Eals, of Weldon. They have three sons—George N., Claude E. and Frederick P.



SAMUEL H. GATES resides on section 16, Center Township, his farm comprising the west half of the southwest quarter of that section. He purchased this farm about July 4, 1853, of Samuel C. Thompson, and settled upon it in 1855. The only improvement was a log cabin built by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Gates was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 13, 1824. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Athens County, where he grew to manhood and lived until he came to Iowa. His father, Stephen Gates, was a native of New Jersey, and removed to Ohio when quite young. The last years of his life were passed in Lawrence County, where he died in the fall of 1860. Samuel's mother, Jane Mills, was a native of New York, and she died in 1866. They had seven children that grew to maturity; three are now living—John N., in Clarke County, Iowa; Stephen, in Winfield, Kansas, and our subject. The latter married in Ohio, in 1846. Mrs. Gates was formerly Charlotte Lorey, born also in Morgan County. Her parents were Silas and Maria (Gates) Lorey, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have had eight children, three sons and five daughters; five of the children are living—Samuel A., an attorney at Leon; John N., also an attorney and associated with his brother; Eliza Jane, wife of John H. Delte, of Franklin Township, Decatur County; Alice E., wife of Aaron Goodman, of Center Township, and Katie May. The deceased are Lemuel, the eldest child, born in 1847, and died in 1884;

Addie M., died at the age of twenty-two years; Fannie, died at the age of sixteen years. Politically Mr. Gates was reared a Whig, and joined the Republican party upon its organization. In 1876 he became identified with the Greenback party, with which he has since affiliated. Religiously he was reared a Methodist, but is now independent in his views. The father of Mr. Gates died at the age of forty-nine years; the mother died at the age of seventy-one years at the home of her son Samuel, with whom she had lived seventeen years. But few remain of those who resided here when Mr. Gates came, and soon all will be gone, and the record of the lives of the pioneers will remain only in the memory of their children and in the pages of history.



ALEXANDER BRAMMER, retired farmer, lives on section 22, Richland Township, where he owns eighty acres of fine land. He was born in Patrick County, Virginia, and reared in Bath County, Kentucky, to the occupation of a farmer. He immigrated to Decatur in January, 1855, where he has since lived. In 1875, in company with his son and son's family, he and his family made a trip to California and Oregon, with a view of locating, but not being pleased with the country he remained only a few months and returned to Decatur County, satisfied to end his days here. He was married in Jackson County, Indiana, to Elizabeth Morgan, a native of Clark County, Indiana. They have eight children—Francis M., Melissa, La Fayette, James M., Isabella, Angeline, deceased; Louisa, deceased, and Martisia, deceased. Francis married Nancy A. Briner, and their children are—Clarissa, John A., Louisa, Marion, Lavina E., and Henry. La Fayette married Catharine Foland. Isabella is the wife of S. J. Wal-

ters. Angeline was the wife of William McConnell and left six children—Leander J., John N., Ora E., Ella E., Uriah M. and George S. Louisa was the wife of James Dudley and left one child—Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Brammer have nine great-grandchildren, the grandchildren of their son F. M. Postoffice address, Westerville.



T J. GRAVES, dealer in hardware and groceries, Pleasanton, Iowa, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born March 10, 1830, a son of H. and Rebecca Ann (Perkins) Graves, the former a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. He was the eldest of a family of nine children—T. J., Melvina, Elizabeth, John W., James W., Joseph H., Melissa, George W. and Ellen. In 1837 the family moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, and there our subject was reared. His educational advantages were limited, as he was early obliged to work, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. When seventeen years of age he started in life for himself, and located in Clinton, Vermillion County, Indiana, where he lived until the spring of 1850, when he moved to Edgar County, Illinois, and thence a year later to Red Rock, Marion County, Iowa. In 1856 he went to Missouri, and lived in Mercer County, fifteen miles south of Pleasanton, a year, and from there moved to Hamilton Township, Decatur County, Iowa, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. November 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served three years, participating in many hard-fought engagements, among others those at Helena and Pine Bluffs, Arkansas. In addition to his duties as a soldier he acted as regimental gunsmith, receiving extra pay for such services. He was discharged at Leavenworth, Kan-

sas, December 8, 1864, and returned to his home. In 1865 he bought some wild land, which he improved, and two years later sold and bought another tract of wild land. In 1874 he sold this farm and moved to Pleasanton, where he has a pleasant residence property, and also owns his store building. He carries a good stock of both hardware and groceries, and is one of the prominent business men of the place. Mr. Graves was married January 19, 1850, in Clinton, Indiana, to Mary Ellen Willmorth, daughter of Samuel Willmorth. They have had nine children—Rebecca, Levanche, Francis M., Jane, Louisa, William, Ironston, Henry and Ellen. In politics Mr. Graves affiliates with the Democratic party.



R A. ROBEY, farmer, section 2, Long Creek Township, was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 25, 1842. His parents were Thomas and Mary J. (Burner) Robey, the former a native of Virginia and of German and Welsh descent, and the latter a native of Ohio and of German ancestry. They came to Iowa in 1850, settling in Ottumwa, Wapello County, where they resided until the death of the father, which occurred in 1875. The mother resides in Dallas County. Mr. Robey came to Decatur County in 1863, and lived here until 1872; then went to Dakota, where he remained five years, during which time he received the benefit of a homestead of 160 acres of land. He then returned to Decatur County. He was married in Clarke County October 18, 1866, to Mary E. Sherrone, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 23, 1842, daughter of Struble and Ruth (Lukens) Sherrone, who were among the first settlers of Clarke County, where they still reside. Mr. Robey's advantages for education were rather limited, but he obtained sufficient knowl-

edge to enable him to teach school, having attended the seminary at Indianola three months. He taught twenty-seven terms. He has held the office of assessor and other minor township offices. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He commenced life poor, but with the assistance of his amiable wife, has acquired a nice property.



C L. NORTON is a native of Keokuk, Iowa, a son of Samuel and Cordelia (McCoy) Norton, early settlers of Center Township. His parents were natives of Ohio, coming from that State to Iowa. They located in Decatur County, in 1862, buying land in Center Township, where the father died, in the fall of 1883. The mother now makes her home with our subject. Their family consisted of twelve children—Annabel, Samuel, Virginia, Sarah Walker, Charles L., Edward, Albert, Edwina, Freddie, Georgia, William and Walter. Sarah, Freddie, Virginia, Georgia and Albert are deceased. C. L. Norton has a fine farm of 120 acres, all under cultivation. He is one of the representative young farmers of the township, and an esteemed and upright citizen. In addition to attending to the duties of his farm he is extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He has one son—John Wesley.



B T. WALKER is a native of Surrey County, North Carolina, born October 29, 1819, son of William and Catharine (Kimball) Walker. He was reared on a farm, and in early life became thoroughly acquainted with all the duties pertaining to agriculture. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to

Indiana, and located near Spiceland, Henry County, where they passed the rest of their lives. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then went to Knoxville, Illinois, and engaged in farming and the nursery business until the fall of 1857, when he came to Iowa, and made his first purchase of land in Decatur County, on the southeast quarter of section 7, Franklin Township. This he subsequently sold and bought the northeast quarter of the same section. He now owns 190 acres of choice land, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He is one of the representative men of the township, and has served in several official relations. He takes an especial interest in educational matters, and has served several terms as member of the School Board. He was married in Illinois, to Frances Maxey, a native of Virginia, daughter of Robert Scott and Ridley (Nixon) Maxey. They are the parents of six children—Malinda, Cyrus, W. H., W. C., F. Albert and Frances R. The last named is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



L YMAN B. CHASE, section 17, Garden Grove Township, was born August 30, 1811, in Tompkins County, New York. When he was five years old his parents, Alvin and Ruth (Cole) Chase, moved to Putnam County, New York, their native place. They had twelve years before purchased heavy timber land in that then new country and there they made a farm. They lived in Putnam County until his mother died, in 1832, aged fifty years. The father soon after with his family moved to Dutchess County, New York, where he died, in 1853, aged seventy-five years. They had a family of twelve children; all lived to maturity, of whom six

are still living. They were active, industrious people of good habits, leaders in society, liberal Christians and patriotic citizens, and their children have done credit to their training. Lyman B., the subject of this sketch, was married to Elizabeth Mead, in Pawling, Dutchess County, New York, in 1833. Her parents, Daniel and Susan (Spencer) Mead, were natives of the same county. She was twenty and he twenty-two years of age. They purchased a farm of sixty acres in Pawling, New York, where they resided twenty years, when they sold out, and removed to their present location. They now have a farm of 300 acres, productive, and in a good neighborhood, where they have lived thirty-one years. They reared a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity—Abel E., the eldest, is treasurer of Decatur County; Alvin H., pastor of the Christian church, at Winterset, Iowa. They were volunteer veterans in the Union army, and did well their part in suppressing the rebellion; D. Millard Chase is a farmer of Decatur County; Eugenc L. is cashier of Weldon Bank; Cyrus B. is a teacher in a high school in Leavenworth County, Kansas; Ulric Z. Chase, the youngest, twenty-six years old, lives with his parents and manages the farm. The three surviving daughters are residents of Decatur County, and have interesting families—Mary E. Winters, Sarah A. Myers and Josephine C. Foster. The three deceased are Phebe J. Morgan, lived to be forty-eight years old, and left a family of a husband and five children in Leavenworth County, Kansas; Ruth A. Newman died in her nineteenth year, and left a husband and one son; Cynthia C. Lillard died, aged thirty years, left a husband and two children, who live with their grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have more than a score of grandchildren, and a dozen or more great-grandchildren, all active and intelligent. Being enterpris-

ing, active, temperate and intelligent they have kept pace with the times. They have seen more of the advancement of the arts and sciences than is often allotted to one married couple. They are noted for strict integrity, and are liberal members of the Christian church, and honored members of society. In politics, Republican.



SETH SAMSON, farmer, merchant and local preacher, residing in Van Wert, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12, 1825, son of Seth and Eunice J. (Hopkinson) Samson, the former a native of Massachusetts, near Boston, and the latter of Onondaga County, New York. The parents lived many years in Indiana, where the mother lies buried, but the father died near St. Louis. Mr. Samson was reared on a farm. He was married in his native county, in Indiana, November 22, 1848, to Margaret J. Wilson, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 14, 1825, a daughter of Aaron and Catherine (Duncan) Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Her parents were Covenanters of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Samson have eight children—Edwin D., an attorney at Des Moines; George W., principal of the high school in Belle Plaine, Iowa; Mary, wife of Rev. W. B. Thompson, of Humeston, Iowa; James F., resident of Darlington, Indian Territory; Avarilla C., wife of G. W. Arnett, of Decatur County; Carrie J., a school-teacher; Francis L., on a farm in Dakota, near the Black Hills, and Charles M., clerking in a store at Van Wert. Mr. Samson has an excellent farm in Franklin Township, in a good state of cultivation. He has held the office of justice of the peace, township assessor, township clerk, and a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county. He came to Wapello County,

Iowa, in 1853, and to Decatur County in 1863. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Iowa Infantry, at Ottumwa, and served nearly a year; was discharged at Pittsburg, Tennessee, on account of disability. He began life a poor man, and all he has, he has obtained by hard labor and the blessing of God, aided by his excellent wife and children. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Methodist.



JAMES STONE, deceased, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1801, a son of John Stone. When a young man he learned the trade of a millwright, and in 1830 left his native country, coming to America, and the four years following resided in Madison, Ohio. He then located in Putnam County, Indiana, where for a few years he was engaged in the general mercantile business, and later operated a mill. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bircham, he had three children—John, William and James, all of whom died in infancy. For his second wife he married Miss Emily Robinson, in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1847, she being a native of Washington County, Indiana, born December 9, 1812. To this union were born five children—George, Mary, wife of W. H. McCalla, of Long Creek Township, Decatur County; Martha, wife of J. A. Gardner; Isabella, wife of F. A. Gardner, and Kate, living at home. Mr. Stone came to Iowa in the fall of 1850, and leaving his family in Monroe County, he started out to look for a home, and made his selection in Decatur Township, Decatur County, where he settled April 11, 1851. Here he made a claim of 160 acres on section 11, purchasing his claim as soon as it came into market. He was an industrious, energetic man, and rapidly improved his land. He did not

have a large capital, but had sufficient means to purchase his land, and care for his family until a crop could be raised. He was prosperous in his farming operations and added to his original purchase till he had 440 acres, where he resided till his death, October 1, 1870. His widow still lives on the homestead with their eldest son, George. George Stone was born in Putnamville, Putnam County, Indiana, August 21, 1848, and was but two years and eight months old when his parents settled in Decatur County. He has always lived on the homestead which his father entered April 11, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Decatur County. His father's estate has never been divided, and is now managed by him. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M.



M. BRAMMER, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 26, Richland Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, March 25, 1833, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Morgan) Brammer, residents of Richland Township. His grandfather, Robert Brammer, died in 1882, aged ninety-three years. Mr. Brammer was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He came to Iowa in 1855 and settled in Decatur County. In 1875, he, with his father and their families, went to California and Oregon with the intention of settling in the West, but not liking the country, they returned to Iowa the same year. Mr. Brammer has served his township in several official capacities. He has been township assessor and treasurer, secretary of the School Board, justice of the peace from 1857 to 1875, township clerk, two terms, and justice of the peace again from January, 1883,

to the present time. He was married in his native county July 4, 1852, to Nancy A. Briner, also a native of Jackson County, Indiana, born December 8, 1832, daughter of Peter and Diadama (Silence) Briner. They have six children—Clarissa, John A., Louisa, Marion, Lavina E. and Henry. Clarissa is the wife of John Acton; John A. married Mary Acton, and has one child—Lefa; Louisa is the wife of E. E. Wadsworth, and has two children—Mary and William F.; Marion married Lucinda Wycoff and has two children—Mary and Martha; Lavina E. is the wife of Albert Jimmerson and has two children—Henry S. and Anna E.



JAMES VAIL, farmer and proprietor of the Ohio House, at Garden Grove, is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Vail, who were prominent pioneers of Decatur County, witnessing all the features of a frontier life, and enduring all the hardships and toils of the early settler. Ephraim Vail came to Decatur County in 1861, and settled in Garden Grove, where he built a house with two rooms. In this building he reared a large family of children, and accommodated the traveling public. During the first years of his residence here immigrants were so numerous that he was often obliged to keep from twenty-five to fifty persons at one time. Realizing that his custom was too large for his building, in 1868 he built a large and commodious hotel, the first one in Garden Grove, in which he did a thriving business, and it is now the leading hotel in the place. Mr. Vail died in——. Mrs. Vail survives, at the age of eighty-four, and is living with her daughter. They had eleven children. James Vail was born in Ohio, in 1850. He was reared on a farm, and possessed a liberal degree of tact, which, with his large experience, has enabled him to carve out

a successful career for himself. He makes a specialty of fine horses, and has one English draught horse eight years old, weighs 2,000 pounds; St. Nicholas, trotting horse, sired by Wilson's horse, Blue Bull, of Rushville, Indiana, and one Norman stallion, weighing 1,750 pounds. Mr. Vail and his brother, Peter, own 640 acres of land, and also, in partnership with his sisters, Elizabeth and Christine, he owns the Ohio House, which he has recently refurnished and repaired, until it is now one of the best hotels in Decatur County. He has been "mine host" of this house since his father's death, long enough to render himself popular with the traveling public. His genial manner has won for him the confidence of all who favor him with their patronage. Mr. Crego, his clerk, is the right man in the right place. Mr. Vail's sisters superintend the house. Mr. Vail owns 320 acres of land, besides his partnership interests. Politically he is a Republican.



AK. RICHARD, farmer, Garden Grove Township, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, son of William and Harriet (Madg) Richard. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1881; the latter was born in England, and died in 1885. A. K. was reared a farmer and immigrated to the West in 1854, settling in Henderson County, Illinois, where he lived until 1879. He then removed to Wayne County, and a year later came to Decatur County. He was married in McDonough County, Illinois, in 1864, to Mary E. Oglesby, a distant relative of Governor Oglesby. She was born in Warren County, Illinois, November 14, 1844, and was a daughter of Willis and Sarah (Scott) Oglesby. Their children are—Lena, wife of L. D. Richard; Sarah H., William S., Ollie E., Martha A., Ed-

ward K., Robert T., Lulu M. and Arthur C. Mr. and Mrs. Richard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Richard is a Democrat. His postoffice address is Garden Grove.



THOMAS MORGAN, one of the active and enterprising farmers of Center Township, residing on section 2, is a native of the State of West Virginia, born in the year 1833. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native State, and has always followed that avocation. When a young man he came West, locating in Missouri, where he made a farm. He was married while living in that State to Miss Rebecca Wolf, and to this union have been born five children whose names are as follows—Edward, Peter C., Lillie D., Dixon and Lucy. Mr. Morgan subsequently came to Iowa, his first residence in the State being on a farm in Richman Township, Wayne County, where he resided till making his home in Center Township, Union County. His success in his farming operations is due to his industrious habits and good management, and from a small beginning he has acquired a fine property, his home farm in Center Township containing 300 acres of valuable land, well-improved and under fine cultivation.



JOHAN D. BURNS has been a resident of Garden Grove since 1855, coming here directly from his native State, Ohio. He is now sixty-nine years of age. Early in life he engaged in the mercantile business, which occupation he followed several years after coming to this county. He was at one time a resident of Michigan, where he was honored with two important gubernational appointments, and although

unsought by him, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the constitution of the State, and so popular was he in the county where he resided, that he was not only elected by a handsome majority, but polled a heavy vote ahead of his ticket. Since leaving mercantile life "Uncle John" has been engaged in farming and in raising and dealing in stock, and has laid up a sufficient competence to not only sustain him and his good wife the remainder of their days, but will have something left for his children. When Garden Grove became incorporated two years ago Mr. Burns was elected mayor by his townsmen, which position he still holds. He has always been among the first to engage in any enterprise that had for its object the good of the public, or to aid worthy subjects of charity, always ready to do even more than his share. He is the present postmaster at Garden Grove.



H. KNOWLES, proprietor of the Woodland Mills, is a native of Maine, born July 1, 1851, a son of C. F. and Mary (Spurr) Knowles. His father died in 1865, and the same year his mother moved with her children to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he was reared and educated, attending the schools of Waterloo, and the Denizen Academy. In 1869 he went to Dakota, where he remained until 1875, engaged in operating a circular saw. In 1875 he returned to Iowa, and lived eighteen months in Garden Grove, and then went to Missouri, and was employed in running circular saw-mills in Harrison and Mercer counties, until 1885, when he located in Woodland. He is a man of intelligence and good business qualifications, and is held in high esteem in both business and social circles of Woodland. His mill-

building is a two-story frame, fitted with the best mill machinery, an eighteen horse-power engine, and a thirty horse-power boiler, with a capacity of 600 bushels every twenty-four hours. He turns out first-class work, and has a good trade from the surrounding country.

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WILLIAM CRAIG, mayor of Davis City, settled here in April, 1857. At the election held the following August, in the township of New Buda, only sixteen votes were cast, and only one of these was Republican; that was cast by Alfred Cummings, who is still a resident of the township. In Burrill Township there were but two Republican votes cast at the election held at the same time. The first school taught in New Buda Township was taught by Miss Ella Patterson, now the wife of George Hale, in 1857. Mr. Craig was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in April, 1827. His father, Samuel Craig, was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the regular army, and an officer in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1838. Just before his death he was engaged in removing the Indians from Indiana to their reservation west of the Mississippi River. In this expedition he contracted a malarious disease that caused his death. The Craig family are of Scotch origin. The grandfather, Thomas Craig, came to America just before the Revolutionary war. He was accompanied by six brothers, and all seven served through that war for independence, and all survived it. After the war Thomas settled in the Territory of Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. Samuel Craig and wife had four children, who grew to maturity, William being the only son. He was married in Ohio to Roxana Patterson, a native of Vermont. Mr. Craig has been engaged in

various occupations since coming to Decatur County. His general occupation has been farming. Early in life he was engaged in the mercantile trade for a time, and after coming to Iowa was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for several years. He has always been prominently identified with the interests of the county. He served as county surveyor eight years, and as justice of the peace eight years. In early life he was a Democrat, but when the Rebellion occurred he, with many others, identified himself with the Republican party, with which he has ever since affiliated. Religiously he is independent, believing that every person is responsible for his own actions, and that he that does the most for his fellowman is the better Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have eight children—Samuel L., Daniel T., William W., Orrin L., Aretus G., Orlena, Nora and Mary. Eudora died at the age of six years. The children are all living within two miles of the homestead. Mr. Craig is possessed of a retentive memory, and is a great reader. Few men in Decatur County are better informed on the early history of the county. He has served as mayor of Davis City several years.

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CHARLES ALLEN, farmer and carpenter, resides on section 28, Richland Township, where he owns 100 acres of land. He was born in Yates County, New York, August 4, 1826, son of Jesse and Sarah Allen, also natives of New York, and of Welsh and German ancestry. When he was nine years of age his father moved to Michigan, and remained there a few years, then removed to Indiana, where he remained one year, and in 1855 came to Decatur County. In 1860 Mr. Allen went to Colorado, where he remained four years. He was married in Scotland County, Mis-

souri, in 1849, to California Williams, daughter of Andy and Mary A. Williams, born in Kentucky, August 28, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have seven children—Mary, wife of Silas Acton, and they have five children—Ida B., Charles A., Lizzie, Stella and George A.; Rose B., married John Bohall, and they have two children—Andrew and Olive J.; James, married Sarilda Bohall; O. P. A., Charles, William and Samuel L. Mr. Allen has held the office of school director and road supervisor. When he started on his present farm he had only 50 cents. He traveled in 1849 on the first railroad ever built in Ohio. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, was a half brother of the noted Ethan Allen; he served all through the Revolutionary war. Politically Mr. Allen is a Republican. Postoffice, Westerville.



D M. REEDER is one of the active business men of Lamoni, and has been identified with the interests of this place since its beginning. He was born in Posey County, Indiana, February 16, 1841, a son of Isaac and Jane (Drake) Reeder, who were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, both now deceased. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, remaining there till he enlisted in the late war, October 17, 1861, a member of Company C, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry. His first engagement was at Munfordville, Kentucky, and soon after, at the battle of Shiloh, most of his brigade was captured, but was shortly afterward paroled, and in November, 1862, he was exchanged. In the Thirteenth Corps he participated in the assault at Chickasaw Bluffs, under General Sherman, and later was in the line of the capture of Arkansas Post, where his regiment met with quite a severe loss in the

campaign ending in the capture of Vicksburg. With the Thirteenth Corps he participated in the Red River campaign, and near the close of the war at the capture of Spanish Fort. He was a gallant and faithful soldier, and passed unscathed through nineteen battles and many skirmishes. He was a second time captured in the Red River campaign, making his escape with a comrade, A. L. Thompson, from Alexandria, October 17, 1864, after being a prisoner two months and twelve days. They reached the Union lines with five rebel prisoners they had captured, and in consideration for this act, Mr. Reeder was given a pass, and excused from regimental duty for three months. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, March 27, 1865. After the war his parents made their home in White County, Illinois. He was united in marriage August 17, 1865, to Miss Anna White, a daughter of William B. White, a former resident of Charleston, Illinois, where he was one of the leading lawyers in that part of the State. He is now deceased, dying in the year 1877. Mrs. Reeder was born near Charleston, in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder have six children—Mary A., married and living in Brashear, Missouri; Lillie B., Mattie J., Laura M., William I. and Julia E., living at home. Mr. Reeder was for a time engaged in business at De Soto, Jackson County, Illinois and later in Springerton, White County, Illinois, from whence he came, in 1878, to Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa. The first year after coming here he followed carpentering, and early in the year 1880 he engaged in the general mercantile business with Wilson Hudson, with whom he was associated a little more than a year. He disposed of his interest to his partner in July, 1881, and in September following began dealing in agricultural implements, which he followed until March, 1885, when he again engaged in the mercantile trade at

Lamoni, and July, 1886, he sold out his stock of goods for a farm in Ringgold County, but yet owns his residence and business property at this place. In politics Mr. Reeder casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

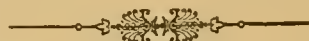


JOHAN J. SEARS resides on section 12, Center Township, where he settled in the spring of 1866. He purchased his farm of W. H. McCaulley, and it comprises 120 acres. He owns 100 acres elsewhere in the township. Mr. Sears is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Iowa. He was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, in 1833. When he was three years of age his father, Daniel Sears, immigrated to Iowa with his family, settling in Jefferson County. Daniel Sears was a native of Kentucky, and his wife, Elizabeth Martin, was a native of North Carolina. John J. lived on the old homestead in Jefferson County until he came to Decatur County, his father coming at the same time, and residing here until his decease; his mother has since died. Mr. Sears was married in Jefferson County, to Miss Mary Phillips, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Ira, Susan, Lewis, Mary, Angeline, and Grover Cleveland.



JESSE ROBERTS is a native of Wayne County, Indiana, a son of Jesse and Amy (Cox) Roberts, natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Indiana about the year 1820. They died when our subject was a mere lad, he being left to battle life for himself at the age of eleven years. He lived until manhood in his native State, working for farmers, and also in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade. He was married in Indiana to Miss Isophenia

Baker, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Dilworth) Baker. After his marriage he located in Noblesville, Hamilton County, Indiana, where he worked at his trade, and subsequently moved to Decatur County, Iowa. He bought 360 acres of land in Franklin Township. This he afterward sold, with the exception of forty acres of timber, and in 1858 bought his present farm of 400 acres, which he has improved and put under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Roberts is a purely self-made man, his accumulations being the result of an industrious, well-spent life. He is one of the influential citizens of the township, and has held various offices of trust. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knights Templar degrees. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Christian church. They have had six children—Mahala Z., Emma I., Rachel E., Jesse A., Webster T. and Lincoln Freedom. Mahala is deceased.



HENRY STANLEY, section 7, Grand River Township, is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1836, a son of C. and Eliza (Van Winkle) Stanley, his father a native of Cayuga County, New York, and his mother of New Jersey. He remained in his native county until manhood, and in the spring of 1859 came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of wild land in Decatur County, where he now resides. He first built a small box house, and commenced to improve his land and make a home. He was the first settler on the prairie, there being but one house within seven miles west of him, and one house between his place and Funk's Mills. He has added to his original purchase, until he now owns 220 acres, which are under good cultivation, and has a pleasant story and a half house the main part built in 1885, sur-

rounded with shade and ornamental trees. His farm buildings are good and his farm betokens the thrift and energy of its owner. December 19, 1865, Mr. Stanley was married to Miss Hannah E. Vance, a native of Tennessee, daughter of Hugh and Rachel (Blair) Vance. They have had nine children, one of whom, Mary, is deceased. Those living are—L. W., Wendell, Rachel, Emma, Ida, Anna, Selby and Bertha. In politics Mr. Stanley is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee, assessor, treasurer and as a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 437. When Mr. Stanley commenced life for himself, he had but \$100, but by industry and good management he has acquired a fine property valued at from \$5,000 to \$8,000. His father's family consisted of ten children—John, Henry, C. W., Mary Jane, L. C., Viola, Julia, Eugene, Bertha and Mayberry.



CURRAN GENTRY, section 14, Bloomington Township, is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, born March 29, 1835, a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Mullins) Gentry, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Albe-marle County, Maryland. His father was a prominent attorney of Madison County, and was three times elected to the State Legislature, once running against Casius M. Clay. Curran Gentry was the fifth of a family of seven children, the others being—Charles, Ruskin, Josiah, Ann H., Thomas J. and Wayne. He lived in his native county until manhood, his early life being spent on the farm. His education was obtained in the schools of his State, completing it at the Richmond Seminary. In 1854 he went to Florida, making the journey on horseback, and remained there three years, engaging in buying and selling

mules and horses. In 1857 he came to Iowa, and located in Hamilton Township, Decatur County, making his home with his uncle, William Mullins, one of the old pioneers. In 1866 he removed to Burrell Township, where he lived five years, and then moved to Terre Haute, Missouri, where he lived eighteen months, and in 1873 located on his present farm, which was improved by Adam Beck. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, with a good two-story residence, erected in 1885, the main part being 16 x 24, and the wing 16 x 20 feet in dimensions. His orchard, farm buildings and other appurtenances are all excellent, and altogether his farm is one of the best in the township. Mr. Gentry has always taken an interest in public affairs, and although not an aspirant for official honors, has at the request of his fellow citizens served them at different times. In politics he is a Greenbacker, having formerly been a Whig, and then a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Decatur Lodge, No. 109. Mr. Gentry was married June 28, 1864, to Mary S. May, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana, but reared in Decatur County, Iowa, a daughter of John and Clarissa May. Her mother died February 8, 1880, and her father is still a resident of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry have five children—Adella May, Ducky, Virginia, Effie and Clara Susan.



GT. WORDEN is a native of Dutchess County, New York, born in November, 1846, a son of Jared N. and Maria M. (Dentor) Worden. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the public schools. When he was eleven years of age, in 1857, his parents moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and here he was reared to manhood. He has always given

his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, his building improvements being commodious and convenient. He has entirely lost the sight of one eye, the result of a stroke from a corn-stalk. Mr. Worden is in politics a Republican. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He was married in 1874, to Miss Kittie Starr, daughter of Joseph and P. F. (Chapman) Starr. They have four children—Myrtle Irene, Lewis E., Joseph E. and Fred.



JOSEPH CREES, one of the worthy pioneers of Decatur County, and a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Grand River Township, where he resides, on section 1, is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, born October 5, 1814, his parents, Henry and Mary M. (Haney) Crees, being natives of the same State, his father born in Penn's Valley, in Berks County, and the mother born at Clearfield, in Clearfield County. They reared a family of ten children whose names are—John, Esther, David, Elizabeth, James, Joseph, Henry, Philip G., Jacob and Mary Ann. Joseph, our subject, passed his early life in working on the home farm, and in a saw-mill, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools of those early days. He was united in marriage, in February, 1834, to Miss Catherine Ann Coppersmith, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Kounce) Coppersmith, and to this union were born eleven children—Michael, Rebecca, J. F., Maria, Henry, Catherine, Sarah, Joseph, Anna D., and two who died in early childhood. In 1845 Mr. Crees started for the Territory of Iowa, going down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, then up the Mississippi to Fort Madison,

and located in Jefferson County, where he entered 140 acres of land from the Government. He improved his land in Jefferson County, living on it till 1854, when he came to Decatur County, and entered 480 acres of Government land on section 6, Decatur Township; 120 acres of Government land on section 1, and forty acres on section 12, Grand River Township, all his land being in one body. He first built a log cabin on section 6, Decatur Township where he commenced improving his land. In 1859 he removed across the line into Grand River Township; where he has made his home. He has a good two-story residence, built with all modern improvements, and surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and has a large and commodious barn for his stock and grain, and on his land he has a fine orchard. Mr. Crees at one time owned 740 acres, but has divided a large portion of it among his children, yet still retains 205 acres, which is one of the best farms in the county. He was bereaved by the death of his wife, January 30, 1883. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Crees being a member of the same church, in which he holds the position of steward. He has always taken an active interest in religious or educational matters, and in every enterprise which tends to the advancement of his county, he being one of the pioneers who helped build the roads, bridges, school-houses and churches in this county.



GLI DODD, retired farmer, is a resident of Garden Grove, and owns 240 acres of land in High Point Township, all in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Dodd was born in Virginia, December 4, 1829, a son of R. W. and Irena Dodd, also natives of Virginia. He was reared on a farm, and has followed that vocation suc-

cessfully, as his fine farm bears testimony. He started in life with nothing but strong hands and a willing mind. His early education was limited. He removed to Iowa and settled in Appanoose County, where he remained twenty-seven years, and came to Decatur County in 1877. His parents are both living. He was married in Appanoose County, to Agnes Litchy, who died in 1884. They had four children—Thena A., wife of Joseph Warrington; Charles; Laura, wife of Newton Baumgardner; Mary, wife of William Stiles, of High Point Township. Mr. Dodd commenced his life work by breaking prairie, which he followed nine years. His son lives on his farm. He has settled in Garden Grove where he can enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life. Politically he is a Republican. His great-grandfather served in the war of 1812.



WILLIAM P. CONKLE settled upon his present farm in Center Township, in November, 1868. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1825, where he was reared to manhood. His father, Henry Conkle, was born in Germany, and came to America when a young boy, settling in Beaver County, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1846. His mother, Christina Shaffer, was a native of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and died in 1841. She was the second wife of Henry Conkle. By the first marriage there were eight children, and four by the second. All of the first children are deceased, except two—Polly and Samuel; the second children are all living—Henry and Martha, twins; Henry living on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, and Martha the wife of Charles Swyford, of Clarke County, Iowa; William P., our subject, and Mrs. Margaret Russell, of Colorado. April 6, 1848, Mr. Conkle was married in Beaver County to

Miss Rebecca S. Stewart, who was born in West Virginia, September 3, 1824. Her father, Benjamin Stewart, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and her mother, Rebecca (Cochren) Stewart, was a native of West Virginia. They were married in Virginia, and removed to Beaver County, where they remained until their death. Her father died November 4, 1854, and the mother in 1869. There were twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity. The four that are living are—Robert N., now living upon the old homestead in Beaver County; Rebecca, now Mrs. Conkle; Samuel resides in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was born in 1828, and Elihu, who lives in Ohio. In 1853 Mr. Conkle removed with his family to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they lived until they came to Iowa, in 1868. They have no children of their own, but have reared two boys, children of Mrs. Margaret J. Anderson, a sister of Mrs. Conkle, and widow of John Anderson, who died while in the service of the Government, during the war of the Rebellion. The names of the boys are—John Edward and Albert A. Mr. and Mrs. Conkle are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Leon, and politically he is independent.



ANDREW PETTIS, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 5, Garden Grove Township, where he owns 306 acres of excellent land. He was born in Knox County, Indiana, in 1822, a son of David and Eunice (Cary) Pettis, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed that vocation. He came to Iowa April 2, 1848. He rented a room in Keokuk, for which he paid \$4 a day, and left his wife there and started out to find a place to locate. He stopped over night in

Van Buren County, and paid \$1 for the privilege. After being gone two days he started to return. He tried to hire a team, but as the charges were \$1 a mile, and he thought that too high, he went back to town without it. He was not very favorably impressed with the people. He had but little money, as he was a poor boy, and when ten years old was bound out under the laws of Ohio, and received nothing but his board and clothes. He settled in Decatur County in 1854, and entered 120 acres of land. He has added to this until now he has one of the finest farms in the township. He commenced life for himself by chopping cord-wood, at 75 cents a cord. He has acquired a competency by hard work, economy and perseverance. He has some very fine stock. Noticeable among his horses is Norman, an English draught-horse, and Amy, the best horse in the county. Mr. Pettis was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1847, to Sarah McCartney, a native of Brown County, Ohio. They had ten children, seven of whom are living—Francis M., Martha J., wife of Lyman Hill; Charles H., Will A., George E., Lewis C. and Alva. Mrs. Pettis died in 1876, and in 1879 Mr. Pettis was married to Mary J. Lee, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. Postoffice address, Weldon.



DM. FERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 21, Long Creek Township, where he owns 215 acres of excellent land, beautifully situated in Long Creek Valley. He was born in Washington County, Maryland, February 12, 1852, son of Israel and Sarah A. (Marrs) Ferry, natives of Ohio. He was married in 1864, to ———, and their children are—Rebecca M. and Ella V. In 1876 Mr. Ferry went to California. In 1881 he came to Decatur County, and has since been en-

gaged in farming and raising stock. He owns one of the best farms in Long Creek Township. He has one brother—F. M. Ferry. Himself and wife are members of the Holiness church.



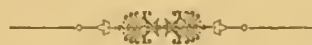
LEWIS RHOADS, section 31, Bloomington Township, Decatur County, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born August 28, 1845, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Frumpt) Rhoads, who were natives of Virginia and Delaware respectively. They were the parents of the following children—Jacob, Nancy, John, Harriet, Lewis, Margaret, Minerva, Ellen, Samuel and Cary, Lewis being the fifth child. When he was seven years of age he was taken by his parents to Ross County, Ohio, where he remained till he enlisted in the late war, in August, 1862, a member of Company G, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry. He was in the engagements of Winchester and Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner, but after being held a few days he was paroled, and taken in charge by the Government. He was ordered to Chicago till exchanged, and was finally discharged at Camp Denison, Ohio. He re-enlisted in August, 1863, in Company G, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Kingston, Georgia, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, siege of Savannah, and Bentonville, North Carolina, and was at the grand review at Washington. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Denison, Ohio, when he returned to Ross County, Ohio, remaining there till 1871, when he came to Iowa. After living two years in Muscatine County, Iowa, he removed to Jewell County, Kansas, where he resided five years. He came to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1878, locating on his present farm, in March, 1884, where he has eighty-five acres under a high state of cul-

tivation, a comfortable residence, and good out-buildings for stock, and a fine orchard. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed, and is now successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Rhoads is still unmarried, and his mother makes her home with him. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



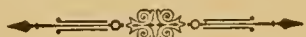
J F. BAKER, is a native of Steuben County, New York, born May 3, 1824, a son of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Baker, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York, a daughter of Samuel Baker, who was the original owner of Pleasant Valley, New York. When our subject was about three years old his parents moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he was reared, his early life being passed on his father's farm. He obtained his education in the common schools and by private study, and when seventeen years old began teaching school, and taught nineteen terms in Ohio. In 1845 he bought eighty acres of land in Wyandotte, Ohio. He cleared fifteen acres of heavy timber and set out an orchard, and in the fall of 1850 sold out his land, and the following spring started for the West. He made the journey with a two-horse team, and was six weeks on the road from Ohio to Decatur County. He entered the land that is his present farm from the Government, and lived on it about a year. He then went to Ray County, Missouri, where he was engaged in teaching school until 1855, when he returned to Decatur County and taught thirty-three terms within a few miles of his home, and seven terms in District No. 1, seven in District No. 2, three in District No. 3, six in District No. 4, three in District No. 6, one in District No. 8, and six terms in High Point Township.

He has been a successful teacher, and many of his pupils have since become teachers and prominent business men. Mr. Baker has served his township as trustee eight years, and district secretary eight years. He was one of the two secretaries at the first election held in Woodland Township. This was held at the house of Nat. Shields, in the spring of 1852. There were no judges, the other secretary being J. W. Darr. Sixteen votes were cast, the ballot box was a tin pail with a cover, and Mr. Baker wrote the tickets. Mr. Baker has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his township, and in educational matters has been especially active, as his early life was so closely identified with that cause, and he has always given liberally of his time and money to promote its advancement. He is a writer of considerable note, and is the author of the late version of "Yankee Doodle" (centennial song), and other pieces of merit. He was married in March, 1864, to Elizabeth A. Lentz, and to them have been born four sons—Joseph E., John K., Richard E. and Knox Polk. Mr. Baker has a pleasant home, his farm containing ninety-five acres of valuable land. His orchard is one of the largest in the township, having 380 bearing trees.



HARROD LEONARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Long Creek Township, resides on section 23, where he owns 120 acres of land. He also owns forty acres on section 27, same township. He was born in Morrison County, Indiana, June 29, 1827, son of Henry and Martha (Raynor) Leonard, natives of North Carolina. He assisted his father on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and in 1848 accompanied him to Iowa. He settled in Fairfield, Jefferson County, where he remained three years, then removed to

Wapello County, and thence, in 1866, to Decatur County. In 1851 he was married, in Wapello County, to Mahala Thompson, born in Illinois, in 1833. They have seven children—Elmira, a widow; Catherine, wife of A. G. Spencer; James, living in Nebraska; Mary A., wife of David Polins; Eliza, wife of Jefferson West, of Nebraska; William, living also in Nebraska, and Freddie, at home. Mr. Leonard commenced with very little means, and when he was married he was \$75 in debt. He rented land at first, and by hard work and good management, assisted by his excellent wife, he saved enough in four years to purchase a home. He has assisted in giving all of his married children a good start in life. His land is in a good state of cultivation, and he has a pleasant home. He is honest, upright, energetic and hospitable, and is very popular with his neighbors. He has been a member of the School Board fifteen years. He is a member of the Christian church, and politically is an ardent Republican. Postoffice, Grand River.



WILLIS HINE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, High Point Township, was born in Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 3, 1844, son of Daniel and Mary (Baldwin) Hine, also natives of Connecticut, who came to Decatur County in 1855, settling in Garden Grove, where they remained until their death. The father died November 18, 1884, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother in 1878, aged eighty years. Their children were—George, of Connecticut; Sarah, wife of Jackson M. Warner, a soldier in the late war; Joel, of Connecticut, also a soldier; Hiram, who died in the war, and Willis. The father served four years in the war, enlisting in Company F, Third Iowa Cavalry, and afterward in

Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He served four years and six months. He was in the battles of Springfield, Pea Ridge, Savannah, Vicksburg and many others. Willis enlisted in Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served four years and seven months. He was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Savannah, Atlanta, Fort Gibson, Dallas, New Hope Church and Buzard's Roost. After his discharge he served in the regular army three years; went from Governor's Isle to Savannah, Georgia, thence to Florida, thence to Texas, thence to New Mexico. At Pea Ridge he was shot through both thighs. He returned from the army and went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he went into a sewing-machine factory at \$50 a month.



JOHAN R. FRUITT resides on the southwest quarter of section 6, Eden Township, where he settled in the spring of 1883. The first improvements were made by Albert Ernest. He has seventy-three acres which were formerly timbered, principally with white oak. About fifty acres are improved. Mr. Fruitt was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 5, 1819. He removed with his parents to Rush County, Indiana, in 1830, and later to Monroe County. His father, Elias S. Fruitt, spent the later years of his life in Owen County, where he died, about the year 1872. His wife died several years before. Their nine children all grew to maturity, and seven are still living. John R. is the only one living in Decatur County. James W., and a sister, Mrs. Sarepta E. Butler, are living in Indianola; one brother is in California, and the others are in Indiana. John R. Fruitt was reared and married in Monroe County. His first wife, Nancy Lagg, died in 1847, leaving three children. Only

one, George, is now living. He married his present wife, formerly Lucinda J. Stokes, in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1849. She was born in that county December 6, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Fruitt have had six children—Milford F., born in 1850; Lucinda E., Sarah A. and Thomas N. Peter W. was born in 1852, and died at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Fruitt was formerly a Whig; his first presidential vote being cast for Wm. H. Harrison, in 1840. Since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with that party. He is a member of the Methodist church.



DON. S. P. McNEIL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, High Point Township, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, February 14, 1827, son of Dominic and Nancy (Pinkard) McNeil, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. They lived and died in Mason County. Mr. McNeil was reared to the vocation of a farmer until sixteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed from 1843 until 1849, then enlisted in the Mexican war, and served one year with Captain Morgan's mounted dragoons. After the war Captain Morgan was elected to Congress several terms. After being honorably discharged from service, Mr. McNeil clerked seven years in a large cotton warehouse, then immigrated to Wayne County, Iowa, where he remained three years, and purchased a small farm. In 1861 he settled in Decatur County. February 16, 1859, he was married in Garden Grove to Nancy Arnold, daughter of Sylvanus and Lucretia (Baker) Arnold, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1837. Of their nine children eight are living—Grace, Kate, wife of M. E. Wells, an attorney at Elwood; Guy, of Montana; Edward R.,

of Iowa City; Anna, a teacher, living at home; Mary B., Nora and Ruth. Several of the children are college graduates. Mr. McNeil was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, in 1873, serving a full term with satisfaction to his constituents. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and other minor township and school offices. He is at present extensively engaged in farming, being the owner of 800 acres of land. He is entirely a self-made man. His father died when he was but a few days old, leaving his mother with eight children. He commenced life poor, but by hard labor, good management, fair dealing, and the assistance of his excellent wife, he has acquired a large property. He is charitable and benevolent. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Postoffice, Garden Grove.



JAMES SAGE, section 16, Grand River Township, is a native of Saratoga County, New York, born August 25, 1823, a son of Bela and Polly (Gray) Sage, his father a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and his mother of New York. He is the fourth of five sons. His brothers being Enoch, Sylvester, Perry and Henry. He remained in his native county until manhood, and in his youth attended the common schools. In June, 1845, he left home and went to Chicago, Illinois, then a village of a few hundred inhabitants. He proceeded to Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois where he lived about twelve years, and then went to Livingston County, the same State, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He participated in many hard battles and skirmishes, and for some time was engaged in guarding railroads. He was hon-

orably discharged in June, 1865, at Washington City. While in the service the exposures and hardships he was obliged to endure resulted in disease, from which he has never fully recovered. In 1869 he moved from Livingston County, Illinois, to Decatur County, Iowa, and located on section 16, Grand River Township, where he has since lived. His land of which he has 320 acres is well watered by Elk Creek, and is well adapted to stock-raising, at which enterprise Mr. Sage has been very successful. He was married November 13, 1855, to Miss Martha G. Story, a sister of A. C. Story, a prominent attorney of Chicago, Illinois. They have four children—Julia, Emma, Eva May and Cyrus Perry. In politics Mr. Sage is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

P. ARNOLD, farmer and stock-raiser, in Garden Grove Township, lives on section 35, where he owns 800 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1843. His parents were Sylvanus and Lucretia (Baker) Arnold, who were among the first settlers in Decatur County, having settled here in 1852. They were hard-working people, and good managers, and had accumulated 1,800 acres of land. They had five children, two of whom are living—Ann, wife of S. W. Shepard, and the subject of this sketch. The father served as justice of the peace several years. He died in 1871, aged seventy years. The mother is living with her son, and is remarkably smart for one of her age. Mr. Arnold is a well-educated man, and well informed upon the topics of the day. He was married in Decatur County in 1874, to Miss Elsie Howes, daughter of Nathan and Ereda (Baker) Howes, born in Wisconsin,

in 1853. They have four children—Henry G., Helen E., Ethel F. and Alice P. Mr. Arnold served seven years as Deputy Marshal during the late war, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. He is handling short-horn cattle, and has a herd of fifteen thorough-breds. He is grazing most of the time.



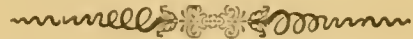
JASON BENNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 26, High Point Township, where he owns 200 acres of land. He was born in South Carolina, April 21, 1811, son of Roland and Elizabeth Bennett. He was reared a farmer, and came to Decatur County in 1853, first entering eighty acres, then adding forties from time to time, until he has his present large farm. He was married in Indiana, in 1832, to Lizzie A. Abbott, born in Pennsylvania, in 1815. Their children are—Roland, of New Brunswick; Hiram, of Decatur County; Samantha A., wife of John Baker, of Smith County, Kansas, and John K. When Mr. Bennett first commenced life for himself he worked out by day's work, then rented ground. When he was married he was poor—packed all he had under his arm. Both were in quite poor health. He lived ten years on White River, Indiana, and also in Schuyler County, near Springfield, for a while. He lost one entire year from sickness. He not unfrequently chopped wood in order to earn a little money. At one time he obtained a job in the First National Bank, for which he received \$1 a day, then obtained employment in a saw-mill. He lived ten or twelve years in Schuyler County, where he met with financial success, although he lost three years from sickness. He removed to Sangamon County, where he managed a large farm for John Gillette. He at one time

owned 400 acres of land. Mr. Bennett has held the office of school director and supervisor, and is one of the County Board to organize schools. He is a member of the Christian church.



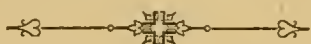
S F. BAKER, farmer, section 36, Garden Grove Township, is one of the pioneer settlers of Decatur County, and was born in Steuben County, New York, May 23, 1820. His parents were Joseph and Mary Baker, natives of Kentucky, and of German and English ancestry, their parents on both sides having immigrated to the United States from Germany and England. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. The father died in April, 1848, aged sixty-four years, and the mother died in 1866, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Baker was reared to the life of a farmer. His educational advantages were limited, as were those of most children in pioneer days. He came to Decatur County in the fall of 1850, and bought eighty acres of land, upon which he has since resided. He built the first school-house in the county. It was a rude structure, with a puncheon floor, and furniture and fixtures of a very primitive character. The nearest mill was at Edgeville, eighty miles distant, and the only mode of conveyance to the mill was an ox-cart drawn by a yoke of oxen. He frequently went to Davis City, sixteen miles away, to purchase groceries and other articles. Mr. Baker relates that the first year of his residence here he caught sixteen wolves in a steel trap, and within twenty rods of his house he shot twenty deer, and from his door he could kill wild turkeys whenever he desired one. He helped to lay out the city of Decatur, in 1852, and at that time there was only one small building in Leon, and that was a

small log house, occupied by Doctor Thomas. Mr. Baker was married in Ohio, in 1851, to Caroline L. Smith, daughter of G. G. and Ada Z. (Covey) Smith, born in Steuben County, New York, in 1831. Six of their eight children are living—Burt, residing in Texas; Louie, wife of Daniel I. Elliott, of Kansas, has two children—Mary E. and Artie; Mollie L., wife of Henry Geesling of Kansas, has one child—Alvie; Fannie S., at home; Samuel F., and Ralph. Mr. Baker is a member of Garden Grove Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has worthily filled the school offices of his township. Politically he is a Republican.



GEOGE WOODBURY, druggist at Garden Grove, was born July 23, 1832, in Tompkins County, New York. His parents, James H. and Susan Woodbury, were natives of Worcester County, Massachusetts. His father was a farmer by occupation. In 1854 the family removed to Decatur County, settling in Garden Grove, where the mother died in 1878, aged seventy-five years, and the father in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury were highly esteemed pioneers of Decatur County. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are still living—Elizabeth L., wife of J. L. Young, an attorney at Leon; James A., attorney at Osceola, Iowa, and the subject of this sketch. George was educated in the common schools, attending school in winter and assisted his father during the summer. In 1849 he established a drug-store in Adair, Michigan. In 1854 he commenced selling dry-goods, and in 1856 he removed to Leon, Decatur County. In 1861 he was elected sheriff of the county, and proved one of the ablest officials in the discharge of his duties known in the records of the county. He

was re-elected in 1865. He was married October 4, 1858, at White Pigeon, Michigan, to Kate M. Jacobus, born in Coopers-town, New York, in 1834. They have one child—George J., cashier of Garden Grove Bank, which carries \$50,000 worth of stock. Mr. Woodbury is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Grand River Lodge, No. 78, at Leon; he is also a member of the Presbyterian church. He owns a dwelling house and lot, also a brick building, in which he has a large and well-selected stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, brushes, and other articles usually found in a first-class drug store. Mr. Woodbury is a man of ability, clear judgment, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.



DANIEL G. SEARS is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Decatur County, his father, Jacob Sears, having settled in Center Township, May 15, 1854. Jacob Sears was a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1792, and where he was reared and married. His grandfather was a native of Switzerland, and came to America before the Revolutionary war, settling in North Carolina. He was a companion of Daniel Boone, on the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky. Jacob Sears married Edith Gadbury, and removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1828, where he settled upon a place called Island Grove, near Springfield. Later he moved to Macoupin County, where he lived until 1839, then immigrated to Iowa, and settled upon a new farm in Franklin Township, Lee County. The parents after coming to Lee County, being advanced in life, lived with their children until their decease. The father died June 4, 1868, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother March 6, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Jacob Sears was one of the substantial and

influential pioneers of Iowa. While never seeking political honors, nor accepting them when proffered, yet he was a man of very positive political opinion, being a typical Jackson Democrat. He was anti-slavery in his views, and left a slave State for Illinois, because of the existence of slavery in Kentucky. During the war for the Union he stood unfalteringly by the flag of his country. Religiously he was a communicant in the German Baptist church. He and his wife had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living—Mary, wife of Henry Groesbeck, of Union County; Mrs. Susan Blair, widow of Elijah Blair; Aaron J.; Sumner, a resident of Kansas; Sarah A.; Mrs. Adelia Martin, of Center Township, and Angeline. Samuel, the second child, died in September, 1872, aged forty-eight years. He never married, but owned a farm in Center Township, and lived with his brother, Daniel G., for many years. He was an engineer and surveyor by occupation; was surveyor of Lee County, also of Decatur County, for a number of years. He was one of the leading citizens of Southern Iowa. Daniel G. Sears was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 6, 1834. He resides on section 23, Center Township, his farm containing 1,100 acres. He and his brother, Samuel, owned at one time 1,400 acres. He has an excellent stock farm. His improvements are among the best in the township, prominent among which may be mentioned his fine brick residence, which he built in 1869. November, 1858, he was married in Center Township, to Miss Mary Wadsworth, a native of Maryland. Her parents, John and Rebecca Wadsworth came from Ohio to Decatur County, in 1855. Her father is deceased, and the mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have seven children—Augustus C. Dodge, George, Edith, Annie, Frank, Mollic and Samuel W. Mr. Sears, like all

the other members of his father's family, has been identified with the Democratic party. His brother Samuel was at one time a Representative from Lee County, in the State Legislature. Daniel served three years on the Board of County Supervisors.

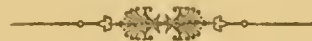


MARK BOYCE, farmer, section 20, Garden Grove Township, was born in England, October 24, 1828, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Boyce, also natives of England, who immigrated to America in 1860, settling in Garden Grove Township, where the father died, in 1874, aged seventy-three years, and the mother July 4, 1884. Mark was the eldest child, and was reared a farmer. His educational advantages were good. He was married in England, in 1851, to Sarah Pedley, who was born in 1832. Their children are—Thomas P., of Decatur County; Augusta, wife of S. Foslarn, and has one child—Ollie; Mark, of Ottumwa; Lillie, wife of George S. Trister; Fred M., Albert, Luke, Charles L. and Cora. Mr. Boyce owns 210 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat. His postoffice address is Garden Grove.



WILLIAM H. PARRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 3, High Point Township, where he owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Marion County, Missouri, in 1840, the sixth son of James M. and Polly A. (Lear) Parris, of Irish ancestry, who came to Decatur County in March, 1852, and settled in Center Township. The father was a merchant by occupation, and died in 1869, aged fifty-six years, and the mother in 1884, aged sixty-one. William H. was reared on a farm, and in 1861, enlisted in Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry, and

served four years. He was in the battles of Belmont, New Madrid, Island No. 10 and several other important engagements. He was mustered out at New Orleans. He was married in 1866, to Maria Beavers, daughter of Joseph and Christina Beavers, natives of North Carolina. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1844. Their children are—Cora C., Mary E., Nannie and Lida C. Mr. Parris has held the office of township trustee, assessor, and school director. He is a member of Post No. 251, G.A. R. Mr. Parris commenced life a poor man. All he had was one horse. He worked by the month three years, then purchased his present farm. His land is mostly devoted to raising grass; keeps some horses and hogs. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited, being mostly confined to the subscription schools.



HENRY L. TILTON, one of the active and enterprising business men of Lamoine, was born in Norridgewock, Somerset County, Maine, October 29, 1842, his parents, Ira and Rebecca Tilton, being natives of the same State. He was reared a farmer, receiving such education as was common to farmer boys of that State. The Pine Tree State was his home until 1876, when he joined his eldest brother, Colvin, at Allendale, Worth County, Missouri, who had come West before the war, and become a very successful business man. Henry L. Tilton came West without capital, but possessed of good business qualifications and a determination to succeed. After two years with his brother on a salary he became a partner in the profits of his general mercantile business, the brothers continuing in business together until 1881, when our subject withdrew from the firm, and established his present mercan-

tile business at Lamoni in April of that year, in which he has prospered, having a fair share of the trade of Lamoni. He carries a general stock of family supplies, and is popular as a merchant, having, by his courteous and obliging manners, built up a good trade which is constantly increasing. Besides his business property he owns his residence and a block of city lots, and is classed among the well-to-do citizens of Lamoni. Mr. Tilton was married at Davis City, in April, 1882, to Miss Emma Smith, who was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846, a daughter of Alvah Smith, deceased. Her mother is also deceased. In politics Mr. Tilton affiliates with the Democratic party. He is at present a member of the city council of Lamoni, and trustee of Fayette Township. Of his brothers, Cornelius A. Tilton went to California, in 1851, where he accumulated great wealth, and Benjamin L. lives in Maine. Henry L., our subject, was the youngest of his father's family.



LA FAYETTE BRAMMER, farmer, resides on section 22, Richland Township, where he owns forty acres of land. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, November 22, 1842, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Morgan Brammer. (See sketch of F. M. Brammer.) Mr. Brammer was married in Decatur County, in 1870, to Catherine Foland, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Foland, pioneers of Decatur County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He was in the first battle of Vicksburg, and at Arkansas Post. In 1866 he enlisted in the regular army, in Company E, Third Battalion, Thirty-sixth United States Infantry. His company was stationed at Fort Sedgwick and Fort Sanders, Colorado, and Fort Bridges, Wy-

oming Territory. He was in several skirmishes, and receives a pension. Mr. Brammer is a member of Lodge No. 464, I. O. O. F., and politically a War Democrat. He has held the office of justice of the peace, constable, and is now serving as township trustee. Postoffice, Westerville.



JOSEPH F. HAGEN, section 14, New Buda Township, is a native of Decatur County, born March 4, 1858, a son of John and Eva Hagen, natives of Germany, where they were reared, coming to America in their youth, and were married in Decatur County. The father was one of the pioneers of Burrill Township, where he commenced to improve a farm. He commenced life in Iowa a poor man, but at the time of his death owned an estate of 400 acres of land and quite a large personal property. He was a merchant at New Buda several years, and carried on quite an extensive business. His wife died in 1868, aged thirty-five years. Their family consisted of six children—Mrs. Anna Nolt-ing, of Chariton County, Missouri; Joseph F., Latta, of Burrill Township; Christine, died aged two years, one that died in infancy, and Adolph, of New Buda. The father married again, his second wife being Mrs. Bertha Beisigl, widow of George Beisigl, who now lives in Dixon, Dakota. He died in February, 1878, aged forty-four years. In religious faith he was reared a Catholic, but severed his connection with that church several years before his death. Joseph F. Hagen remained with his father until his death, his youth being spent in agricultural work. He now owns a fine farm of 199 acres, all being under cultivation except seven acres of timber. He was married December 12, 1880, to Miss Mary Parkhurst, a native of Wapello County, Iowa, born November 2, 1860. They have

three children—Florence Pearl, Cora May and an infant son. In politics Mr. Hagen adheres to the principles taught him by his father, and is a strong Republican. His father was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows order, and was buried with the honors of the brotherhood.



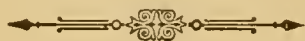
JOHAN DAYKIN, farmer and retired physician, resides on section 30 of High Point Township. He owns 360 acres of fine land. He was born in England, December 12, 1829, a son of Samuel and Ann Daykin, natives of the same country. The doctor immigrated to America in 1850, landing in New York City, with only one cent. He first worked for John I. Davis, a Dutch farmer, one month, for \$5, and then worked at shoemaking three years. He attended medical lectures at Philadelphia and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He was married in Onondaga County, New York, in 1854, to Jenet R. Smith, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832. Their children are—Samuel, married to Mary Hon, and they have three children—Katie, Oregon and John; Margret A; Frances, wife of Layton Beavers, has two children—George and Laura; Hattie, wife of Stephen Creswell, has one child—Donald; Benjamin, Laura and Wallace. The doctor commenced the practice of his profession in New York State. He practiced about twenty years in Michigan, two in Missouri, and was cashier of Sprakers' Bank a short time. During the late war Dr. Daykin was in the service of the Government as a spy and received three wounds. He raised the first colored company for service under Ben Butler. He raised more recruits the first year than any man in Western New York. He was on Horace Greeley's staff as night reporter

for three months. He came to Leon in 1868. The doctor's father was imprisoned with Joseph Barker, in Manchester, England, for speaking their Charter principles. His maternal grandfather was the celebrated Lord Owen Glenddar, who was banished from Wales on account of his Liberal principles. The doctor was intimately acquainted with William H. Seward. The latter lent the doctor \$100 to commence business with. When they were young the doctor and his wife were so poor that at one time they lived six weeks on mustard greens. He purchased a farm near Battle Creek, Michigan, for \$1,800, and in a short time sold it for \$2,500. The doctor is a great reader and well informed on general subjects.



WILLIAM H. FROST, farmer, section 16, Center Township. The farm was entered, and the first improvements made by John Miller, one of the early settlers of Decatur County, now deceased. Mr. Frost has been a resident of this county since April, 1864. He first settled on section 3, and later, bought eighty acres on section 9, where he lived about twelve years. He settled upon his present farm in 1864. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1838. His father, John Frost, settled in Licking County in an early day, and still lives on his original farm in that county. He is a native of Tennessee. William H. was the eldest of a family of ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Three of the sons served in the army during the Rebellion. William H. enlisted in 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Infantry. He was about six months in the service. His brother, John W., served in Company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, soon

after the battle of Chattanooga. Ezra, another brother, served in the Thirty-first; was taken prisoner at the battle of North Mountain, Tennessee, and died a prisoner, at Florence, South Carolina. Mr. Frost is one of the well-known citizens of Center Township; he served as assessor several years. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Melinda Jane Varnar, a native of Ohio, and they have seven children—Anna Bell, Martha Jane, Ora E., John W., William M. Mary A. and Angie May. Politically, Mr. Frost is a Republican.



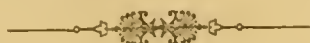
DAVID D. MOREY, section 16, Hamilton Township, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born September 11, 1830, a son of George and Sylvia (Butterfield) Morey, natives of New York, but married in Ohio. In 1831 they moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, and in 1835 to Jackson County, the same State. From there they went to Caldwell County, Missouri, the father having united with the Mormon church. He followed the fortunes of that people in different localities, when, owing to the tendency toward polygamy, he left them, and in 1844 moved to Brown County, Illinois, where he lived until 1849. From there he moved to De Kalb County, and two years later to Whiteside County, and in 1852 to Decatur County, Iowa, locating in Hamilton Township, on a tract of wild land, where he lived until his death in 1875. The mother died in 1880. Their family consisted of seven children—Mary Ann, Martha Ann, Supply, Eunice, David D., Helen and William. The latter died aged nine years. David D. Morey remained with his parents until manhood, and was twenty-two years of age when they moved to Decatur County. In 1856 he located on what is his present farm, at that time a tract of wild land. His first

house was a log cabin, 16 x 16, with a small shed kitchen. The log cabin has given place to a good story-and-a-half frame building, surrounded by native shade trees. He has a good orchard of 300 bearing trees, and his other improvements are well built and comfortable. Mr. Morey was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Deborah A. Rockwell, who was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, March 30, 1831, a daughter of David and Abigail (Works) Rockwell, who moved to Geauga County, Ohio, in 1843, where the mother died, and Mrs. Morey afterward came to Iowa with her aunt, Mrs. Ebenezer Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Morey have eight children—Charles E., George M., Eliza, Elsie, David Ebenezer, William Supply, James Monroe and Evangeline. They are members of the church of Reorganized Latter-Day Saints.



JOSEPH BEAVERS, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, son of Andrew and Mary A. Beavers, natives of Ohio, where they lived until their death. Joseph was married in Highland County, Ohio, in 1837, to Christina Sparger, also born in Highland County, in 1813, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Sumners, natives of North Carolina. Her father died in Highland County. There were eighteen of his own children present at his funeral. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Beavers are—James, who married B. A. Riddle, and their children are Alonzo, Addie, John R., Oscar and Lena; John, married Margaret Moore, and their children are Amanda and Ettie; Allen, married Lena S. Rosengram, and their children are Bertie, Dollie and Cora; Emily, wife of Calvin Swope, and their children are Charlie, Ollie, Birdie and Bessie; Layton, married Frances Daykin, and their children are Georgia and

and Laura; Charlie, married Eliza Fulton; Maria, wife of William Parris, of Decatur County, and their children are Cora, Ettie, Nannie and Lida; Sarah, wife of Amos Hawkins, and their children are Lucinda, Fanny, Clara, Cordelia, John, Ernest and Norma; Thomas, married Amanda Pointer, of Illinois, and their children are Lula, Elvira, Emma and Harvey; Minerva J., wife of Thomas Rosengram, of Decatur County. Mr. Beavers held the office of justice of the peace eight years. He came to Decatur County in 1854, and was truly a pioneer. His death was lamented by the whole community.



THOMAS REARDON, section 14, Grand River Township, was born in Franklin County, New York, November 20, 1836, a son of William and Catherine Reardon. His father was a native of Ireland, and at the age of eleven years went to England, where he remained till after his marriage with Catherine Curten, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They were the parents of seven children—John, James, Thomas, William, Mary, Simon and Ellen. Thomas Reardon was reared in his native State till he reached the age of eleven years, when his parents removed to Grundy County, Illinois. His early life was spent in working on the farm and attending the common schools, where he received a fair education. He was married August 21, 1860, to Miss Jennie Hampson, of Kendall County, Illinois, a daughter of George and Maria (Cash) Kendall, her father being a native of Cheshire, England. To her parents were born nine children—Hannah, Edward, James, Joseph, Thomas, Henry, Mary, Jennie and George; Mrs. Reardon being next the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Reardon have four children—Minnie A., Fred, Cliff and Ernest Glenn.

Mr. Reardon left Grundy County, Illinois, in 1875, and came to Decatur County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm in Grand River Township, where he has since followed general farming and stock-raising. He has improved his land from a state of nature, which is now well adapted to stock-raising, his farm being divided into different fields and lots. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, where he is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life, and his farm buildings are conveniently arranged for the accommodation of his stock. He devotes considerable attention to raising, feeding and dealing in stock, and usually has on his farm from 100 to 250 head of cattle, twenty to forty head of horses, and from 200 to 300 hogs. In politics Mr. Reardon is a Republican. Both socially and financially he is classed among the best citizens of the township where he makes his home. Mrs. Reardon was born June 13, 1841, she being a native of Jefferson County, New York, where she lived till seventeen years of age, removing then with her parents to Kendall County, Illinois, where she lived till her marriage.



GEORGE ADAMS, proprietor of the steam grist-mill at Lamoni, is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Decatur County, with whose interests he has been identified since April, 1873. At that time he came to Fayette Township, where he bought a farm containing 170 acres of improved land, located on section 29, which property he still owns, living there till he settled in the city of Lamoni, in April, 1882. Mr. Adams is a native of South Wales, born June 24, 1820, a son of Benjamin and Rachel Adams, both of whom died in their native country. Our subject was reared on a farm till attaining the age of sixteen years, after which he worked in

iron and rolling-mills until he came to America, in 1852. Before leaving Wales Mr. Adams was married, in February, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Knight, born May 30, 1816, daughter of William and Ann Knight. Since coming to America Mr. Adams has spent twenty years in California, where he was engaged in various occupations, principally mining, in which he met with fair success. He is a worthy and respected citizen of Lamoni, and by his industry and strict attention to his business he has made for himself a good home. Besides his residence and mill property he also owns a house and lot in Lamoni, which he rents. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, though in local elections he votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office. Both he and his wife are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

LOUIS SCHUETZ, deceased, was a native of Germany, born September 18, 1839. He lived in his native country until eighteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and in 1860, came to Iowa, and located in Garden Grove where he found employment as clerk in a store. In 1865 he bought and moved to a farm in Franklin Township, near Weldon, where his widow now resides. His original purchase was 140 acres, and to this Mrs. Schuetz has added 120 acres, having now a fine farm of 260 acres. Mr. Schuetz died August 29, 1873, from the effects of a kick from a vicious horse, living only twenty-four hours after the accident. He was married March 23, 1871, to Miss Mary Hacker, daughter of John and Mary (Peters) Hacker, who now live with their daughter. Mrs. Schuetz has, since her husband's death, had the charge of the farm, and has by her good management not only

supported her family, but has added to her possessions. She is a good neighbor, an earnest Christian, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is esteemed by all who know her. She has had two children—John H., born February 12, 1872, and Louis K., born January 26, 1874, and died July 15, 1874.



MICHAEL CREES, an active and enterprising citizen of Decatur County, and a successful agriculturist of Grand River, living on section 12, was born October 11, 1835, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the eldest child of Joseph and Catherine Ann Crees. He spent his youth in helping his father clear and cultivate the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. When he was ten years of age his parents came to Iowa, and settled in Jefferson County, remaining there until 1854, when they removed with their family to Decatur County, where our subject has since made his home. He helped his father improve the wild land on Grand River bottoms until the Crees farm was numbered among the best in Decatur County. July 3, 1871, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Noe, who was born in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1851, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Jane Noe. Mr. Crees located on his present farm in 1871, where he has a comfortable brick residence, a commodious barn and out-buildings for his stock, and 180 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a fine orchard on his land, and a beautiful grove of shade and ornamental trees surrounding his residence, and the entire farm shows the good management of its owner. Politically Mr. Crees is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Crees

are worthy and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are the parents of six children—Willie W., Mary J., Catherine Ann, Joseph A., Maggie Estella and Clyde Alonzo.

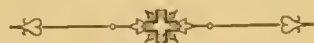


JOHN A. GOIN, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 7, Long Creek Township, where he owns 160 acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation. He was born in Tennessee, in 1814, son of Isaac and Temperance (Gray) Goin, natives of North Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was reared on a farm in his native State. He was married in Tennessee, in 1836, to Jane Haynes, born in that State, in 1818, and died in 1877. Their children were—Isaac P., Mary A., Lela, Susan, Josiah M., Minerva, Adelpha, John B., Sarah and Sterling. In 1879 Mr. Goin married Myra Cox, born also in Tennessee, and their children are—Charles W. and Elvira E. Mr. Goin came to Decatur County in 1863. He has held the office of school director, and has been a member of the School Board. When he commenced for himself his property consisted of one little crooked-legged filly. All he has he has earned himself.



CHARLES K. HALL, farmer, section 32, Garden Grove Township, was born in Huron County, Ohio, October 6, 1835, son of Isaac and Lucilla (Kellogg) Hall, natives of Onondaga County, New York. He was reared a farmer, and has followed that occupation through life. When he was nine years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father, by death. His early educational advantages were good, and he has always been closely identified with the school interests of Decatur Coun-

ty. He purchased eighty acres of land, entered with a land warrant by his grandfather, and now owns 160 acres. He was married in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1863, to Rachel A. Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Racine D., who graduated in 1884, at the Parsons and Jefferson College, Iowa. Mrs. Hall's maternal grandfather was in the war of 1812. Mr. Hall enlisted, in 1861, in Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry. He served two years, and was discharged on account of disability. He was at the battles of Huntsville, Sand Spring and Limestone, and was mustered out at Ironton, Missouri. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian church, of which he is deacon.



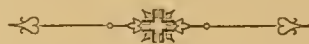
STEPHEN H. BRILEY, farmer, section 32, Garden Grove Township, was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 23, 1827, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Briley, natives of Maryland. They removed to Ohio where they spent the most of their lives, and where the mother died. The father came to Decatur County in 1853, where he died, about 1871. Stephen H. came here in 1854. He was married in Wyandot County, Ohio, to Sarah J. Hight, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William Hight. Her parents were of German and Irish ancestry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Briley are—Elizabeth, wife of John Buzzleton; Alice, wife of Winfield S. Gomer; Emily, wife of John M. Higbee. Mr. Briley has held the office of township trustee and supervisor, and was justice of the peace eight years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He was engaged in the siege of Mobile, Alabama, was on the Blakely charge east of Mobile, and numerous other

battles of less importance. He was discharged at Houston, Texas. After the close of the war he engaged in farming, and now has 120 acres of excellent land. His paternal grandfather fought all through the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather was in the war of 1812. If the genealogy of his family was written up it would prove very interesting to the public, as well as the recent members of his family.



ABNER M. BURNS, of Leon, is one of the early settlers of Decatur County, and also an early resident of the State of Iowa. He came to Davis County in 1849, and to Decatur County in the fall of 1853. He was born in a block house, on the site of the present city of Madison, in the State of Indiana, October 13, 1815. His father, James Burns, settled there several years previous. He was a native of Virginia, but removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison. He died in Madison, Indiana, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife died many years before her husband. Abner Burns was reared in Indiana, and married Elizabeth Kinnear, born also in Indiana. Upon coming to Davis County he entered land from the Government, which he improved, and built a log cabin and put out an orchard; but the hardships attending the clearing of a new farm were too severe for him, and his health failing, he decided to give up farming. He exchanged his farm for town property in Bloomfield, where he settled, and a year later sold out and purchased a farm six miles south of that town, where he lived until he came to Decatur County. His farm is on sections 31 and 32, his residence being on section 32, within

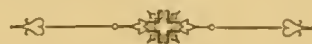
the corporate limits of the city of Leon. He has a fine farm of 146 acres. His health has been precarious for many years, and he has taken several trips to the mountains hoping to receive benefit. Mr. and Mrs. Burns were married July 14, 1836, and have lived together fifty years. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Thomas, living in Montana Territory; Robert, in Nebraska; Isaac, in Pueblo, Colorado; Calvin, in Nebraska; Isabel, at home; Addie, wife of B. M. Shank, of Centerville, Iowa, and John. The deceased are—Henry B., who served in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. After the war he engaged in the lumber trade at Des Moines. August 11, 1867, he was drowned, while fishing in the Des Moines River. He was an expert swimmer, but it was supposed that cramp ensued, owing to his wounded arm. He was twenty-five years of age. Emma died at the age of seventeen years. The other children died in infancy. Isaac served in the Second Colorado Battery during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Blue River. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are now in fair health, and are members of the Baptist church, at Leon. In early life he was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the party was organized.



HENRY BRIGHT, of Leon, is a son of Jacob and Maria Bright, early settlers of Decatur County. The father emigrated with his family from Gallia County, Ohio, in 1853. He first settled in Wapello County. Two or three years later, the family, consisting of parents and five children, came to Decatur County and settled in Morgan Township, section 15, where they resided many years. The mother died in 1884, and the father is still living. Henry Bright was born near

Gallipolis, Ohio, October 15, 1862. He married Lorena Harmon, a daughter of David Harmon, an early settler of Eden Township, and later of Morgan Township. He died several years ago. In 1862 Mr. Bright enlisted in Company K, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, down to the battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia, where he was severely wounded. He was engaged at Parker's Cross-Roads, Tennessee, Bear Creek, Alabama, Rome, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Gap and Allatoona. The latter was one of the most desperate and hotly-contested battles of the war. General Corse with about 1,500 men was stationed at Allatoona Pass, guarding the depot of supplies for General Sherman's army. The fort and depot of supplies were attacked by a superior force of Confederates, who were repulsed only after a desperate struggle, involving a most severe loss to both forces. It was on this occasion that General Sherman, from the heights of Kenesaw Mountain, signaled, "Hold the fort, for I am coming." Company K, of the Thirty-ninth, were in the ditches in front of the fort when the attack was made. The Confederates in large numbers swarmed up and over the ditches when a bloody hand-to-hand fight ensued. It was at this time that Mr. Bright received a gun-shot wound through the left breast and left arm. After overcoming the comparative small force of men in the ditches the Confederates made a gallant attack upon the fort, but were repulsed with fearful slaughter. In their retreat they took with them the small number of men who fought in the ditches that were not killed or severely wounded. After the battle Mr. Bright was cared for by his comrades, and for a long time his recovery was considered doubtful, but after a long siege at the hospital he was discharged, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

This famous battle was fought at the beginning of "Sherman's march to the sea," and communication with the North was for some time necessarily suspended, and Mr. Bright was reported dead by comrades who saw him fall and were afterward taken prisoners, and his sudden appearance at home in the presence of his family was indeed like one rising from the dead. It was two years before his wounds healed, and he will always carry the honorable scars received in the heroic defense of Allatoona Pass. After the war Mr. Bright continued to reside in Morgan Township, until 1876, when he removed with his family to Leon where he now resides. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Leon for six years, and afterward served two years as city marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Bright have two children—Ida and Eltie. Both are graduates of the high school at Leon, and are engaged in teaching. Politically Mr. Bright is a Republican.



JAMES H. JOHNSON, farmer, resides on section 18, Long Creek Township, where he owns 240 acres of excellent land. He was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, September 25, 1847, son of Abel and Margaret A. (Gillespie) Johnson, natives of Ohio. The father was born in Harrison County, in 1812, and settled in Van Wert County in 1838. The family consisted of father, mother, three brothers and four sisters. They were possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and have held prominent offices in their county. The father was associate judge of the county, and served as justice of the peace several years. He had three sons in the late war, who served their full term of enlistment and were honorably discharged. They removed to Polk County, Iowa, in 1862, and to Decatur County in 1866, where the

mother afterward died. The father is living in Ohio. James H. was reared in his native State, and was sixteen years of age when his parents came to Iowa. He came to Decatur County in 1868. He was married in this county, in 1869, to Minerva E., daughter of Henry and Eveline Moore, natives of Kentucky, both are deceased. Mrs. Johnson was born in Owen County, Indiana, October 8, 1846. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are—Henry F., Maggie A., Susan B. and Mary E. Mr. Johnson enlisted in the army, but his father prevented his serving, owing to his extreme youth. His educational advantages were good. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and when he commenced for himself his capital consisted of one horse. His land is principally devoted to grass. He makes a specialty of short-horn cattle. Mr. Johnson has served as school director and in other minor offices. His ancestry are Scotch-Irish on his father's side, and German on his mother's side. Mrs. Johnson's ancestry is German. Postoffice, Van Wert.

G P. WOODARD, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 30, Long Creek Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1828, son of Ichabod and Sarah (Bennett) Woodard, natives of New Jersey. He was reared on a farm in Ohio, came to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1850, and to Decatur County in 1857. He was married in this county in 1858, to Martha McKee, born in Ohio, in 1842, daughter of John and Mary A. McKee, natives of Virginia. The following are their children—Isaac C.; Amos P., married Lulu Pray, and they have one child—Nellie M.; Clara, married William Munson, and they have one child—Ephraim; Abraham L., George S., Mary J., Alanson, Nellie M., and

John. Mr. Woodard has served as county supervisor, school director and in other township offices. He taught school twelve years. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows order. Mr. Woodard commenced life with no property, and had to work out by day's work to get a start. Postoffice, De Kalb.

WILLIAM S. ROBBINS, one of the old pioneers of Decatur County, with whose interests he has been identified since the fall of 1853, was born in New Jersey, February 16, 1831, his parents, Cornelius and Ann (Hankison) Robbins, being born, reared and married in the same State. In 1836 they moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and there our subject was reared to the avocation of a farmer, his father dying in that county. After he established his home in this county his mother came to live with him, and died at his home. His parents had a family of ten children, of whom he was the ninth child. After living in Decatur Township six months, Mr. Robbins entered 200 acres of land, on section 2, a part of his present homestead, and on this property he has lived since his marriage, which occurred in 1857. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Robinson, was a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were born nine children—David, residing in this county; Elizabeth, living in Leon; Charles N., of Custer County, Nebraska; Mrs. Martha Walker, of this county; Sherman, living with his parents; and Ann, Hamilton, Emma and Frank, living at home. Mr. Robbins has prospered since coming to Iowa, having at that time only enough money to enter his first 200 acres. The home property now contains 320 acres of well-improved land, besides which he owns a tract of fifty acres of timber land on section 4, of Decatur Township. In

politics Mr. Robbins has always affiliated with the Republican party, casting his first vote for General Scott, in 1852. He has held several township trusts, serving in all with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



JACOB MADER, residing on section 7, Fayette Township, is a native of Canton Bern, Switzerland, born August 15, 1840. In 1854 his parents, Christian and Mary Mader, immigrated with their four children to the United States, landing at New York, November 11, of that year. They spent the following winter in Chicago, Illinois, and from there went to Will County, Illinois, where they lived on rented lands, and in 1867 the parents settled in Brown County, Minnesota. Jacob Mader, the subject of this sketch, remained in Will County until the fall of 1870, and was married in that county, March 28, 1868, to Miss Mara Karley, who was born in Canton Solothurn, Switzerland, January 2, 1851, a daughter of John Karley, of Will County, with whom she came to America in 1858. To this union have been born seven children—Susie, Minnie G., Clara A., Jacob T., Walter E., Laura L. and Gracie. Mr. Mader enlisted in defense of the Union in August, 1862, a member of Company H, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, and the first battle in which he participated was at Stone River. Later he was placed in the Pioneer Corps, Third Battalion, Army of the Cumberland. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1865, when he returned to Will County, and in the fall of 1870 came to Decatur County, Iowa, since which he has resided on his present farm, on section 7, of Fayette Township. Mr. Mader started in life a poor boy. After

reaching Illinois he confided to his mother his hope and ambition, saying, "Mother, if I live and have health I intend to own a home, and be able to drive four horses, and own ten cows," and by his industry and frugality he has prospered even beyond his most sanguine expectation. He has now one of the finest farms in Fayette Township, containing 500 acres, 200 acres being under thorough cultivation, and the remaining 300 acres well fenced, and used as pasture land. In his political views Mr. Mader is a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860.



JAMES B. HORNER, M. D., of Davis City, located here in June, 1875. He is a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Geneva Lake, July 18, 1849. When he was an infant his father moved to Marshall County, Illinois, and in 1855, the family removed to Appanoose County, Iowa. Here the father died September 25, 1873. After receiving a primary education in the public school, the doctor entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, where he remained two years. He may properly be called a self-educated man. His father left several children in moderate circumstances, and he was obliged to earn the money necessary to secure an education. He taught school several terms, and in 1871, commenced reading medicine with Dr. E. M. Reynolds, now of Centerville. He attended a course of lectures at the Bennett Medical College, in the winter of 1873 '74, and commenced practice at Moravia, Appanoose County, his old home, coming to Davis City in 1875, as before stated. In 1870 the doctor married, and commenced his professional studies after that event, so that the success to which he has attained is more remarkable from the fact that others were dependent upon him. In the

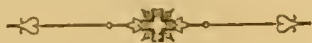
fall of 1881, not having yet received the title of M. D., he again entered Bennett Medical College, and graduated March 29, 1882. At the same institution he took special instruction on the treatment of disease of the eye and ear, and makes a specialty of the treatment of those organs. His wife was formerly Miss Lorena Arnold, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Arnold, early settlers of Monroe County, Iowa, where the father died December 13, 1880. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Horner was born in Monroe County, April 19, 1849. Dr. Horner and wife have five children—Florence Mabel, Ernest M., Lewis Hurst, Gracie G. and Georgia. The third child, Maggie, died in infancy.

JN. ANDREW, son of James and Cyrena (Eads) Andrew, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, May 29, 1852. Of a family of thirteen children our subject is the seventh child. When he was three years old his parents moved to Macoupin County, Illinois, and in that county he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm, and receiving his education in the schools of his district. In 1874 he came to Decatur County, where he had previously owned 100 acres, and in 1875 he bought a part of his present farm. May 9, 1875, he was married to Miss Evaline Akers, her father, S. C. Akers, being one of the pioneer settlers of this county. They are the parents of five children—Jesse E., Allen S., Lewis M., Cora L. and Harry A. Mr. Andrew has added to his original purchase till he now has in his farm 205 acres of as good land as the township affords, being one of the best stock farms in the county, and is well watered with six wells and a running stream. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock, and

has on his farm at present 100 head of hogs, and a number of cattle and horses. His residence, which is built in modern style, is comfortable and commodious, containing eleven rooms. His barn is 36 x 48 feet, and his other out-buildings are in good condition. In his political views Mr. Andrew is a staunch Republican.

JOHN T. FISHER is one of the well-known pioneers of Decatur County, and resides on section 12, Morgan Township. His farm lies on sections 12 and 13. When he settled here, in March, 1852, settlers were very scarce. There were then living on the north side of "the creek," John E. Logan, J. F. Jewett and Stephen Vaughan. J. D. Wasson came the same spring. All was then wild and unimproved. Mr. Fisher was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 15, 1827, where he was reared to manhood. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving in the Fourth Ohio Infantry, under Generals Taylor and Scott. He participated in all the battles from Vera Cruz to Pueblo. June 20, 1851, he came to Mercer County, Missouri, his brother, Hiram, having preceded him. The latter is now in California. Mr. Fisher was married in Mercer County, to Nancy Sarver, a native of Virginia. Her father, Andrew Sarver, was one of the first settlers of Eden Prairie. Later he removed to Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his days. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had nine children, six of whom are living. Great changes have taken place in the development of the county since Mr. Fisher came here, thirty-five years ago. Deer, wolves, and wild turkeys were abundant. The people lived in the simplest style imaginable. The ox-team was used for all purposes of travel. Their bread was made from corn which was converted into a coarse

meal by the method known as "grating," a process which the early pioneers well remember. Mr. Fisher first settled in Garden Grove Township. With the exception of six years spent in that and High Point townships, he has lived in Morgan Township.



WILLIAM GIBSON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Garden Grove Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 22, 1824, son of Samuel and Margaret (Moyer) Gibson, also natives of Ohio. The father died in Decatur County, in 1868, aged seventy-four years. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed all his life. He was married in Clermont County, in 1847, to Leanna Mayer, born in that county, in 1824, and died in 1864. Their children were—Harlan P., Arthur, Margaret, Gracie, Franklin, James, who married Alice Cook, and Ada O., wife of William Marsh, has two children, Matilda and Harlan. April 20, 1866, Mr. Gibson married Mary A. Lillard, and they have one child—Carlotta. Mr. Gibson had three brothers, who served in the late war. He owns 175 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation.



JOSEPH HOLLINGSHEAD, an energetic and thrifty farmer of Franklin Township, is a native of Jackson, now Vinton County, Ohio, born January 24, 1830, a son of Joseph and Amelia (Wilson) Hollingshead. His father died before the birth of our subject, and he was reared by a widowed mother, who is now living in Nebraska, aged seventy-six years. He was educated in his native county, his early life being passed on a farm. He was married June 2, 1853, to —————

and for a time lived on a farm in Ohio, and in 1855, with his wife and one child came West, and located in Long Creek Township, Decatur County, Iowa, buying 120 acres of land, on which he lived two years. He then sold a part of it, and moved to Franklin Township, and bought 240 acres on section 5, where he has since lived, to which he has added forty acres. When he came to Iowa he built a rude log house, after the primitive fashion, but he has improved his land, erected good buildings and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Hollingshead have been born seven children—J. M., J. D., Sanford P., Thomas, Emelia Jane, Sarah Isabelle and Eliza Ellen. Thomas is deceased. In politics Mr. Hollingshead is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



PETER CRUIKSHANK resides on section 28, Eden Township, where he settled in 1873. He has about 260 acres of land, only about twenty of which had been broken when he purchased it. A small log cabin had been built; all other improvements have been made by Mr. Cruikshank. He was born in the Lowlands of Scotland, August 26, 1843. His father, James Cruikshank, died when Peter was a small child, and he was reared by his paternal grandfather, with whom he came to America, in 1851. The family settled in Boone County, Missouri, and two years later came to Decatur County. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion Peter enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and one year later was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry. Here he served until the close of the war, being constantly in active service. He was engaged in all the battles in which his regiment took part, Springfield, Independence and Lone Jack,

in Missouri, and many others. He received injuries while in the army from which he will never recover. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. In 1873 he married Marilla Linton, a daughter of Leander and Julia A. Linton, early settlers of this county. Mr. Linton enlisted in the Fifth Kansas, and died in the service at Little Rock, Arkansas, in July, 1862. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank have three children—Walter L., Juliette and Emma. One died in infancy. Mrs. Cruikshank's family were natives of Indiana, and came to this county in 1856. She was born in Indiana, June 30, 1850.

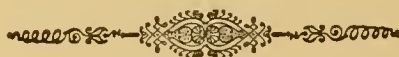


S EARIGHT DICKSON, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 36, Richland Township, where he owns 140 acres of land. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1817, son of Samuel and Nancy Dickson, also natives of Ohio, and of Irish descent. He was reared in his native State, partly on a farm, and spending a portion of his time on the river. He came to Decatur County in 1854, and was married here, in 1856, to Clarinda McKee, born in Ohio, in 1834, daughter of John and Mary A. (Baine) McKee. Mr. Dickson has made all his property by his own exertion. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Grand River.



S YLVANUS CULVER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Garden Grove Township, owns 360 acres of land. He is a son of Sylvester and Mary (Jacobus) Culver, natives of New York, and of English ancestry. His grandparents were followers of William Penn. His father was twice married, and Sylvanus was a child of the second wife. He was born in Tomp-

kins County, New York, November 2, 1832. He was married in Allegany County, New York, to Charity Palmer, daughter of Varnum and Angeline Palmer, born in Steuben County, in 1840. They have three children—Charles L., Cornelia E. and Edmond S. Mr. Culver first rented a nursery, which he carried on three years, after which he purchased the farm where he now resides. His buildings were erected by himself, and betoken the successful farmer. He raises considerable stock, and is one of the prominent farmers of the county. He has been elected school supervisor several terms. He is a Republican, and a strong temperance man. Touch not, taste not, handle not, is his motto. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was also a soldier.



B. DANIEL, contractor and builder, at Garden Grove, was born in Greene County, Indiana, February 16, 1843, the youngest child and fifth son of John and Lucy (Hight) Daniel, natives of Kentucky, and of German and Scotch descent. They lived in Kentucky during their early lives, then removed to Indiana, where they lived several years, thence to Clarke County, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of twelve children. Mr. Daniel remained under the parental roof and followed farming until twenty-nine years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and he is now engaged in contracting for and building houses. He was married in Leon, July 15, 1865, to Rhoda A. Hensley, daughter of William K. and Elizabeth Hensley, natives of West Virginia. She was born in Kentucky, in 1842. Their children are—John W., James A., Lucy A., Mary E., Thomas B. and Joseph

A. Mr. Daniel moved from Greene County, Indiana, in 1856, and settled in Clarke County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He was engaged in the battle of Snake Creek Gap, at Columbia, South Carolina, Bentonsville, Rome, and Savannah, Georgia; was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was the third man who crossed the river at Columbia. He came to Garden Grove in 1867, where he is recognized as one of the prominent men of the township, and one who has never sought political favor. He owns eighty acres of land south of the depot, twenty-five acres south of the home place, and seven acres upon which he has a nice residence. Politically he is a zealous Republican.



CAPTAIN JOHN C. GAMMILL, of Leon, belongs to one of the early families of Decatur County. His father, James Gammill, settled here in the spring of 1854. He was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born April 13, 1813. At the age of nineteen years he went to Ohio, where he married Miss Ann Clark. When he came to this county he settled on section 13, Hamilton Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred January 16, 1886. His wife survives and resides at the homestead. There were nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and seven are living, all residents of Decatur County but one son, James, who removed to Nebraska in 1883. Captain Gammill was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 6, 1842. He came to Decatur County with his father in 1854. August 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry. Previous to this he had been in the State service several months. His regiment operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and

Georgia. When the regiment was organized he was made Orderly-Sergeant of his company. He veteranized January 1, 1864, and May 2, following, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. July 12, the same year, he was made First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. When the regiment received orders to muster out, July 1, 1865, he went before a military commission and was examined for a commission in a colored regiment. The result was an appointment as Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Colored Infantry, by President Johnson. He served in that capacity till mustered out of the service, January 9, 1866, and during the last three months of his service he commanded the regiment. It would be impossible, within the limits of a brief sketch, to give more than a mere outline of the war record of Captain Gammill, who was in constant service four and a half years. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned Pea Ridge (where he was badly injured), Guntown and Tupelo. After the latter engagement he commanded a company in an expedition against the Confederate General Price, in Missouri. At Mine Creek, where he commanded a company, the fight was desperate. Here Generals Marmaduke and Cabal were captured, with five pieces of artillery, three stand of colors and many prisoners. Captain Gammill took part in the Wilson raid, in March, 1865. In April following he was sent with 800 men to take possession of the Government property at Augusta, Georgia. This was just before the surrender of Johnston's army, and was about the last of his service with the Third. He participated in not less than fifty engagements. He was a brave and gallant soldier and served the country long and well, and left a record that his posterity may well be proud of. In 1874 Captain Gammill went to Nebraska and engaged in

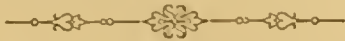
stock-raising. In December, 1878, he sold out and returned to Decatur County. In 1879 he was elected treasurer of the county and served four years. In 1882 he re-engaged in the stock business in Nebraska. He owns a ranch in Frontier County of over 2,000 acres of land, where he spends much of his time, though his family still reside at Leon. He has a fine farm in Hamilton Township, Decatur County. Mrs. Gammill was formerly Miss Mary A. Phillips, daughter of Rev. William Phillips, who died of cholera in Cincinnati, in 1849. Mrs. Gammill came to Decatur County with her step-father, David L. Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Gammill have eight children, six of whom are living—James, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Anna Belle, Fred A. and Reefy. The deceased were William and Walter, aged ten days and sixteen months, respectively.



WILLIAM HOPKINS was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, February 16, 1830, a son of Joseph and Agnes T. Hopkins, who were born, reared and married in the same State, the father dying when our subject was five years of age. The mother is yet living. They were the parents of three sons, our subject being the eldest. The others are—Samuel, who lives near the old homestead, and Alfred, who died about thirty-five years of age, leaving a wife and five children. After the death of the father, the mother married Daniel Hopkins, and reared another large family. William Hopkins, our subject, grew to manhood on a farm, being reared by his uncle, Charles Hopkins. July 31, 1851, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Horner, who was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, October 22, 1827, a daughter of Stacy and Sarah Horner. About one year after their marriage, they started for California,

via the Nicaragua route, in company with the parents of Mrs. Hopkins, reaching San Francisco August 5, 1852. Mr. Horner died in Alameda County many years ago. His widow still resides in that county, in fair health, aged over ninety-two years. She is able to number in children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, over 100 living descendants. On coming to California, Mr. Hopkins settled in Alameda County, and engaged in farming and raising vegetables for the wholesale markets of San Francisco and San Jose. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were born five children, all being natives of Alameda County, California. They are as follows—Alfred, the eldest, died aged ten months; John Franklin, living on his father's homestead; Clara, married William Allen, and died in Fayette Township, Decatur County, in 1879, leaving two children, named Ada and Franklin, the former living with her paternal grandparents; William Alexander. The youngest sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are engaged in the furniture and agricultural-implement business, at Lamoni. In the fall of 1871, the climate not agreeing with them, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins removed from California with their family, and returned to the State of New Jersey. In the spring of 1872 they came to Decatur County, and bought 105 acres of partially-improved property, on section 14, Fayette Township. Mr. Hopkins soon afterward added 240 acres adjoining his original purchase, the latter being on section 12; he also bought forty acres on section 14, and eighty acres on section 11, near Lamoni. He built for himself a comfortable and commodious residence on section 14, and also erected two other residences on section 12, which were occupied by his sons. In April, 1885, Mr. Hopkins removed to Lamoni, where he owns a good residence, and is now living somewhat retired from the active

duties of life. He and his family are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, and respected citizens of Fayette Township.



WILLIAM A. ROSS, deceased, was a blacksmith and wagon-maker. He was born in Ohio, in October, 1826, son of Hugh and Nancy Crossette Ross. He was married February 22, 1849, to Rebecca J. Ross, and they had two children—John H., born January 22, 1857, and James A., born July 29, 1862. Mr. Ross was a second time married, August 25, 1875, to Catherine, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Huggins, and daughter of Robert and Rebecca McCorkill. Her father was a native of Indiana, and died in 1879. Her mother is a native of New York, and is still living. Mr. Ross left a farm of 100 acres and other property. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His estimable wife lives on the home farm. Postoffice, Garden Grove.



SAMUEL METIER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, Garden Grove Township, was born October 16, 1826, in Clermont County, Ohio, son of William and Sarah (Mayer) Metier, who came to Decatur County in 1856. The father lived only sixteen months after coming to America, and died in Illinois. The mother died in 1872. Samuel remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, receiving a liberal education. In 1854 he settled in Decatur County, and entered 200 acres of land. He afterward added 1,200 acres, and now owns 900 acres of the same. He has fully 200 acres under improvement. The remainder of his land is used for grazing. He owns over 100 thorough-bred

short-horn cattle. He was married in Vermillion County, Illinois, to Julia Douglas, born in Illinois, in 1828, daughter of Cyrus and Kirby (Bloss) Douglas, early settlers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Metier have had nine children—W. C., living in Oregon; John F.; Laura J., wife of G. Stiles; Sarah R.; Theodosa, wife of William Stiles; Allen H., Samuel D., George E. and Joseph P. Mr. Metier is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is very highly esteemed in his community, and has always conducted his business in an honest manner, and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor.



SIMEON LOTT, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Bloomington Township, residing on section 28, is a native of Jefferson County, Indiana, born February 10, 1830. His father, John Lott, was a native of Virginia, and when five years old was taken by his parents to Clark County, Kentucky, where he remained till eighteen years of age. He then removed to Indiana, and was married in Jefferson County, that State, to his cousin, Phœbe Lott. They reared a family of seven children—Abner, Mary Ellen, Lucy, Letcher, Frances, Simeon and Jeremiah, our subject being the sixth child. Simeon Lott was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, receiving his education at the primitive log-cabin subscription schools, with their puncheon-floors and greased-paper lights for windows, and clapboard roofs. He was thirty-six years old when he left his native county, coming, in 1866, to Decatur County, Iowa, when he located on land which he had entered in 1855. His farm which contains 138 acres is now well improved and highly-cultivated, and is fenced with osage orange. His residence and farm

buildings are comfortable and commodious, and the entire surroundings show the care and thrift of a practical farmer. Mr. Lott is, in his political views, a Republican. He has served as township trustee three years, township clerk, three and a half years, and was secretary of the School Board for three and a half years, in all of which he served with credit to himself, and to the best interests of his township. He is a member of the Christian Advent denomination, and is deacon in his church. He is a man of literary taste, and has a good library, composed principally of religious and historical works. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education and religion in the neighborhood in which he resides.



RANDALL MILLIN, deceased, was a farmer living on section 6, Garden Grove Township. He died in 1880, aged seventy-six years. He was married in Clarke County, in 1869, to Mrs. Salina (Frazier) Mason, and they had three children—Sylvanus A., Thomas and Della A. Mr. Millin had five children by a former marriage, four of whom are living—John M., Cicero, Mary J. and Arthur L. Mr. Millin was a great hunter, and killed twenty-five deer the first two winters he was here. He was very highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow lives on the old homestead.



WILLIAM McVAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Garden Grove Township, resides on section 7, where he owns 300 acres of excellent farm land. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 21, 1841. His parents were William B. and Sarah McVay, of Scotch-Irish descent.

They came to Iowa in 1857, where the father died, in 1884, aged seventy-two years. The mother is still living with her son, William, at the age of seventy years. William was reared on a farm, but learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years, and has taught several terms of school. He was married in Decatur County in 1865, to Philena Morgan, born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1843. They have two children—William B. and Mary D. Mr. McVay obtained his first start in life by teaching school, at \$16 per month.



LEVI CHASTAN, farmer, section 13, Eden Township, settled upon his present farm in 1855. He purchased this farm, also entered 160 acres on the same section. The land was timbered, and he soon after sold eighty acres. He still owns thirty-five acres of the land he entered, having altogether 195 acres. But very little improvement had been made upon the place when Mr. Chastan purchased it. A small log cabin had been built, and about twenty-five acres were partially improved. He built his present residence in 1862. Mr. Chastan was born in Bath County, Kentucky, June 23, 1809. His parents were Martin and Elizabeth (Ayres) Chastan. The father died when Levi was a young boy. The mother lived many years afterward, and died on the old homestead. Mr. Chastan was reared in his native State, and married Louisa Martin, born in Montgomery County, Kentucky. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Chastan were natives of Virginia. Three or four years after marriage Mr. Chastan removed to Putnam County, Indiana, where they lived until they came to their present home in Decatur County. Mr. Chastan had three brothers and three sisters, all of whom passed the age of sixty-six years; several lived to

a more advanced age. Levi is the only surviving member, and the only one that settled in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Chastan have five children—Lucy Ann, wife of John B. McGinnis, and living in Putnam County, Indiana; Lucious R.; Mary Elizabeth, widow of Joseph W. Walting; Eliza A. and John Martin. Mr. Chastan is of French descent. His grandfather, Rane Chastan, was a native of France, and his grandmother of English origin. Both are members of the Church of Christ, and Mr. Chastan is a Democrat.



GEORGE W. MOOR, carpenter at Garden Grove, was born in Greene County, Illinois, January 18, 1848, son of James P. and Florence (Reed) Moor, natives of Kentucky, and at present residing at Wyandotte, Kansas. They were the parents of four children—Sarepta, Joseph C., J. W. and our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Moor are of Scotch descent. George W. was reared on a farm, and came to Decatur County in 1875. He was married in Missouri, in 1873, to Nannie M., daughter of J. O. and Mary H. (Harkness) Parish. He owns a house and lot in Garden Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Moor are members of the Presbyterian church, and stand high in their community.



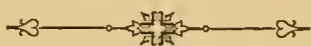
PATRICK O. GRADY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, Richland Township, was born in Ireland, in 1820, son of John and Margaret Grady. He came to America in 1851, and lived in New York two years, then went to Chicago, where he lived fifteen years; was on the police force three years of the time; came to Decatur County in 1867, and settled upon his present farm. He was married in Chicago, in 1867, to Margaret McMerer, a native of

Ireland, and their children are—John, Michael, Edward, William, Patrick, Mary A. and Stephen. Mr. Grady commenced without any means, and by his own efforts has secured a farm of 225 acres, upon which he has built a large and comfortable house, a good barn, and other out-buildings. He raises fine cattle and sheep, and has a splendid orchard. His educational advantages were good. He is a self-made man, and one whose charity never ceases. His hospitality is ever open to the needy, though his acts are seldom known except to the recipient. He and his wife are devoted members of the Catholic church, and politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Westerville.



EDWARD CONWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, lives on section 4, Richland Township, where he owns 230 acres of land. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1830. His parents were Patrick and Margaret (Brady) Conwell, also natives of Ireland. They came to America and then returned to Ireland, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Edward came to America and settled upon his present homestead, in 1853. He was married in Ireland, in 1869, to Julia Daughton, born in Ireland, in 1846, daughter of Maurice and Ellen (Millers) Daughton. Their children are—Stephen, James M., Margaret, Julia A., Lyman N., Edmond G., Kate and Luke. Mr. Conwell has held the office of county commissioner, township clerk and school treasurer for twelve years. He is at present school director. When he came to America he had but fifty cents with which to commence life in a strange land and among a strange people. Being possessed of an energetic and an ambitious disposition, he has by industry, economy and good management obtained a good farm and a pleasant home. He

makes a specialty of raising fine stock. His early educational advantages were quite limited; but by close application to study, whenever he has had the opportunity, he has acquired a reasonable amount of education. He is enterprising and always stands ready to advance the interests of his county. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Catholic church, to the support of which he generously contributes. Politically he is a Greenbacker. Postoffice, Westerville.



PATRICK MULLINS, section 25, Eden Township, settled here in 1866. At that time no improvements had been made upon his farm, which consisted of 140 acres. Mr. Mullins was born in County Kerry, Ireland, about the year 1832. His father died while he was a boy, and when ten years of age he came to America with an elder brother and sister, both of whom had families. The brother, Dennis, lives in Taylor County, Iowa, and the sister resides in Woodland Township, Decatur County. Mr. Mullins married Margaret C. Hoffines, a native of Ohio, and they have fourteen children—nine sons and five daughters. They are all members of the Catholic church, and politically Mr. Mullins is a Democrat.



C. BONE, physician, surgeon and druggist, at Grand River, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1850, son of Joseph and Sarah (Dorsey) Bone, the former a native of Ohio and of German ancestry; the latter a native of Maryland and of Irish ancestry. Mr. Bone was reared on a farm in his native State until fourteen years of age; then came West with his parents, who settled in Albia.

Here he assisted his father in the mercantile business and attended school. He commenced the study of medicine, in 1869, with Dr. Steelman, a brother of Judge Steelman, of Burlington. He remained with him one year, then attended medical college at Keokuk, this State, in 1873. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1874, in Van Wert, Decatur County, and remained there three months, then went to Decatur City, and practiced one year and a half, then to Grand River where he still resides, and practices his profession in partnership with Dr. J. P. Maxwell. He also has C. Cole as partner in the drug store. Dr. Bone was married in Albia, January 11, 1877, to Minnie Morris, born in Albia, August 27, 1856, daughter of James H. and Augusta (Briggs) Morris, and they have three children—Fred, Gussie and James B. The doctor is popular where he is known, and commands a large, successful and lucrative practice.



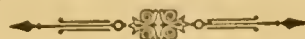
JAMES PERDUE, retired farmer of High Point Township, resides on section 29, where he owns 320 acres of land. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in April, 1812, son of Jonathan and Rebecca Perdue, the former of English and the latter of French ancestry. His maternal grandfather came from France and settled in Virginia. James was reared to manhood in Guernsey County, Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation thirty years. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1839, to Anna McCune, born in Harrison County in 1815. Her father was of Irish and her mother of German descent. Their children are—Rebecca, a widow; Martha, wife of George Conklin; Randolph, at home, married Ora Lance, and they have three children—Jane, Della and William R.; and Mary. Mr. Perdue has held the

office of school director and has been a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to a lodge at Lewisberg. He is one of the influential men of the county. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, High Point.



JORDAN KOGER, residing on section 17, Decatur Township, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, February 15, 1820, his parents, John and Esther Koger, being Kentuckians by birth. Both died in Clinton County, Kentucky, where they removed from Wayne County. Of their twelve children our subject was the eighth child. He was reared to manhood in Clinton County, remaining under the home roof until twenty-one years of age. He then began life for himself, with no capital, but with a stout heart, and a determination to succeed, going to Davis County, Missouri. He was married in De Kalb County, Missouri, September 17, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Smith, who was born in Clay County, Missouri, September 17, 1828, a daughter of Anderson Smith. They have had sixteen children, of whom nine are still living—Mrs. Rebecca Regan, of Harrison County, Missouri; Benjamin, of Decatur Township; Mrs. Margaret Crees, living in Decatur Township; George Bluford, of Grand River Township; James T., living in the northeast part of Iowa; Mrs. Amanda Stanley, of Decatur Township, and Thomas, Susan and Elmina, living at home. One daughter, Mrs. Mary Smith, died in Harrison County, Missouri, and six children died when young. Mr. Koger was bereaved by the death of his wife, March 12, 1885, with whom he had lived happily for nearly forty-two years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Mr. Koger being a member of the same

denomination. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Koger settled in what is now Gentry County, Missouri, where he bought land, living there till he came to Decatur County, Iowa, in May, 1865, since which time he has been identified with the interests of Decatur Township. While living in Missouri he brought 120 acres of land from a state of nature to a well-cultivated farm, besides which he bought and improved other property. Mr. Koger brought with him to Decatur County a capital of \$3,500, and about \$2,500 worth of stock, so was in a situation to make rapid progress. His landed estate now covers 748 acres, all located in Decatur Township. His home farm, which contains 474 acres, is well adapted to stock-raising, being one of the best farms for that purpose in this section of the country, and is crossed by Grand River. Most of the improvements on his farm have been done by himself, and his building improvements are noticeably good. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Mason of twenty years' standing, and is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 109, of Decatur.



WILLIAM WEST, deceased, was born in Ohio, in 1817, a son of Daniel and Mary West, natives of Virginia. He was reared on a farm, and in 1843 was married, near Columbus, Ohio, to Elizabeth Robinson, a native of Ohio, born in 1822, a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Humes) Robinson, natives of Pennsylvania. Their living children are—Charles, of Decatur County; Hamilton, of Nebraska; Mrs. Ann M. Pierce, of Iowa; Allen and John, of Nebraska; Elmina, wife of Albert Hubbard, of Nebraska; Jefferson N. and Isaac. The deceased children are—Daniel, Mary, Martin L. and Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. West came to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1854. They commenced life poor, but

were industrious and economical, and at his death Mr. West left an estate of 900 acres. Mrs. West owns 240 acres of this land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. She is an estimable woman, a good manager, and has charge of her farm, the work being done by hired help. In politics Mr. West was a Republican. He held the office of assessor, and also several school offices. He was a member of the Granger's order, an organization in which he was much interested. Mrs. West's post-office address is De Kalb.



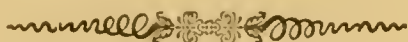
THOMAS BROWN, farmer, lives on section 34, Garden Grove Township, where he owns forty acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation. He has a fine residence and a good barn. Mr. Brown was born September 22, 1826, in Scotland, son of John and Margaret Brown. He came to America in 1850, and settled in New York, where he remained six years, then removed to McHenry County, Illinois, thence to Decatur County, in 1864. He was married in Scotland in 1850, to Mary Rogers, also a native of that country, where she was born in 1828. They are the parents of six children—John, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Thomas and Mary. Mr. Brown and family are very highly esteemed in the community where they are known.



ARETUS C. SHAW, of Garden Grove, is a pioneer of Decatur County, and perhaps none are more worthy of notice in the history of Ringgold and Decatur counties than he. He was born in Calhoun County, Illinois, December 16, 1823. His father, Nathaniel Shaw, was a native of Cherry Valley, Herkimer County, New

York, born in July, 1790. His occupation was that of a farmer, although when a young man he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. He served as teamster in the war of 1812, and after the war, in 1818, moved to Illinois and settled in Alton, where he lived two years and then moved to Calhoun County, and entered eighty acres of land. He afterward bought 160 acres adjoining it, of military land, which he improved, living there six years. He then entered 160 acres three miles from his homestead, to which he moved, and also bought 160 acres joining this tract, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he died in July, 1865. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Rutherford, a native of Virginia, and married in Calhoun County, Illinois, in 1819. She died in 1848, aged fifty years. The family consisted of three sons and five daughters—Charlotte, Aretus C., Emeline (deceased), Carrolie P., Fenton D. C., George W., Elen (deceased), and Sarah. Our subject was reared on a farm. He received his education in the country schools, and also attended McKendree College, in St. Clair County, Illinois, a short time. He went to Missouri with his uncle and remained there eighteen months trading with the Indians. He then returned home and rented a farm and also bought and sold wood, shipping to the St. Louis market, which he followed five years. In 1856 he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and bought 360 acres of land on section 16, Garden Grove Township. He afterward bought 160 acres on section 14, which he improved. In the fall of 1858 he formed a partnership with Hiram Chase in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1865, when he sold out and afterward gave his attention to farming and feeding and shipping stock. He was married December 18, 1859, to Miss Fidelia Fitch,

who was born February 19, 1839, a daughter of Lyman and Jane Fitch, natives of the State of New York. She was the youngest of eight children, the others being—Mary A. (deceased), Dr. Charles, Sylvia, Sarah, Chester, Lucy and Ezra. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have three children—Lois, born June 18, 1861; Grant L., born October 16, 1863, and Charles M., born November 2, 1867. Mr. Shaw owns ten acres of land in the corporate limits of Garden Grove, forty acres on section 28, adjoining, and five town lots on which is a good, commodious house, where he resides. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and a firm adherent to its principles. He has held several official positions, serving faithfully with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen.



GILBERT ERNEST, of Leon, settled in Center Township in the fall of 1860, locating upon a new farm. He built a log cabin, 14 x 16 feet, in which he and his family lived one year, when he put up an addition. He continued to improve the place until November, 1862, when he entered the army as a member of Company C, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, serving nearly two years. In 1864 he lost his eyesight by small-pox, and was confined in the pest hospital on Bloody Island, near St. Louis. Owing to this misfortune he was discharged in July, 1864. The year following he went to Davenport to receive treatment for his eyes, but it was without any beneficial result. In 1866 he entered the college for the blind, at Vinton, Iowa, where he remained a year and a half, learning the broom and brush making business. He then returned to Davenport and conducted a brush and broom factory until 1872, when he returned to Leon and pur-

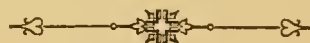
chased seventy-five acres of new land in Eden Township. Notwithstanding his misfortune he personally improved the farm, removing timber, building fences and planting an orchard, with his own hands. He made a beautiful house and occupied it until 1880, when he returned to Leon, and later sold his farm, and now lives a more retired life. Mr. Ernest was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, in 1883, where he was reared to the occupation of a farmer. His father, Jacob Ernest, died in Indiana, and his mother, Zerelda (Wilkins) Ernest, still lives in that State. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Albee, and they were married in 1854. Mrs. Ernest died in 1864, just four weeks after her husband's return from the army. For a second wife Mr. Ernest married Emily J. Watsbaugh, of Leon. By his first marriage he had four children—Mrs. Lovina Warner, of Burrell Township; Luella, wife of Clayborne Brazzleton, of Center Township; Nathaniel, a resident of Eden Township, and Zerelda, wife of W. E. Ammonds, residing in Hutchinson County, Dakota. He has an adopted daughter, Etta. Politically Mr. Ernest is a Republican.



LEON. AMOS B. MOORE was born at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, December 13, 1829, a son of Andrew and Rebecca Moore, his father a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Wheeling, West Virginia. When our subject was seven years of age his parents moved to Independence, Missouri, his father going there in the interest of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, of which he was an elder. He followed the fortunes of this people to Nauvoo and later to Salt Lake City. Leaving the "church faction"

at Salt Lake, he returned to Andrew County, Missouri, and joining the Reorganized Church, continued an elder until his death, which occurred September 21, 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife preceding him one month. Seven children were born to them, all of whom lived to marry and have families, but only two of whom beside our subject are living—John H., proprietor of the Union Hotel, at Payson City, Utah; and Andrew, of Oregon. Robert C. died at Sweet Home, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Head, at Payson City; Mrs. Amanda Eivie, at Fountain Green, Utah, and Mrs. Mary Taylor, on the plains in 1851, when en route to Salt Lake. Amos B. Moore commenced at an early age to earn money and care for himself. When eleven years of age he went on the steamer Lucy Bertram, on the Mississippi River, as a cabin boy, and was on the same boat three seasons. After the exodus from Nauvoo, he engaged in farm labor in Van Buren County, Iowa, and from there went to Council Bluffs in 1848. He was employed in the Government service six months as teamster, going to Fort Leavenworth, and in the fall of 1848 returned to Council Bluffs. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake and lived at Provo two years. From there he went to California and engaged in farming in Alameda County until 1865 when, in October of that year, he returned to Salt Lake City, and in the spring of 1866 went to Idaho, where he lived four years, being employed by an overland stage company as wood and hay contractor. In 1870 he went to Montana and lived in that Territory two years, engaged in stock-raising. He represented Gallatin County one term in the Territorial Legislature, being elected in 1874 and 1875. In 1880 he came to Iowa and settled on section 19, Fayette Township, Decatur County, where he has since lived. At the time of his settlement the land was a tract of unbroken

prairie, but he has brought it under a good state of cultivation and to his first purchase of eighty acres has added 120 acres. Mr. Moore was married July 5, 1849, to Celia, daughter of D. P. and Martha Young. They have had a family of twelve children—Mrs. Martha Rebecca Hawes, of Fayette Township; Mrs. Nancy Gillen, of Lamoni; Louisa, died in infancy; Amos; John, of Lamoni; Daniel, Mrs. Melinda Reese, Frank and Alburn, of Hyde County, Dakota; Mrs. Ida Davis, of Fayette Township; Ada Dora and Eben, at home. Mr. Moore has been an ardent Republican since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The family are members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. Mrs. Moore is a registered physician and has an extensive practice, being very successful, especially in the diseases of women and children.



SAMUEL WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 24, High Point Township, where he owns 190 acres of land. He was born in Greene County, Illinois, October 26, 1843, son of Thomas and Rachel (Reynolds) Williams, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. They settled in Decatur County in 1855, upon the farm where Samuel now resides. The father died in 1883. Their children are—Lovina, widow of Louis Clark; John, of this county, and Samuel, who came here with his parents. He was reared on his father's farm and has followed farming thus far through life. His father entered a portion of his present farm. He was married in this county, December 25, 1865, to Adaline Morris, born in Ohio, in 1845, daughter of Oliver and Susan (Scott) Morris, the latter of Irish ancestry. Her father died when she was quite young. The children of Mr. and

Mrs. Williams are—Alma F., Edwin M., Robert B., Daniel, deceased; Luella E. and Harry E. Mr. Williams' father entered 120 acres of land from the Government. It was in a wild state, without any

improvements. It is now in excellent condition. Few men of this county are more highly respected than Mr. Williams. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Postoffice, High Point.





GENERAL
HISTORY

The title is presented in two horizontal bands. The upper band contains the word 'GENERAL' and the lower band contains 'HISTORY'. Both words are in a bold, serif, all-caps font. Each word is enclosed within a rectangular frame that is part of a larger, symmetrical decorative structure. This structure features intricate scrollwork, floral motifs, and leafy branches extending from the central text area. The entire design is centered on the page and is rendered in a dark, possibly black or dark brown, ink or color.





INTRODUCTORY

WITHIN one brief generation a dense and unbroken wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabin and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, post-offices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For forty years the people of Decatur County have been making a history that for absorbing interest, grand, practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of the history of any county in the great Northwest; and, considering the extent of

territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic.

While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were nevertheless for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent forward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shown upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may his heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceas-

ingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broad-cloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money, or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Iowa—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the

force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records and tax-gathers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels, and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workingmen labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed is all around us. Many individuals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can

have a bridge over the stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the border of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log-cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log-cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the further end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom.

Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the other children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

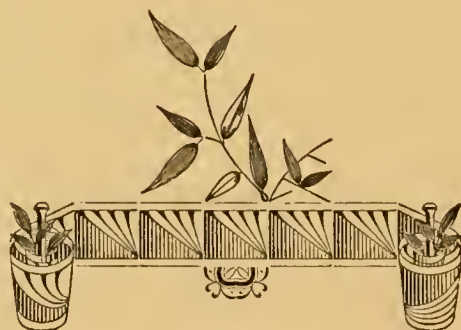
*"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."*

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom ages sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they

tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low door-way, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange

that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.



EARLY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

THE county of Decatur is in the southern tier of counties of Iowa, and nearly midway between the Mississippi and the Missouri, there being five counties to the east and four to the west. It is bounded on the east by Wayne County, on the south by the State of Missouri, on the west by Ringgold County, and on the north by Clarke County. It contains twelve whole

and four fractional townships, the latter being four miles wide, so that the whole area of the county is 528 square miles, or 343,910 acres, which is 13,162 more than the total assessment, owing to exemptions for railroads, wagonroads, school and church lots, poor-farm, orchards, etc. The fractional tier of townships lies along the southern border, and owe their small size to the fact that the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri cuts off two tiers of sections. The townships in this county run from 67 to 70 north, and the ranges from 24 to 27 west.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There were several settlers in the south part of Decatur County as early as 1840.

Among them were William Hamilton, Reuben Hatfield, James Hatfield, Alfred Stanley, John McDaniel, John E. Logan and Allen Scott. Some of the above came even as early as 1838, and then supposed they had settled in Missouri. Before the settlement of the boundary question, several slaves were held in the south part of the county. We find the following among the early records:

"I, John McDaniel, of the county of Decatur, and State of Iowa, do hereby release, give up, and set at liberty as a free man, George, a black, a colored man, who has resided in my family from boyhood. Said man is about forty-five years old at this time, about five feet, eleven inches high. Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of February, A. D., 1852.

"JOHN MCDANIEL." [L. S.]

George died in the south part of the county, or in the edge of Missouri, and McDaniel removed years ago to Oregon.

The boundary dispute, above alluded to, was an important incident in the history of Iowa, and at one time it looked serious for the peace of the country. Congress finally decided in favor of Iowa, but this settlement was not made until nearly 1850. Immigrants wanted to locate here before that, but the land in this region had not been acquired from the Indians by the United States Government. Wherever settlers were found on Indian lands in Iowa, they

were driven off by the military authorities. This explains why all the first settlers of Decatur County were in the southern portion. They were not supposed to be in Decatur County at all, but in the State of Missouri, and hence not trespassers upon Indian lands.

In the autumn of 1847 a body of Mormons, who were on their great journey across the plains to Utah, stopped at what is now Garden Grove, in the northeastern part of the county, to winter. The following spring the main body of them moved on west, but a few remained two or three seasons to raise stock and provisions. The last of the Mormons left that place in 1851. Some of them sold their horses to immigrants, who now began to come in considerable numbers.

Anthony Vanderpool, near Westerville, is supposed to be the oldest settler yet living in the county. The oldest person, however, is Jane Burrell, 106 years of age, now living in Eden Township. Allen Scott, now living in Bethany, Missouri, is the only survivor of the first settlers.

HUNGARIAN SETTLEMENT.

In 1850 L. Ujhazy, who was civil-governor of the fortress Komorn, in Hungary, came to the United States and settled on the left bank of Grand River, occupying the lands on the right bank, where Davis City now stands. A postoffice was established, to which he gave the name of New Buda, after the capital city of Hungary, Buda-Pesth. He was appointed postmaster. With him came some five or six Hungarians, and it was known as a Hungarian Colony. In 1851 L. Madarasz, with his son, Joseph Majtheuyi, with his son, Theodore, Francis Varga and Ernest Drahos, all Hungarian exiles, who held very important positions during the Revolutionary struggle in Hungary, in 1840, settled in Decatur County. Governor Ujhazy lost

his wife in the fall of 1851, and moved to Texas with his family, near St. Antonio, where they bought land. In 1853 Ignace Hainer, with his family, and some other Hungarian exiles, settled near New Buda. In 1856 Drahos and Aufricht laid out a town, which they called New Buda. For some years it was a good trading point, but since the railroad was built to Davis City it nearly disappeared—even the postoffice is now discontinued. When Governor Ujhazy left he sold his claim to a German colony, in 1852, who came from Prussia, Germany. They sent out seventeen men in advance to prepare homes for their families, who were to come next year; but, as is mostly the fate of such colonial enterprises, very little was done by them during the winter, and when, in 1853, the members of the colony with their families arrived, not finding houses ready, got discouraged, sickness took away some, and most of them moved away, only five or six families remaining, who are doing well, not as a colony, but as individual farmers. The balance of their lands was occupied by American settlers. New Buda was surveyed by the General Government in 1852, and afterward was organized into a township and named New Buda.

ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized April 1, 1850. The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held May 6, 1850. The commissioners were Josiah Morgan, William Hamilton and Asa Burrell. Henry B. Noston was the first clerk of the Board. The first order was one allowing Andrew Still \$30 for services as organizing sheriff. They also at this meeting made an order that the district court, probate court, and commissioner's court be held at the house of Daniel Moad until "such time as the county seat shall be located."

At a meeting of the commissioners in

July of the same year they divided the county into four civil townships, to wit: Garden Grove, Morgan, Burrell and Hamilton—the last three names being their own. Who will say they were unwise in thus providing for the perpetuation of their own names, fame and memory? In the several townships thus organized they appointed the following judges and clerks of elections:

Garden Grove Judges, William Davis, Victor Doze and Hiram Chase; Clerks, Joshua R. Monroe and Enos Davis. Morgan Judges, Reuben Hatfield, William Oney and Christopher Wainscott; Clerks, Thomas Gilgore and Samuel McDowell. Burrell Judges, Asa Howard, John McDaniel and John Still; clerks, James Woodmansee and Andrew Still. Hamilton Judges, William Eaton, Jefferson Dimick and William Hamilton; Clerks, Wyllis Dickinson and Gideon J. Walker.

FIRST COURTS.

The first district court convened at the house of Daniel Moad, May 19, 1851. This was about six miles southeast of the place where Leon is now located, on the fine farm now owned by Levi Chastan. Hon. William McKay presided as judge, and Daniel Moad served as clerk. John J. Stanley was the sheriff. The following were the grand jurors: Mordecai Smith, Anthony Vanderpool, Elijah B. Hole, Oliver Hoskins, Alfred Stanley, Hiram J. Stanley, John Price, William Oney, John Jordan, Charles Jordan, Simon H. Harmon, John Vanderpool, Stanley Hatfield, Isaac Craig, Andrew Hatfield, Andrew J. Randolph. Mordecai Smith was appointed foreman, and Thomas Kilgore, bailiff. William H. Bramfield was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term.

The first case was a suit for divorce, John Blades *vs.* Maria Blades. The case

was continued until the next term, and the plaintiff finally succeeded. About the next case was also an application for divorce—one Ann Knapp *vs.* Zelatus W. Knapp. The prayer of Ann's petition was granted.

The first marriage license was issued May 18, 1850, to Henry Hall and Eliza Ann Ewing. On the same day a license was also issued to Thomas Ewing and Mary Ann Carson. No return of marriage certificate seems to have been made in either case. The first marriage certificate on record is that of John Zimmerman and Harriet L. Lamb, married by William Cutchlow, a justice of the peace, September 22, 1850.

COUNTY SEAT.

On the 18th day of January, 1851, an act of the Legislature was approved appointing commissioners and providing for the location of the county seat. The commissioners who officiated were Henry Allen and F. N. Sales. On the 21st day of July, 1851, they reported to the Board of County Commissioners that they had selected the east half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 69, range 26, "being high, gently-rolling prairie, through which runs the main road from Fort Des Moines to Independence, Mo., and in the immediate vicinity of good timber and stone, with good mill privileges." They also reported that they had named the town "Decatur." N. Westcoat was employed to survey the new town. A sale of lots was ordered to take place in Decatur, August 25, 1851, notice being given in the *Des Moines Republic* and *Sentinel* at Fairfield.

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

At a meeting on the 27th of October of the same year, the Board of Commissioners determined upon the erection of a new court-house, to be 20 x 22 feet, and fourteen

feet high, and to be built of hewed logs. This first "temple of justice" did not long serve the purpose for which it was erected. It was afterward made to serve a useful life as a hotel. It was built by John J. Stanley, on contract, for \$375, and stood on lot number 5, block 18, which was conveyed to the county by Allen Scott.

ELECTION OF 1852.

At the August election of 1852, S. C. Thompson was elected County Judge; W. L. Warford, Clerk; A. J. Evans, Prosecuting Attorney, and Thomas Miller, Supervisor of Roads.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

It was claimed by some that the selection of Decatur City had been illegal, because on account of high waters, the commissioners had not been able to reach the site inside of the limits of time fixed by the statute. The General Assembly accordingly ordered an election to take place the first Monday in April, 1853, to decide anew the county-seat location. It was urged that the point to which it was proposed to change the county seat was but little, if any, more central than Decatur, and that the county had incurred expense in building a court-house. To the people of Decatur County this proposition elicited more interest than the pending presidential contest of that day. The vote, however, was taken, and resulted in favor of removal to "Independence," afterward called "South Independence," and now Leon, situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28, and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 69, range 25. The county surveyor was employed to survey the new town. At the next April term of the county court a sale of lots was

directed to take place on the second Tuesday of May, 1853, notice to be given by publication in the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, *Fairfield Sentinel*, *Iowa City Reporter* and the *Pioneer*, at Trenton, Missouri.

Forty acres of land on which the town was located had been donated to the county as an inducement for the removal of the county seat, and the survey of the town was made in May, 1853. On the 12th of the same month a court-house was ordered to be built, and Peter C. Stewart became the contractor, the price being \$1,650. For some reason he failed to discharge the contract, and at the June term of 1854 another order was made for a court-house, to be built of brick, 24 x 40 feet, and two stories in height, with three rooms below for offices, and one above for a court-room. A contract for the brick work and plastering was let to Arnold Childers for the sum of \$900, and for the wood work to F. Parsons for the sum of \$800. This building was in use when burned, with all its contents, March 31, 1874.

TOWNSHIPS.

In 1854 the number of townships was by division increased to sixteen, thus making each congressional township, and also each of the four fractions on the south a civil township. In 1873 Leon was also made a township, with limits coinciding with the town corporation, so that there are now seventeen townships, as follows: Bloomington, Burrell (formerly written with one "l"), Center, Decatur, Eden, Fayette, Franklin, Garden Grove, Grand River, Hamilton, High Point, Leon, Long Creek, Morgan, New Buda, Richland and Woodland.

GROWTH IN POPULATION.

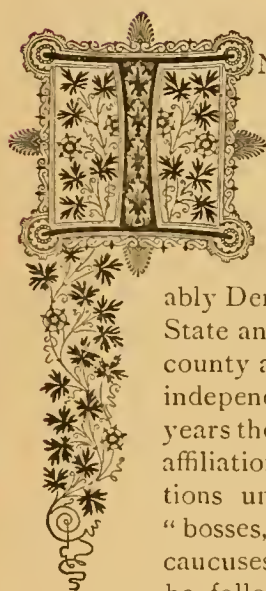
The most rapid growth of the county was from 1853 to 1857. Then it was almost stationary until 1868. From that year to

1875 there was considerable increase, since when the growth has not been rapid, and since 1880 there has been an actual decrease. The population by different census reports has been: 1850, 965; 1851, 1,016; 1852,

1,184; 1854, 3,026; 1856, 6,280; 1859, 8,238; 1860, 8,677; 1863, 8,370; 1865, 8,052; 1867, 8,501; 1869, 10,339; 1870, 12,018; 1873, 11,598; 1875, 13,249; 1880, 15,336; 1885, 15,083.



POLITICAL.



IN the first years of Decatur County's history the two great parties were known as the Democratic and the Whig. The county was then reliably Democratic, especially on State and national issues. In county affairs there was more independence. For the first few years there were no rigid party affiliations, no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucuses, whose decrees must be followed under penalty of

political death. Candidates were run almost entirely on personal popularity for local and county offices. This independence continued until about 1858, since when it has not been so general, although it prevails to a certain extent even now.

The causes of the defeat of the Whigs as a national party in 1852 are well known. The anti-slavery people were suspicious of the party leaders, and finally were completely alienated; and the party of Clay and Webster falling into weaker hands after the death of those statesmen, was not only defeated, but killed for all time. In 1854 and 1855 a new party arose on its ruins, absorbing the strength of the Whigs,

the Free-Soilers, and after a few years many Northern Democrats. In the first national campaign the Republican party put forward as its first standard bearer, General John C. Fremont, the popular Western hero, who was, however, defeated by the veteran statesman and politician, James Buchanan, nominated by the Democratic convention. Over 600 votes were polled in Decatur County, Buchanan receiving over 200 plurality. The American, or "Know-Nothing" party had placed before the people Millard Fillmore, who received a few votes in this county.

Decatur County continued strongly Democratic for some years. In 1864 the Republicans carried the county, but the three years following small majorities were given to the Democratic tickets. Since 1868 the county has been Republican by varying majorities, and now it is about 400 Republican on a straight vote, and from 100 to 200 Republican over the combined Democratic and Greenback votes. Occasionally, of late years, the "Fusion" tickets have been successful. The following is a list of the incumbents of the several county offices with years of service.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Samuel C. Thompson, 1852-'7; William F. Kelly, 1858-'9; L. H. Sales, 1860-'1; W. W. Ellis, 1862-'3; Luman N. Judd, 1865; Robert Kinnear, 1866-'9.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

John Brown, 1852; Abner Harbour, 1853; John Jordan, 1854-'7; Ira B. Ryan, 1858-'9; Samuel C. Cummins, 1860-'3; J. C. Porter, 1864.

TREASURERS.

J. C. Porter, 1865; Samuel C. Thompson, 1866-'71; Charles B. Jordan, 1871; Francis Varga, 1872-'7; E. J. Sankey, 1878-'9; J. C. Gammill, 1880-'3; A. E. Chase, 1884-.

RECORDERS.

Luman N. Judd, 1865; W. W. Ellis, 1866-'8; W. J. Sullivan, 1869-'76; John W. Leeper, 1877-'80; J. H. Garrett, 1881-'2; John W. Little, 1883-'4; C. W. Beck, 1885-.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

W. L. Warford, 1852-'3; Samuel Dunn, 1854-'5; George T. Young, 1856-'62; Nathan Perdew, 1863-'4; Francis Varga, 1865-'6; Ed. K. Pitman, 1867-'70; Nathan Perdew, 1871-'2; A. E. Chase, 1873-'8; Nathan Perdew, 1879-'80; Millard F. Stookey, 1881-'4; E. J. Sankey, 1885-.

SHERIFFS.

John J. Stanley, 1852-'5; Joseph R. Parsons, 1855-'7; Harrison Weldon, 1858-'9; George Woodbury, 1860-'3; Ira B. Ryan, 1864-'5; George Woodbury, 1866-'9; E. J. Sankey, 1870-'3; W. H. Fortune, 1874-'5; A. Dilsaver, 1876; J. A. Snyder, 1876; John Backus, 1877; W. A. Kilpatrick, 1878-'9; A. J. Allen, 1880-'3; W. A. Brown, 1884-'5; J. W. Honnold, 1886-.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas Johnson, 1858-'61; Vincent Wainright, 1862-'3; J. C. Porter, 1863; J.

W. Penney, 1864-'7; Samuel Bowman, 1868-'9; W. C. Jackson, 1870-'3; J. L. Harvey, 1874-'5; J. C. Roberts, 1876-'8; Josephine Kellogg, 1878-'9; Laura V. Dye, 1880-'1; Emmeline Manney, 1882-'3; Lou Armel, 1884-'5; Mrs. Julia B. Hoadley, 1886-.

SUPERVISORS.

A. B. Stearns, R. D. Burnett, Sam'l W. Sears, Seth Samson, G. W. Rudibaugh, G. W. Shewmaker, J. D. Brown, W. S. Ammerman, E. Banta, Hiram Chase, Edward Conwell, W. H. H. Clark, D. G. Sears, C. W. Barr, J. D. Strong and J. R. Smith.

AUDITORS.

George Burton, 1871; Robert E. Dye, 1872-'3; W. C. Jackson, 1874-'9; W. J. Sullivan, 1880-'3; J. F. Scott, 1884-'5; T. H. Schenck, 1886-.

SENATORS.

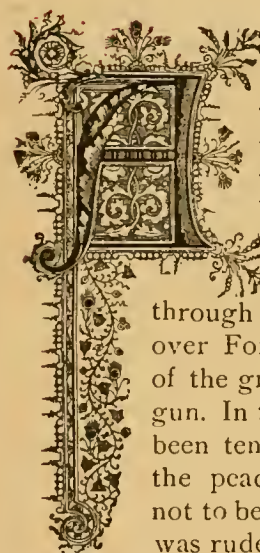
Amos Harris, 1852-'3; Nathan Udell, 1854-'5; John W. Warner, 1856-'9; William E. Taylor, 1860-'1; E. F. Esteb, 1862-'3; C. G. Bridges, 1864-'7; Isaac W. Keller, 1868-'71; Elisha T. Smith, 1872-'5; Fred A. Teale, 1876-'9; Isaac W. Keller, 1880-'3; John McDonough, 1884-.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Abraham Putnam, 1852-'3; S. P. Yeomans, 1854-'5; Thomas M. Bowen, 1856-'7; W. J. Laney, 1858-'9; Racine D. Kellogg, 1860-'3; John R. Andrews, 1864-'5; Thomas H. Brown, 1866-'7; Henry W. Peck, 1868-'9; Fred A. Teale, 1870-'3; Stanfield P. McNeill, 1874-'7; W. S. Warnock, 1878-'9; J. C. Porter, 1880-'1; William F. Kelley, 1882-'3; Elijah Banta, 1884-'5; Thomas Teale, 1886-.



THE CIVIL WAR.



ABOUT day-break on the 12th of April, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun. In the North the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin their country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political differences, ordinarily so bitter, were for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how the audacious rebellion was to be suppressed

and the American Nation upheld in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by their easily-won victory, the Southerners talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly \$25,000,000 had been contributed. The school-teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determination to spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began

to organize themselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. It had been fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude unknown before in modern history the people sprang to arms.

Decatur County had at this time a population of but little over 8,000. With a people mainly devoted to agriculture, without railroads or telegraph, and remote from the capital and other large cities, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit should be easily developed. But we little know how potent is the spark of patriotism in the breast of the American farmer until occasion calls it forth. Soon after the call for volunteers a company was raised in and near Leon, which was at once tendered to the State authorities. Other companies, however, had been offered in such numbers that the Decatur County volunteers were at first declined. Afterward they were told to hold themselves in readiness for service, and from that time they drilled regularly and prepared for war.

In July, 1861, the Decatur County company was mustered in, as Company D, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. George Burton was Captain; Joseph S. Warner, First Lieutenant, and John B. Springer, Second Lieutenant. Warner resigned his commission in February, 1862. Burton was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy May 1, 1862, and Howard Brown, who had been promoted from Fourth Sergeant to First Lieutenant, became Captain. Frederick Teale was Captain in the latter part of the war. Samuel Bowman was First Lieutenant after the promotion of Howard Brown. James W. Finley became Second Lieutenant, and later First Lieutenant. James D. Gamble was Second Lieutenant for a time.

The Fourth Iowa Infantry left the State of Iowa on the 9th day of August, 1861; went immediately to Jefferson Barracks,

Missouri, and staid there until the 24th of August, when it went to Rolla, Missouri. The regiment left Rolla on the 22d of January, 1862, with the Army of the Southwest, and was continually on the march (save now and then a few days) until its arrival at Helena, Arkansas, on the 14th of July, 1862.

The regiment remained at Helena until the 22nd of December, 1862; fought at Chickasaw Bayou on the 28th and 29th of the same month; then embarked and went up the Arkansas River and fought at Arkansas Post on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863; then returned to the front of Vicksburg, landing there (at Young's Point) on the 22d of January, 1863.

The regiment lay at Young's Point, and below there at Gregg's plantation, until the 2d of April, when it embarked and went 150 miles up the Mississippi River to Greenville, whence it went on the celebrated raid in the Deer Creek Valley, returning again by the river to Milliken's Bend, from whence it started on the active campaign against Vicksburg, on the 2nd of May, *via* Richmond, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Mississippi, to Jackson, where they were two days engaged in tearing up the railroad. Thence moved on Vicksburg, where on the 18th they arrived and commenced the memorable siege.

On the 4th of July, the regiment again started to Jackson, and there participated in the battle of Jackson. Returning, went into camp on the 29th of July, on Black River, fourteen miles in rear of Vicksburg. The regiment lay in camp at this place until the 22d of September, when it embarked on steamer, and went to Memphis, where it landed, and immediately set out on the campaign to Northern Georgia, *via* Corinth, Tuscumbia, Eastport, luka, and intermediate points, to Chattanooga, where it arrived after a long, weary march, on the 23d of November. Participated in the bat-

tle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and in the battle of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and again in the battle of Ringgold on the 27th.

On the 3d day of December the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, and moved from thence to Woodville, where it remained in camp until the 26th day of February, when it started home on veteran furlough.

In April the regiment again left Iowa to return to the field; staid at Nashville a few days to get an outfit, and then started on the campaign against Atlanta, and from this on it helped make the history of Sherman's famous campaign before Atlanta, through Georgia and across the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

Soon after this first company was raised a cavalry company was raised at Garden Grove and vicinity, which, in August, 1861, became Company L, of the Third Cavalry. Gilman C. Mudgett was Captain until March, 1864, and was succeeded by John D. Brown, who had been promoted from Fourth Sergeant to Second Lieutenant. Ezra Fitch was First Lieutenant, but resigned May 1, 1862, and was succeeded by Dudley E. Jones, of Keokuk. James C. Williams was First Lieutenant during the latter part of the war. Edward Mudgett was the last Second Lieutenant of the company. About twenty-five men also entered Company M, of this same regiment, under Captain John W. Warner, who resigned February 6, 1862.

The Third Cavalry was one of Iowa's most famous regiments during the war and as it contained more than a hundred men from Decatur County, the following history by a member of the regiment will be found of interest,

"The Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Cavalry was organized at Keokuk, between the 20th and 30th of August, 1861,

by Colonel Cyrus Bussey, who superintended the organization, and provided for the subsistence of the men and horses. In sixteen days from the time his call for volunteers was issued at Keokuk, more than 1,000 men and horses were in rendezvous. Some of the companies were raised 150 miles in the interior. The following counties are represented by companies: Lee, one; Van Buren, three; Davis, three; Appanoose, one; Wayne, one; Decatur, one; Marion, one, and Jefferson, one.

"The regiment was equipped in October, and on the 4th of November ordered to Benton Barracks, Missouri, to be armed, where we arrived on the 6th, 1,100 strong. On the 12th of December, the Second Battalion, under command of Major H. C. Caldwell, was ordered to Jefferson City, and remained detached on active duty in North Missouri, until the summer of 1863, when they accompanied General Davidson's expedition to Arkansas, and were the first troops to enter Little Rock. On the 10th of September of that year the colors of this battalion were the first spread to the breeze over the capital of that rebellious State.

"On the 4th of February, 1862, the remaining eight companies of our regiment, under command of Colonel Bussey, were ordered from Benton Barracks to Rolla, Missouri, where we arrived on the 6th inst., with orders from General Halleck to send two companies to garrison Salem, Missouri, twenty-five miles southeast of Rolla. Major Wm. C. Drake, with companies I and K, was detached for this duty, and left Rolla on the 11th instant for Salem. Colonel Bussey reported by telegram to Brigadier-General S. R. Curtis, commanding Army of the Southwest, then on the march beyond Lebanon, Missouri, to attack General Price's army at Springfield.

"On the 11th, he received the following

from General Curtis, dated Marshfield, thirty miles southwest of Lebanon, February 10th: 'Come on by short route, make forced marches to overtake me.' We were detained two days by the commander of the post, who telegraphed General Halleck to countermand General Curtis' order. Receiving no reply we left Rolla at daylight on the morning of the 14th of February. The roads were very muddy, almost impassable for wagons. Before we had traveled two miles, our train of wagons and ambulances, containing all our provisions, camp and garrison equipage, etc., was left behind, and was not again seen until the 28th of February, when it arrived at Osage Springs, Arkansas. Having left our train, we pushed forward until 8 o'clock P. M., reaching Waynesville, thirty-five miles from Rolla, where we halted two hours to rest our horses and allow the men to prepare coffee. At 10 o'clock, P. M., we were again in the saddle, and continued the march until 3 o'clock A. M. We crossed the Gasconade, fifty-three miles from Rolla. We could find no forage in this part of the country, and were compelled to suffer our horses to go unfed.

"At Lebanon, thirteen miles from the Gasconade, we obtained forage for our horses and rations for our men. On the first day's march, near Waynesville, we lost one man, severely wounded—private Pagett, Company A—by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of his brother. He was sent back to Rolla, where he died some time after. While at Lebanon the weather turned very cold, freezing the roads, which now became so rough that traveling was difficult. A march of one day and night brought us to Springfield, which place we found evacuated, General Curtis having pushed on after the enemy, who were then reported near Cassville. Company L, of our regiment, was detailed to garrison Springfield.

We continued the march with the remaining five companies, exposed to severe cold and without rations, until the night of the 18th, just four days' march from Rolla.

"We reported to General Curtis, at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, more than 200 miles from Rolla. Companies A, B, C, D and M, were now with General Curtis' army. On the 22d of February we accompanied an expedition to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and charged through the town, driving out a force of the enemy. The rebels lost one man killed, and forty or fifty captured. We returned to Osage Springs on the 24th, and from that time to the 4th of March we were kept on the move reconnoitering toward the Boston Mountains, where the rebels were concentrating a large force. On the night of the 5th of March the enemy, 40,000 strong, were reported advancing through Fayetteville, to attack our army next morning at daylight, at Cross Hollows. The army was ordered back to Sugar Creek, twelve miles distant.

"On the morning of the 6th, General Sigel's division was attacked by the enemy at Bentonville before he could get his camps evacuated. We were ordered to reinforce him, and soon met his wounded coming to the rear. The fight was kept up for several miles, with considerable loss on both sides. The enemy finally abandoned the pursuit when within a few miles of Sugar Creek.

"The 7th of March will ever be remembered. At an early hour on that day we formed a part of a cavalry brigade, commanded by Colonel Bussey, and were ordered to attack the enemy then passing in heavy column to the rear of General Curtis' army. While the other regiment of the brigade was forming in line to support a battery, we were ordered to advance toward the enemy, supposed to be about a half a mile distant. We had not

proceeded more than 200 yards when we found ourselves confronted by a heavy body of infantry, who fired a volley, killing and wounding several of our men. Lieutenant-Colonel Trimble, commanding the regiment, was one of the wounded, and immediately left the field. We were charged by an overwhelming force of rebel cavalry, led by McIntosh, and surrounded, and cut off from retreat. Without commands from anyone our men determined to cut their way through. We were engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with revolvers and sabres. We charged the enemy who gave way and were driven for half a mile. We soon joined the brigade, which had fallen back to a stronger position near Leetown, where the battle continued with great fury until 4 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy were routed and driven from the field, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss, out of 235 men engaged, was twenty-five killed, seventeen wounded, and nine missing.

"On the 9th, we continued the pursuit. Near Bentonville we came up with the enemy, and drove him through the town, killing one man and capturing a large number. Our horses were worn out, having been under the saddle for four days without forage. On the 12th Companies D and M were ordered to Rolla, Missouri, to guard prisoners. They performed this march of 300 miles, and were back at Springfield by the 1st of April, where they remained until about the 20th, when Company D returned to the regiment with General Curtis' army. Companies L and M were subsequently ordered to Lebanon, Missouri, under command of Major C. H. Perry, who was assigned to command that post. These companies were kept constantly employed, guarding trains from Rolla to Springfield, and scouting, and during the summer had several skir-

mishes with the enemy, in all of which they were victorious. Companies I and K, under Major William C. Drake, arrived at Salem, Missouri. On the 12th of February Lieutenant and Adjutant H. D'B. Cutler, with twenty-five men, left the main column a short distance from Rolla, and made a scout to the head of the Merri-mack, fifty miles distant, routed a force of the enemy, captured one Captain, one Lieutenant, and sixteen privates of the rebel army.

"About the 20th of February Major Drake, with his command, charged into the lines of the rebel Colonel Coleman, at West Plains, Missouri, killing and wounding twenty-five men, and capturing sixty prisoners, a large number of horses and arms. Between the 20th and 28th these companies were scouting the country for rebels, and almost every day had an engagement of more or less magnitude. On the 28th, having been joined by a battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, they attacked the enemy under McBride and Coleman, near Salem, Arkansas, to which point they had been driven by our forces, from the border counties of Missouri. After a severe engagement, lasting several hours, the enemy, over 1,000 strong, were defeated. We sustained considerable loss. On the 1st of April, Major Drake, with his command, joined the regiment near Forsythe, Missouri, and was not again detached.

"General Curtis' army remained in the vicinity, during which time we were constantly out on expeditions. Yellville, Huntsville, Fayetteville, and the Indian country were visited, but no considerable force of the enemy were found. He had been too badly defeated at Pea Ridge to remain in reach of our forces. From the 6th of April to the 1st of May, we were on the march with General Curtis, moving *via* Cassville, Forsythe, Osage and West Plains, Missouri,

and Salem, Arkansas, to Batesville—a distance of nearly 300 miles, over mountains and rivers, and through a country almost destitute of supplies for man or beast. Entered the town of Batesville at daylight on the 1st of May, driving out a small force of the enemy; remained in line of battle near the town until 2 o'clock, P. M. We received orders to march to Jacksonport, and occupy the place, which we did, on the 2d, being the first Federal troops to enter the town. All of General Curtis' army, except our regiment, remained at Batesville. May 20th the regiment was ordered to Batesville, and on the 25th Company D, under Captain Cook was ordered to Rolla, Missouri, to guard supply trains. Returned to Batesville about the 20th of June, without meeting the enemy.

"We made several expeditions into the country, but failed to meet the enemy in any considerable force until the 30th of May, when we attacked a rebel force at Silamon, fifty miles above Batesville, on White River. The enemy was defeated with considerable loss. We captured twenty-five prisoners, fifty horses, arms and other valuable property. We lost Sergeant S. B. Miller, non-commissioned staff, killed; Captain J. Anderson, Company C, and private Joseph French, Company A, severely wounded. On the first of June, we were assigned to the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Steele, and were ordered to Sulphur Rock, where we remained, scouting and foraging, until the 22d, when we again moved to Jacksonport. General Curtis' army evacuated Batesville on the 25th, and started for Clarendon, on White River. We moved to Village Creek, six miles south of Jacksonport, on the 26th.

"On the 27th, Lieutenant A. H. Griswold, with twenty men of Company K, was detailed to guard a forage train sent out by the division Quartermaster. The detail was made at division headquarters.

The wagons were loaded ten miles from camp. All forage having been exhausted in our rear, it was necessary to send to the front, which is hazardous in the enemy's country. The wagons were returning, and had proceeded about two miles, when the escort was fired upon by a rebel force, concealed in ambush near the road. The first fire Lieutenant Griswold was shot from his horse, and while his face was covered with blood from a severe wound in his head, he rallied his small force, drove off the enemy, and saved the train; but, in doing so, lost his life, seven balls having entered his body.

"July 1st the army advanced seventeen miles, and came to a heavy blockade. The timber had been felled in the roads for several miles, in obedience to orders of rebel General Hindman. We were engaged all day of the 2d, with axes, clearing out the roads. On the 3d we reached Augusta, on White River; were out of rations, and the roads blockaded in our front with a large rebel force said to be concentrating near Cotton Plant. On the 4th the army remained at Augusta, and we were sent out to procure supplies; encountered a force of the enemy, who hastily retreated, leaving some tents and other property. We again moved forward on the 6th; we were the advance guard; reached Casche River at 10 o'clock, A. M., where we found the roads effectually blockaded, the timber having been felled for some distance above and below the ford. Owing to impassable swamps the river could not be passed at any point except the ford. We were several miles in advance of the main column of the army, and as we could go no further, we dismounted. Captain Thomas J. Taylor, of Company I, with thirteen men of his company, was ordered to advance into the blockade dismounted, and, if possible, find the ford. He had been gone but a few moments, when a force of the enemy came

out of the blockade about one hundred yards to the right of the road, fired a volley at us, and hastily retreated back to the ford, where they encountered Captain Taylor, who opened fire upon them, killing and wounding nine rebels and some horses. We got nine guns and equipments, and sustained no loss.

"We had no carbines, only navy revolvers, or not one rebel would have escaped. We set to work to open a road to the ford. On the morning of the 7th, Matthew D. Williams, of Company C, was killed within 300 yards of the camp, while watering his horse in Casche River, by a rebel, who crept through the swamp and cane-brake on the opposite side. He was buried by the road-side. A portion of Steele's division had advanced early this morning, and encountered a large force of the enemy four miles from Casche River. We were ordered forward to re-enforce our troops. The enemy were falling back when we arrived, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands.

"We arrived at Clarendon on the 8th, but the gun-boats and troops had been gone several hours, they having left for the Mississippi River at 10 o'clock, A. M. We were now destitute of anything to subsist on, and had been for several days; the weather was intensely hot, and no water to be had on the route of our march except swamp water. The suffering of the men was very great, but no complaint was made. On the 10th of June, Colonel Bussey was assigned to command the Third Brigade, First Division. Major William C. Drake assumed command of the regiment. We left Clarendon on the 11th, and after a tedious march of three days, as rear-guards of the army and trains, arrived at Helena. During the summer we were kept on duty, scouting the country from White River to St. Francis, having frequent skirmishes, but met no force of the enemy worth

special mention. On the 10th of September, we were transferred to the First Brigade, First Division, embracing, in addition to the Third Iowa Cavalry, the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and First Indiana Battery. On the 1st of October, the infantry of this brigade having been ordered to Missouri, we were transferred to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

"Captain Thomas J. Taylor, of Company I, died on the 24th day of July, on board steamer Silver Moon, while *en route* home on furlough. He was buried at Cairo. During the months of September, October and November, we continued on active duty, traveled several hundred miles, captured many prisoners, and brought in a large number of horses and other valuable property. On the 20th of September we formed a part of 2,000 cavalry under Colonel Bussey, which formed a part of Hovey's expedition against Arkansas Post. We disembarked at Montgomery's Point, on the Mississippi River, and marched twenty-five miles through swamps to reach Prairie Landing, on White River. Night came on before we reached the landing. The night was very dark, and the road was through a continuous swamp in a dense forest. Cypress trees were so thick that our horses could with great difficulty get through; many of them mired down when within one mile of the river. We could go no further, and were compelled to dismount in mud and water. A heavy rain came on, and continued all night without intermission, raising the water in the swamps, until not a foot of ground could be found above the water. The night was very cold, and we were without fires or shelter, and with nothing to eat. We had to stand in water all night. We remained here until 12 o'clock next day, waiting for General Hovey's arrival on transports. Owing to low water he could not get up, and we retraced our steps,

reaching Montgomery's Point late at night, where we got supplies from the boats, having been without anything for forty-eight hours. We now expected to cross the Mississippi River and march on Grenada, Mississippi, to make a demonstration against the rear and communications of General Price's army, which was on the Tallahatchie River, confronted by General Grant, but we were ordered back to Helena by General Steele, who had arrived in our absence to resume command of the army. On arriving at Helena the expedition under General Hovey moved at once for Grenada. We crossed the Mississippi River at Friar's Point, and pushed out to Coldwater, where the infantry remained, while the cavalry advanced to the railroad bridge near Grenada, which was fired and a portion of the track torn up.

"Near Panola we met a force of the enemy, and after a severe skirmish defeated him. Company D here lost four men captured. We were again attacked on our return to Coldwater, but drove off the enemy and arrived at Helena after an absence of two weeks. We captured a large number of horses, and brought in several hundred able-bodied negroes.

"The army was reorganized on the 16th of December, by General Sherman, who had been assigned to the command at Helena. We were now transferred to the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General C. C. Washburne. Our regiment, with five others, formed the Second Brigade. On the 10th of January, 1863, the army under General Gorman embarked for White River for the purpose of capturing Little Rock. We were ordered to go with the army, and were ready to march, but the order was countermanded, Colonel Bussey having been assigned to the command of the district of Eastern Arkansas.

"Major William C. Drake died of dis-

ease on the 24th of November, after which the regiment was commanded by Major O. H. P. Scott. During the winter we were engaged scouting without meeting any considerable force of the enemy, until the 5th of March, when we routed a rebel force near Madison, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners. On the 4th of April Lieutenant Niblack, Company D, with twenty-five men charged into Madison, killed and wounded a number and captured fifty-six prisoners. The remainder of the rebel force, over 100 strong, was driven off. In the charge Lieutenant Niblack was severely wounded. We here captured a large number of horses, arms and other property, which the rebels had left in their retreat.

"Major-General Prentiss was now in command of the army at Helena. On the 6th of April Colonel Bussey, who had commanded all the brigades with which we had served, was assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Tennessee, relieving Major-General Washburne, who was ordered to Memphis. The rebels in force were now concentrating on White River, and frequently made their appearance in the neighborhood of Helena. When not on scouting duty we were employed under Major Scott, strengthening the defenses of Helena and clearing out the timber and other obstructions in range of the forts. On the 21st of April we met the enemy near St. Francis River, and defeated him, killing one man. On the 27th again encountered a rebel force near Big Creek, and captured some prisoners; the enemy were defeated. On the 1st of May we encountered an overwhelming force of rebels near La Grange, Arkansas. After a severe engagement, in which we lost three men killed, eight wounded and thirty missing, we fell back until re-enforced, and again advanced when the enemy had retreated. In this engagement

Adjutant Glenn Lowe and Lieutenant C. A. Stanton, Company I, were severely wounded. (See Official Report, page 524 of Adjutant-General's Report for 1864).

"On the 25th of May Lieutenant McKee, Company B, with fifty men of Companies A and B, accompanied Major Walker, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, on an expedition, and encountered the enemy in superior force at 'Polk's,' seven miles from Helena. In this engagement our men behaved most gallantly, formed in line of battle in face of heavy fire from a victorious enemy, checked his advance, and maintained their position, until ordered to fall back, which they did. We here lost five men wounded, and ten missing.

"We had now been at Helena eleven months. Colonel Bussey had made frequent requests to be sent to Vicksburg, then the scene of General Grant's operations, but was unsuccessful until the 4th of June, when we received orders to embark on transports and report to General Grant. We arrived at Snyder's Bluffs on the 8th. Colonel Bussey was appointed Chief of Cavalry by Major-General Sherman, and assumed command of all the cavalry forces. The rebel army under Joe Johnston was concentrating on the line of the 'Big Black.' From the day we arrived at Snyder's Bluffs until the surrender of Vicksburg, we were in the saddle night and day, scouting the country along the Big Black to Mechanicsburg, and watching the fords or ferries on that stream; the weather was excessively hot.

"On the 5th we received orders to accompany General Sherman's army, then moving to attack Joe Johnston; crossed the Big Black on the 6th, and on the 8th encountered the rebel General Jackson's cavalry division. We were the advance and charged the enemy several times, driving him several miles. We were engaged with the enemy almost every day until the

16th, during which time we traveled 300 miles, visited Calhoun, Batter's Bluffs, Vernon and other points. On the 17th we were engaged with the enemy at Canton, Mississippi, forming a part of the force under Colonel Bussey, which defeated the enemy and captured that place, destroying much valuable property.

"On the 22d we returned to Big Black, where we remained till the 10th of August, when we started on an expedition under Colonel Winslow, to Grenada, Mississippi, marched to Yazoo City, where we were detained until our supplies were all consumed waiting for supplies to arrive by boat. We marched without obtaining any, and were compelled to live on such as could be obtained in the country; reached Grenada in safety, and pushed on to Cold Water, where we encountered a force of rebels posted in the timber to prevent our crossing. We dismounted, and after a severe skirmish drove off the enemy. We lost five men, wounded. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d. On the 26th we embarked on steamer City of Alton for Vicksburg, but at Helena were ordered by General Grant, who was on board the Alton, to disembark and report to General Steele, then *en route* to Little Rock, Arkansas, which was occupied by General Steele September 10, 1863.

"We arrived at Little Rock the 1st of October, having marched from Helena *via* Clarendon, and were immediately ordered to Benton, Arkansas, where we joined the six companies of our regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, who was commanding the post of Benton, then an important outpost of the army at Little Rock. The regiment was now all together again after having been separated nearly two years. The duty required of us at Benton was very heavy; the enemy in force was hovering near us; forage had to be hauled fifteen to twenty-five miles; our

trains required heavy guards, and we were frequently ordered on scouts, traveling forty to fifty miles per day. On the 26th of October we were ordered to re-enforce Pine Bluffs, reported attacked by the enemy in force. We marched the same day and arrived at Pine Bluffs next morning. The enemy had been defeated and was then moving toward Arkadelphia. We pursued through Princeton to Arkadelphia, surrounded the town, and captured several prisoners, a number of horses, mules, wagons and arms.

"In November we made an expedition to Pike and Montgomery counties for the purpose of relieving and bringing within our lines a force of two to three hundred Mountain Federals (loyal Arkansians), who had banded together and taken refuge in the mountains to escape the rebel conscription. We were entirely successful, and brought out from their hiding-places in the caves and mountains nearly three hundred men and horses, all of whom are now in our army. We also captured a Rebel Major and about twenty-five other officers and soldiers. During the month of November Colonel Bussey commanded the cavalry division, and on the 1st of December was assigned to the command of the First Brigade and post of Benton. On the 10th of December we made an expedition to Princeton, where a force of the enemy was encountered, several killed and thirty prisoners captured. On the 20th of December, having exhausted all the forage in the country, the post of Benton was evacuated, and we moved to Little Rock.

"On the 1st of January, 1864, more than six hundred men of the regiment re-enlisted for three years as veteran volunteers, and being the first veteran regiment in this department were relieved from duty and ordered to report to the Governor of Iowa for veteran furlough. We arrived at Keokuk about the 29th of January, where we

were detained almost within sight of our houses more than two weeks, waiting to be mustered out. This was a harder trial than any we had experienced, so great was our anxiety to meet the loved ones at home. We were furloughed on the 12th of February, and on the 12th of March were in rendezvous again at Keokuk. During the thirty days 700 men were enlisted for our regiment. We were immediately ordered to St. Louis to be mounted. New arms and equipments were received from Washington, and horses from the cavalry depot, and on the 15th of April we were again ready for the field, well mounted and much better armed than we ever had been before.

"We received orders to report at Memphis, Tennessee. Colonel Bussey having been promoted, we left St. Louis under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Caldwell, who was commissioned Colonel on the 4th of May, 1864. During that month Colonel Caldwell was appointed United States District Judge for Arkansas, and on the 23d inst., Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Noble was commissioned Colonel and remained with us as such until we were mustered out. The regiment remained at Memphis until December of the same year, and when not absent on expeditions was constantly engaged on picket and patrol duty.

"During the months of June, July and August the regiment accompanied General Sturgis on his expedition to Guntown, Mississippi, and General A. J. Smith to Tupelo, and again to Oxford, Mississippi. In the months of September, October and November the available force of the regiment was engaged in the campaign in Missouri against the rebel force under General Price.

"On the 21st of December the remaining portion of the regiment (300 strong) left Memphis, forming part of General

Grierson's force with which he made his memorable 'raid' through Mississippi, striking the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, on the 5th of January, 1865. Embarking immediately on the steamer E. H. Fairchild, we left the next day for Memphis, where we arrived on the 11th inst., and received orders to report to Brevet Major-General Upton, at Louisville, Kentucky. Official reports of these expeditions will be found on page 949, Adjutant-General's Reports of 1864 to 1865. I am safe in estimating the distance marched by this regiment from May, 1864, to January, 1865, at 4,000 miles. At Louisville we received a remount, the Spencer carbine, and such equipments as were necessary to put us in perfect marching and fighting condition. On the 1st of February we formed a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, C. C. M. D. M., and were again on transports with orders to report to General Wilson, at Eastport, Mississippi, where we arrived on the 11th.

"Here our tactics were changed from the single to the double-rank formation, and we spent some five weeks trying to forget the tactics of which we were masters, and drilling in the old of which we knew nothing. On the 18th of March we crossed the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Alabama. On the 21st we started on the expedition under General Wilson, which finally terminated at Macon, Georgia, on the 22d of April, by reason of the cessation of hostilities. The regiment had the gratification of meeting, defeating and routing the rebel General Forrest twice in the open field, and once behind his strong work at Selma, Alabama; I should say helping to do it. At 10 P. M., April 16, six companies were dismounted within 300 yards of the works surrounding Columbus, Georgia, defended by 2,500 Georgia Reserves, commanded by General Howell Cobb, with orders to charge and take them, which we did in a gallant man-

ner, bringing on and ending the last general engagement of the war.

"While we were exultant over our victories, we did not fail to shed a tear for those who had sacrificed their lives to their country, and found a grave in a State made infamous by the horrors of Andersonville. We arrived at Macon, Georgia, on April 21, where we received an order announcing the end of the war, and that we were 'henceforth to conduct ourselves as if we were in our own State.' On the 5th of May we started on our march North, arriving at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 9th, where we were engaged in rebuilding railroads and performing the duties of soldiers in camp until the 9th of August, when we were mustered out of the United States service, and the same day started for Iowa, arriving at Davenport on the 15th. On the 19th inst. the enlisted men received their final pay and discharges, 700 of them leaving the same evening by river for their homes."

In the winter of 1861-'2 another infantry company was raised in Decatur County, and it was mustered in as Company A, Seventeenth Infantry. This company went out with John L. Young as Captain; Jesse B. Garretts as First Lieutenant, and Lorenzo H. Sales as Second Lieutenant. James Stonaker afterward became Captain; John F. Landis, First Lieutenant, and Charles P. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Johnson was again promoted to Captain. The following history of the regiment up to its re-enlistment as a veteran organization was written by the Colonel, Clark R. Wever:

"The Seventeenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry was organized at Keokuk, Iowa, during the months of March and April, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Keokuk on the 16th day of April, 1862, by Lieutenant Charles J. Ball, Thirteenth United States Infantry. The aggregate strength of the regiment, at date of organization, was 935 men.

"On the 19th day of April, the regiment left Keokuk on board steamer Warsaw, and arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the 20th inst. We were quartered at Benton Barracks until May 5; on which day, having received arms, accouterments, camp and garrison equipage, and transportation, we embarked on steamer Continental for Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, where we arrived and disembarked May 7. From this point the regiment joined the army, besieging Corinth, Mississippi. On the 28th of May, was engaged in an affair of nearly two hours' duration, developing the strength, position, and intentions of the enemy, with but little loss to the regiment. On the following day Corinth was evacuated, and we started in pursuit of the enemy, marching to Booneville, Mississippi. We arrived June 6, and remained until the 11th inst., when we retraced our steps to Corinth, and went into camp at Clear Creek, three miles from the town. On the 27th of June, left camp on a scout in the direction of Holly Springs, Mississippi, marching as far as Ripley, where orders were received to return; which we did, arriving at our camp at Clear Creek on the 1st of July.

"On the 15th of August, we broke camp and marched to Jacinto, the county seat of Tishomingo County. Here we remained (making occasional scouts in the direction of Mills Springs, Burnsville and Iuka), until the 18th of September, when we marched in the direction of Iuka, Mississippi, where a large rebel force was known to be entrenched and fortified; and on the 19th were engaged in action with General Price, losing in killed and wounded forty-one men. The enemy quietly left the field during the night, and on the day following we started in pursuit, returning to Jacinto on the evening of the 21st, where we remained encamped until October 2d, at which date we marched to Corinth, and on the 3d and

4th of that month participated in the action against Generals Price and Van Dorn, capturing the colors of the Fortieth Mississippi, besides a large number of prisoners. The loss of the regiment was twenty-five men killed and wounded. Here we commenced the series of bayonet charges which rendered the Seventeenth somewhat famous.

"From the 5th until the 13th of October, we were in pursuit of the defeated and retreating enemy, suffering immeasurably, in common with the entire army, from heat, fatigue, and scarcity of provisions. We arrived at Corinth on the 14th, after an absence of nine days, and went into camp, remaining, however, only long enough to fix up comfortable winter quarters. On the 2d day of November, we took up a line of march in a southerly direction, passing through Grand Junction and encamping at Davis Mills, distant seventy-four miles from Corinth. On the 18th marched to Moscow, Tennessee. While here, the regiment had charge of a forage train of 175 wagons, which were loaded in the enemy's lines, and brought safely back to Moscow. On the 30th we resumed our line of march toward Grenada, crossing the Tallahatchee River and pressing close after the rebels, who retreated day by day, skirmishing continually with the advance.

"We passed through Abbeville and Oxford to the Yocouapatalfa River, where we remained doing extraordinarily heavy picket duty until the 21st of December, when we were ordered to return to Holly Springs, operations in the rear of Vicksburg having been abandoned in consequence of a raid upon Holly Springs and other points on the line, by Van Dorn, cutting off supplies and communications. Arrived at Holly Springs on the 24th of December, and went into camp at Lumpkin's Mills, where we spent Christmas. On the 26th, in company with the division, we

were sent to Memphis with a supply train of 625 wagons to procure provisions for the almost-famishing army. During the trip we were constantly annoyed by bands of guerrillas, who followed in our rear, picking up the poor unfortunates who were unable to 'close up.' They were not, however, lost to the service, for the paroles given them were not recognized.

"We arrived at Memphis on the 29th, and on the 31st, having completed the loading of our trains, started back to Holly Springs, but were relieved at Collierville, Tennessee, and the Seventeenth were assigned to duty at Bray's Station, guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. There we remained until February 8th, when we marched to Memphis, Tennessee, and on the 2d day of March, embarked on steamer *Gladiator* for Grand Lake, Louisiana, (thirty miles above Lake Providence). Arrived on the 6th inst., and on the 8th re-embarked and proceeded up the river to Helena, Arkansas, from which point, on the 22d inst., we started on the never-to-be-forgotten Greenwood expedition, dragging the boats through the woods (or what is known as Yazoo Pass) at the rate of three miles per day, until we reached Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers, where we were enabled to proceed quietly on our trip with the exception of an occasional volley from the guerrillas on the banks, and running against a snag, which fortunately did no further injury than to spoil about fifteen days' supply of *tack* and other perishable materials, and scare the boys a little. We effected a landing immediately after the accident—had the stores taken off, the leak stopped, and the hole pumped; the boys in the meantime amusing themselves in the interesting study of natural history at the neighboring barn-yards and pig-pens. A few hunted larger game, made reconnoissance through the woods, housed three guerrilla gentle-

men in a cave stored with bacon, etc., and brought them to the boats, where their cases were cared for. We arrived at Fort Pemberton (the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha) on the 6th, and expected to engage the enemy in a day or two; but on the 7th we were ordered back by General Grant to Helena, where we arrived on the 11th inst. Of the entire fleet not one of the vessels could boast a full set of chimneys or escape pipes, wheels or guards; but on the contrary, all looked as though they had passed through a heavy hurricane in a dense forest.

"On the 17th of April we again embarked on transports for below, landing at Milliken's Bend, from which point we marched to Richmond, La., where we remained several days, repairing roads, clearing Bayou Mason for navigation, picketing the roads, etc. On the 26th took up the line of march for Grand Gulf—arrived on opposite shore on May 1st, and were immediately crossed over in gunboats and pushed with all haste to the front. Arriving at Port Gibson just after the close of the action of the day, we pursued the enemy across Bayou Pierre, and were sent forward as skirmishers. The pursuit was continued until we reached Big Black River, where the rebels crossed and destroyed the bridge. We remained here several days awaiting supplies (which did not arrive) and on the 10th marched to Utica, and thence to Raymond. On the 12th, before reaching Raymond, heavy cannonading and musketry were heard in that direction, and it became known that General Logan's division was engaged with the rebel army. We therefore pushed forward as speedily as possible, and by 1 o'clock arrived upon the field, and were immediately placed in position supporting the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, which was posted on a hill commanding the plain upon which the rebel force was marshaled.

The fight raged furiously for perhaps fifteen minutes after our arrival. The enemy was defeated and retreated in the wildest disorder, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We followed until dark and encamped on the Edward's Station road, a short distance from Raymond.

"On the 13th we marched to Clinton, and went into camp within three-quarters of a mile of the Confederate advance. On the 14th of May marched in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi (the capital of the State and the home of Jeff. Davis), our brigade in the advance. We had not proceeded more than two miles before we encountered the rebel skirmishers, who slowly and reluctantly retired until within three miles of the city, at which point their lines were stretched in battle array. The brigade was immediately deployed (the Seventeenth on the extreme left) and advanced steadily, tearing down fences, etc., until within a short distance of the rebel batteries, which opened on us in a manner that clearly showed their intention to contend vigorously for the city before yielding it to the hated Yankees. The day was a most favorable one for battle, for the boys were fatigued, their strength almost exhausted, their haversacks entirely empty, the rain coming down in torrents, and life seemed to have no charms and death no terrors. One of our batteries was soon in position, and replied to theirs. Cannon answered cannon. The light, desultory skirmishing gave way before the fierce rattling volleys of the opposing forces, and for awhile nothing could be heard but the bursting of shell, the report of musketry and the whizzing of bullets. Presently we were ordered to fix bayonet and charge the enemy, which we did at a double quick, shouting defiance (as Iowa boys know how to shout), at the rebels, who fled before us in confusion through the city. When within a few hundred yards

of the fortification a halt was ordered, and Captain David A. Craig, with his Company (H) was sent forward to skirmish. Finding no enemy in our front he entered the fortification and took possession of four pieces of artillery, mounted in front of the street on which we entered. We went into action with three hundred and seventeen men, and lost eighty men killed and wounded, or about 25 per cent. of the number engaged. The left wing suffered the principal part of the loss, in consequence of having no support, and being exposed to an enfilading fire from a regiment of South Carolina sharpshooters to our front and left.

"On the day following we marched in the direction of Vicksburg, leaving our wounded in care of Assistant-Surgeon C. C. Biser, who was afterward captured and sent to Richmond, Virginia, with the wounded that were able to be moved. At Clinton we were detached from the corps, and ordered to remain to do picket and personal guard duty for General Grant, who had established his head-quarters there. Tired, sore-footed and war-worn, we lay down at night congratulating ourselves upon our good fortune in being allowed a short respite, while the rest of the army were still "marching on;" but scarcely had our reveille been sounded on the day following (May 16) when the angry booming of a hundred cannon told but too plainly that there was more work to be done. General Grant ordered us to move with the least possible delay. We were immediately in the road, and marching in quick time for the theater of operations. The dust and heat were almost insufferable, and the road in places literally blockaded with teams.

"When within three miles of Champion Hills, very discouraging reports were sent to the rear. Everybody concurred in the opinion that the rebels had a very decided

advantage, and bid fair to gain the day. An aid of General Grant rode back to us and ordered the brigade (two regiments only being present, the Tenth Missouri and Seventeenth Iowa) forward on the double-quick. The order was immediately given by Colonel Hillis, and the boys threw away knapsacks, haversacks, blankets and everything (except guns and ammunition) that could impede their march; pushed forward at a brisk run, and soon reached the scene of the conflict. The reports of disaster were but too true, for the rebels, exultant over their partial successes, were steadily advancing and forcing our center back to the first line of battle. We formed under partial cover of a hill about seventy-five yards from the rebel line, and advanced to the crest, the rebels retiring a short distance. Here a standing fight of about fifteen minutes ensued, in the first five minutes of which the Colonel (Hillis), Lieutenant-Colonel (Weaver) and Adjutant (Woolsey) had their horses shot from under them, so that we were all on an *equal footing*. As yet the Tenth Missouri had not formed on us. Colonel Hillis, seeing that nothing could be accomplished in a standing fight against such odds, chose the more hazardous, but decisive plan of charging, and at once gave the order: Fix bayonet—charge bayonet—double-quick—march! The bayonets went on with a clatter, and with the old ear-piercing Iowa yell, the regiment bounded forward, firing as they ran, and driving the rebels up the slope and beyond the crest of the next hill, where they reformed their broken ranks and again made a stand, supporting Wad-del's Alabama Battery. Again we charged them, capturing their battery, 178 prisoners and the colors of the Thirty-first Alabama Infantry.

"Having no support, and being nearly surrounded (the rebels having moved around on our flank), details were made

to take the captured artillery and prisoners to the rear, and we retired to our first line, where the gallant Tenth Missouri formed on us, and we again advanced upon them, charging at three different points, and driving them in utter rout and confusion from the field. Thus ended the bloody battle of Champion Hills, the credit of deciding which was given to our semi-brigade by General Grant in person. Out of 226 men engaged, we lost fifty-seven men killed and wounded. Again we were left (together with General McGinnis' brigade, of McClernand's corps) in the rear, while the army pursued the retreating foe to Big Black River. To us was assigned the task of burying the dead and caring for the wounded, with the assurance that we should rest from our labors for a time. For three days we toiled incessantly, erecting bowers at the hospitals, attending to the wounded, digging graves and burying both friend and foe. Having finished our task, we were ordered to detail nurses for the wounded, and march for Vicksburg, where we arrived on the night of the 20th, and on the 22d inst. participated in the general assault of that date; being in reserve, we lost but seven men. From that time until the surrender of the city we were engaged about every third day in exchanging civilities with the rebels, at long range, upon the skirmish lines, in which we occasionally lost a man or two. Our camp was in very uncomfortable proximity to the rebel fortifications, as ex-Governor Kirkwood, Adjutant-General Baker, Surgeon-General Hughes, and Mr. Wilson, M. C., will testify, they having received a salute of fifteen or twenty guns from the Confederate batteries, while addressing the Fifth, Tenth and Seventeenth Iowa, at our camp. On the 26th of June General Logan sent to our division for two regiments to assist in holding and defending Fort Hill, which was then mined and in readiness for

blowing up; the Seventeenth was one of the two designated. Early in the afternoon the fort was blown up, and the breach held by troops from General Logan's division, until 11 o'clock at night, when we were placed in the broken parapet, which we held until 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 27th, with musketry alone, while the rebels were continually hurling hand-grenades (six and ten pounder shells) in our midst. Here we lost thirty-seven men killed and wounded; the killed were so charred and mutilated that their friends could scarcely identify them, and the wounds were terrible, very many afterward proving fatal. On the 4th of July we entered the city, went into camp, and remained until September 9, at which date our division was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, to reinforce General Steele; upon arriving at Helena, Arkansas, information was received of the occupation of Little Rock by the Federal army; we were not therefore needed in that quarter, so we remained in camp at Helena, awaiting orders to return to our army corps (Seventeenth) at Vicksburg, but on the 29th we received orders to proceed to Memphis, Tennessee, and there await the arrival of Sherman's (Fifteenth) corps, who were "fitting up" an expedition to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. We were attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and duly elected for another campaign. On the tenth of October we left Memphis and proceeded to Glendale, Mississippi, on the 17th inst. and marched for Chattanooga *via* Iuka, Florence, Winchester, Fayetteville, Dechard, and Bridgeport; making the trip in thirty-two days, and arriving at Chattanooga November 19th. On the 23d inst. the battle of Chattanooga opened on the right and right center, and on the 24th at 2 o'clock, A. M., we crossed the Tennessee River on pontoon boats. This was one of the grand-

est and most sublime spectacles ever witnessed in America.

"There, on the banks of the Tennessee, at midnight, stood 20,000 soldiers, breathlessly awaiting the signal to embark (which was to be given when the enemy's pickets were captured); just below us, moored to the shore, were hundreds of little boats, manned and in readiness, and on the opposite shore, apparently but a few hundred yards distant, were the frowning, rugged heights of Mission Ridge. Presently the signal was given, and with noiseless steps the troops groped their way down the precipitous banks, filled the little boats, and launched out in their seemingly perilous voyage. Many a pulse beat fast as the soldiers contemplated the probability of yielding up their bodies as food for the fish, for we were momentarily expecting to hear the cannon on Mission Ridge belch forth their deadly contents, crashing through the little fleet, and hurling hundreds of our brave boys to the bottom of the river. But thanks to a kind Providence, a dark night, the capture of the pickets and the carelessness of our enemy, we crossed safely over, the pontoons were speedily converted into a bridge, and before daylight we had quite a formidable line of intrenchments, extending from Chickamauga Creek, one and a half miles in the direction of Chattanooga. (I am aware that details of army operations are hardly admissible in the history of a regiment, but I could not forbear making this little digression.) The regiment was formed in column of division, and marched to the crest of Mission Ridge without casualty. At sunset of the 24th, we were sent to a point convenient for reinforcing either flank of the corps which might need assistance. The morning of the 25th of November was ushered in with heavy cannonading and musketry on our right, upon Lookout Mountain. After maneuvering, marching,

counter-marching, and changing position for some three or four hours, we were sent forward to support the third brigade of our division, again in column of division, and moved forward toward the railroad tunnel through the ridge, where the third brigade was steadily advancing and fiercely engaging the enemy, who were massed in heavy force behind their log and stone breastworks. When within a few hundred yards of the base of the ridge a battery on our right opened on us in good earnest, throwing every variety of ugly missiles in our midst, over and around us. We, however, quickened our pace a little, and reached the ridge in safety (with the exception of a few concussions from the explosion of shells). The regiment was immediately sent forward with the Eightieth Ohio, to within sixty yards of the third brigade, then near the crest. Very soon General Matthies sent his adjutant to Colonel Wever to inform him that their ammunition was very nearly expended, in consequence of which they were forced to retire soon after. We pushed on up the hill to within a few rods of the rebel breastworks. Our situation was indeed perilous in the extreme; but two regiments, numbering scarcely 500 men in all, reeking with perspiration, and worn out in the task of scaling the ridge, stood there within a few rods of the rebel lines, confronting an entire division, protected by their works. We contended with them for a short time, and until a Texan brigade of Cliburne's division passed through the tunnel and swung around in our rear; being thus nearly surrounded it would have been total annihilation or capture to hold out longer; so we retired in considerable haste to the base, and reformed. In this action we lost fifty-nine men, killed, wounded and missing. On the 26th, we joined in the pursuit, marching as far as Greyville, Georgia, from which point we returned to Chatta-

nooga, arriving on the evening of the 29th. On the second day of December we marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, where we remained in camp until the 22d, in a spot between the Tennessee River and a little bayou, where gills, webbed feet and other aquatic paraphernalia would have added very materially to the comfort of the boys. On the 22d we again "packed up" and marched *via* Stevenson, Bellefonte, Scottsboro and Larkinsville, to Huntsville, Alabama. While here we were engaged in guarding large forage trains, which were collecting grain, etc., for shipment to the rest of the army corps, and to the Army of the Cumberland, and making an occasional scout in the direction of Decatur, Alabama, and Whitesburg, on the Tennessee River.

"The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, having barely a sufficient number eligible on the 1st of April to constitute a veteran organization. The Seventeenth did provost duty at Huntsville, Alabama, until Sherman's campaign before Atlanta began, in which it was summoned to take part. It was with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1865."

In August, 1862, another large body of volunteers from Decatur County became a part of Company K, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Milligan J. Cain, from Decatur County, was made First Lieutenant, and Carrington S. Porter, Second Lieutenant.

The following history of the Thirty-ninth was written by Colonel H. J. B. Cummings, of the regiment:

"The several companies composing the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers, were from the following counties: two from Madison, two from Dallas, two from Polk, one from Greene, one from Clarke, one from Decatur and one from Des Moines. These companies were as-

signed to the regiment, and its Colonel commissioned September 12, 1862; and he was directed to order the companies to rendezvous at Des Moines, and assumed command at once.

"The first company reported at Des Moines on the 20th day of September, and within a week all were in camp except the company from Des Moines County, which did not join the other companies until the removal of the regiment from Des Moines to Davenport. The whole energies of the officers, while remaining at Camp Burnside (near Des Moines), were devoted to instructing the men in drill and other duties of soldiers. On the 26th day of October, pursuant to an order from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the regiment moved to Camp Herron, Davenport. Here the men were speedily uniformed, and on the 4th of November armed with Enfield rifled muskets, it requiring 773 muskets for that purpose. The regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, November 24, 1862. The delay in mustering was caused by two or three companies not having the minimum number of men, and when mustered it was upon a special order of the War Department to accept the regiment as it was. Captain Hendershott mustered in an aggregate of 802 officers and men. A minimum regiment consists of 842 rank and file.

"While at Davenport (counting a few cases at Des Moines) the regiment had nearly 300 cases of measles, and the usual proportion of other camp diseases. Many of the men were only convalescent when the regiment was ordered from Davenport to the front, and forty-one men were unable to move with the command, and were left behind in hospital. On the 13th day of December the command left Davenport by rail, with orders to report to Brigadier-

General Tuttle, commanding at Cairo, arriving there the 14th inst. We lay at Cairo two days awaiting orders, and during this whole time received a disagreeable taste of a Cairo rain and sleet. The men were then transferred to a steamboat, but were so crowded (over 700 being on board) that very many experienced for the first time the exposure they soon learned to endure. From the effect of that exposure we were for the next six months dropping men from our rolls under the head of died or discharged.

"On the 16th instant we dropped down the river with orders to debark and report to Brigadier-General Davies, at Columbus, Kentucky. It was dusk upon arriving, and very muddy and rainy. The commanding officer reported as ordered, and was directed to hunt some place to camp all night. No staff officer was directed to select a camp site, or aid in so doing, and much time was spent and wading done before a half-way dry piece of ground could be found. Those miserable apologies, known as shelter-tents, then for the first time were raised, and on the cold and wet ground the Thirty-ninth made its bed. On the 18th inst. the regiment took cars for Corinth, Mississippi, with orders to report to Brigadier-General G. M. Dodge. This day the rebel General Forrest first approached the railroad near Jackson, Tennessee, and upon the arrival of the regiment at that place about dark, the command was ordered to debark by Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding the district of Trenton. Forrest cut the road that evening a few miles north of Trenton, about half an hour after the train conveying the Thirty-ninth passed over, cutting off the train following it. The regiment was kept lying behind earth-works at Jackson for four days, a momentary attack being expected by the commanding General. Here the men suffered much from

short rations, and were unable to cook what they had. It finally became apparent that the move on Jackson was but a feint to hold troops there while Forrest cut the road north of the town. On the 22d inst. the regiment, with two others, was sent up the road to drive off the enemy and repair the road. We arrived at Trenton on the 26th, having been much exposed to rain, and deprived almost entirely of sleep on the road and at Humboldt. Forrest was known to be at Huntingdon, some thirty miles east. Other troops were ordered to Trenton, and two brigades were organized, the Thirty-ninth Iowa, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and Fiftieth Indiana comprising the second brigade.

"We were ordered to march at dark of the 27th, each man to carry five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition; not a team or ambulance with the regiment. This was the first march of the regiment. Just from Iowa, many but a couple of weeks out of hospital, all worn out by short rations and loss of sleep, and over-burdened by carrying rations and ammunition, those who have been in the service will appreciate the condition of the men. We marched all night, going in camp at nearly daylight. At 8 o'clock we were ordered to again resume the march. We marched all day. The next morning many of the men were completely worn out, others were too foot-sore to proceed, and we were compelled to leave over 100 men. During the day they attempted to make their way back to Trenton, but at Shady Grove were surrounded by a regiment of Forrest's cavalry, and 101 were made prisoners. (They did not rejoin the regiment until in October, 1863.)

"That night we arrived at Huntingdon. The next day we commenced moving south toward Lexington. Both brigades were at Huntingdon. The Second Bri-

gade moved out alone. December 31, 1862, at Red Mound or Parker's Cross-Roads, ten miles south of Lexington, the Second Brigade, consisting of the three regiments named, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, came in contact with Forrest's whole command, numbering between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and eleven pieces of artillery. The Second Brigade had 1,545 men and two pieces. We fought from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon under great disadvantages of numbers, artillery and position. At 3 o'clock the First Brigade made its appearance, and Forrest fled precipitately, leaving in our hands some 300 prisoners, 400 horses, seven cannon and a large number of small arms. The loss of the Thirty-ninth was three killed, thirty-three wounded and eleven prisoners.

"January 1, 1863, we took up the line of march for Jackson, arriving there the evening of the 2d. On the 6th we took cars with orders to report to Brigadier-General Dodge at Corinth, according to the orders we received at Columbus. At 7 P. M. we arrived, and were by General Dodge assigned to the Third Brigade (Colonel M. M. Banes), Second Division (Brigadier-General Dodge's), Sixteenth Army Corps (Major-General Hurlburt), of which we are yet a part. We remained at Corinth until the 2d of November, 1863, doing usual garrison duty. The regiment made several marches guarding trains that took up two or three days at a time, and once moved to Lagrange, Tennessee, to ward off a threatened attack on the railroad. The raid into Alabama to cover Colonel Streight's movements was made during this time, and will be more fully mentioned. At Corinth we laid out a regular camp and erected excellent log barracks for officers and men, some eighty in number, admitted by all to be the best quarters in the division. On the 15th day

of April, 1863, General Dodge's division moved out, as before stated, to cover the raid of Colonel Steight into Georgia. We marched by easy marches to Bear Creek, where our advance encountered the enemy, who disputed our passage. A pontoon was, however, soon thrown over the creek, and we moved on to Tusculumbia, skirmishing almost every mile until we arrived at Town Creek, Alabama.

"The enemy, who were under General Roddy, were re-inforced by General Forrest, and the united forces seriously endeavored to prevent our crossing. The whole forenoon was occupied in artillery duels. We had four fine batteries, and the whole, together with the movements of the troops being within observation, gave us a lively and pleasant day. After noon we built three bridges over the creek under their fire, when we advanced our whole force, and the enemy prudently retired. Colonel Steight had started in a southwesterly direction around them the night before, and our object having been accomplished, we marched back unmolested, General Forrest having turned in pursuit of Colonel Steight. We arrived at Corinth May 2.

"May 6, Company H, which was on duty guarding a corral a few miles from Corinth, was surrounded by 800 rebel cavalry, and the Captain and most of his company made prisoners. November 2, 1863, the regiment, together with the entire command of Brigadier-General Dodge, left Corinth, *en route* for Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, a distance of 125 miles. The march occupied ten days, including four days' delay at luka. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the trip. The weather was fine, the daily marches short, and the regiment seemed delighted, as on some holiday excursion. We reached Pulaski, on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, on the 11th. On the 12th a portion of the force was sent south on the railroad, and a portion went

north, General Dodge's headquarters being fixed at Pulaski. Our brigade went north, and the regiment was stationed on the railroad at Reynolds' Station, Giles County, seven miles north of Pulaski. Five companies were stationed at regimental headquarters, at Reynolds' Station above mentioned. Three companies were posted at two grist-mills, grinding flour and meal for the command, and two companies were stationed at railroad bridges, guarding them. All the companies erected comfortable log barracks, and the detached companies good stockades. January 21, 1864, regimental headquarters was moved to Culleoka, twenty miles farther north, with six companies. The companies detached at the mills were relieved, and two of them stationed at railroad bridges, thus giving the regiment twenty-five miles of railroad and country to hold and maintain quiet. January 26 the enemy made an attack on Athens, Alabama, and fearing another raid on the road, the regiment was ordered to immediately throw up strong earth-works or stockades. Work was immediately commenced, and the citizens, white and black, in the town and vicinity, were ordered to assist. We thus secured the help of about 150 men. A very strong stockade was erected, 160 x 140 feet. A deep ditch was dug all around it, with embankments thrown up to the port-holes. Two cannon were mounted; rille-pits were also made in the direction from which an attack would most likely come. The work cost a great deal of labor, and when completed, was as good and strong a work as could be found on the road. March 12 the regiment, with the brigade, took up the line of march for Athens, Alabama, arriving the 15th. This was one of the most pleasant marches the regiment ever had.

"At Athens camp was again regularly established, and log barracks, much superior to any we ever had, quickly erected. Soon

after this it joined the army of General Sherman before Atlanta, and during the remainder of the war it was with that great commander, in his march through Georgia and campaign through North and South Carolina. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia, June 5, 1865."

In August, 1862, and in the succeeding fall, two companies were raised for the Thirty-fourth Infantry, becoming Companies A and I, respectively. The former went out with Eli H. Alexander as Captain, Jonathan R. Waters as First Lieutenant and Rowland T. Sloan as Second Lieutenant. Company I went out with John Ward as Captain and Almon S. Gardner as First Lieutenant. The following history of the Thirty-fourth was written by its Colonel, G. W. Clark:

"The companies composing the regiment were raised in the month of August, 1862, and in the following named counties: Four in Warren, three in Lucas, two in Decatur and one in Wayne. The last company arrived at the camp of rendezvous, at Burlington, on the 17th of September, 1862. I arrived there the same day, and finding all the companies present that had been designated to form the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, I immediately assumed command in obedience to orders from his Excellency, Governor S. J. Kirkwood. I at once commenced preparations to have the regiment mustered into the United States service. For the want of a mustering officer, however, I did not get the regiment mustered in until the 15th day of October, 1862. Requisitions were immediately made out for arms, accouterments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and a full supply of all these articles was procured at Davenport, within a very few days after we were mustered in. During the remainder of our stay at Camp Lauman (this was the designation of ren-

dezvous) the time was industriously occupied in drilling.

"While at Burlington the regiment suffered terribly with the measles. The companies had hardly arrived in camp before this most implacable enemy to soldiers broke out among them. During the two months we were at Camp Lauman, there were 600 cases of measles in my regiment; but owing to the skillfull management of Surgeon Davis, than whom in my opinion there is no better physician in the State of Iowa, there were very few deaths. I cannot refrain from mentioning in the highest praise the kindness and disinterestedness of the citizens of Burlington in administering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of the regiment while we were there. The ladies of that place cannot be excelled in their devotion to the soldiers. The weather became very cold before we left Burlington, and the regiment was soon encumbered with a great many cases of pneumonia, as a sequel to the measles, many of them resulting fatally.

"On the 22d of November, 1862, the regiment embarked for Helena, Arkansas, *via* St. Louis. While *en route* to Helena there was much suffering among the men for want of sufficient room and accommodations on the transports. Arrived at Helena on the 5th of December, 1862, and reported to Brigadier-General Steele, commanding District of East Arkansas. Remained at Helena until the 21st of December. While there the small-pox broke out in the regiment. Notwithstanding this alarming development, we were taken by General Steele in his division, with which he subsequently joined Major-General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg. After we joined Sherman, our division was called the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. My regiment was assigned to the third brigade of this division, commanded by Brigadier-Gen-

eral J. M. Thayer, and was with it in all its operations on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December at Chickasaw Bayou and the Bluffs of the same name.

"The hardships and disasters of Sherman's repulses at Chickasaw Bluffs can never be comprehended by any except the brave and hardy men who were there and survived them. The humiliation and misery consequent on a useless and senseless slaughter, were greatly aggravated by the inclemency of the weather. When these unfortunate operations on the Yazoo were ended, we moved out of the loathsome and poisonous stream, and our fleet was next halted at the mouth of White River, Arkansas. In the meantime Major-General McClelland had arrived and taken command of the army. It was here that General McClelland organized his expedition against Arkansas Post.

"McClelland's fleet reached the neighborhood of Arkansas Post on the evening of January 9, 1863. By this time cases of small-pox had become quite numerous in the regiment, and with the various other diseases produced by being cooped almost a month on a dilapidated old transport, my effective force was greatly reduced. In the active operations of the 10th and 11th, resulting in the capture of the garrison, my regiment bore a meritorious part.

"After the battle the Thirty-fourth Iowa was detailed as a guard for the prisoners, and again embarked on transports. The long confinement we had already endured on a crowded boat had almost destroyed the health of the regiment. I was ordered to take my regiment and five companies of another, and guard the prisoners, 5,000 in number, to Chicago. For this purpose I was furnished three of the poorest boats in the fleet. If we had been previously crowded, we were now literally packed and jammed. An aggregate of 6,500 men on three boats! It was mid-

winter, and the weather excessively cold. The cases of small-pox had multiplied in the regiment, and before we reached St. Louis this disease broke out among the prisoners. The unserviceable condition of our boats, and the fact that we had to collect fuel as we could find it along the river, rendered our trip slow and tedious. We were two weeks going from Arkansas Post to St. Louis. The human suffering during this trip exceeded anything I have ever witnessed in the same length of time.

"After leaving all the cases of small-pox and the men sick with other diseases at St. Louis, I proceeded to Chicago with the prisoners. Left them at Camp Douglas, and returned to Benton Barracks, where I arrived on the 5th of February, 1863. My regiment was totally broken down. The officers and men were nearly all sick. The hardships and privations of the preceding two months were beyond human endurance. I have now been in the service three years and a half, and I have never seen anything so ruinous and demoralizing as the two months' campaign made by my regiment just preceding its arrival at Benton Barracks. When we arrived there we were the most sickly, depressed and melancholy set of soldiers I ever saw. During the following month, the mortality in the regiment was frightful. We remained at Benton Barracks until the 20th of April. While there the deaths and discharges greatly reduced the aggregate of my regiment. I am not able to say how many were discharged from the regiment while we were at Benton Barracks. I can say, however, of my own personal knowledge, that at least one half of them were improperly discharged. I judge from their speedy recovery and healthful condition afterward.

"As the health of the men gradually improved, they were put on duty. About the 1st of April they were sent to City

Point on James River, Virginia, with prisoners. On the 20th of April I was ordered with my regiment, now 300 present for duty, to Pilot Knob, Missouri, which place was threatened by the rebel General Marmaduke. On arriving there I was put in command of the post, and soon after I was assigned to the command of the sub-district of Pilot Knob, which left the regiment in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Dungan.

"The camping grounds at this place were pleasant and healthful, and the sanitary condition of the regiment improved very rapidly while there. On the 3d of June I received orders to march with my regiment to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi River, and join General Herron's army, which was about to embark for Grant's army then besieging Vicksburg. When I left Pilot Knob there were 400 men present for duty with the regiment.

"Arrived at Vicksburg, and took position on the extreme left of the investing forces, on the 15th day of June. The hardships of this siege were almost unprecedented, but the severe ordeal which my men passed through the previous winter prepared them for the hardest service. During the siege I lost several men killed and wounded, but very few by disease. While other regiments were melting away into the hospitals, mine was frequently complimented by the General (Vandever) commanding the division for keeping up its strength and efficiency. On the 10th of July our division (now Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Herron commanding) was embarked on transports for the purpose of joining General Banks and assisting in the reduction of Port Hudson. Before we left the wharf, however, we received intelligence of the surrender of that garrison, and we were immediately ordered in the opposite direction. We moved into the Yazoo River and up it to Yazoo City,

which we attacked on the 13th, and captured on the 14th of July. On the 16th and 17th marched under General Herron in the direction of Canton, Mississippi, for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of General Sherman, then engaging Johnston at Jackson. We crossed Big Black River, and finding that Canton and Jackson had both been taken we returned to Yazoo City. The rapidity of this march and the intensity of the heat produced great exhaustion among the troops and several deaths from sun-stroke. We now returned to Vicksburg, where the men were employed in filling up the ditches and preparing the place for defense.

"On the 25th our division started on transports for the Department of the Gulf. Arrived at Port Hudson on the 27th, where we remained in camp three weeks. This proved to be a very unhealthy location for us, and sickness increased in my regiment, as it did in all the others of the division, at an alarming rate. We moved from here on the 25th, and arrived at Carrollton, Louisiana, on the 26th of August. Here we found the other divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Went into camp, and the men recuperated very rapidly. While here the entire corps was reviewed twice by Major-General Banks, and once by General Grant. Our camping grounds here were very fine, and everything seemed conducive to the benefit of the troops; but we were allowed to enjoy this recreation only a few days. On the 5th of September our division was ordered on board transports, leaving tents standing and the sick and convalescents in them. Not a tent or any baggage except that carried by the men and officers was allowed to be taken. On the 7th of September we disembarked at Morganzia, a small town on the west bank of the Mississippi River, thirty-five miles above Port Hudson. Here we remained until the 9th of October. In the meantime

two regiments of our division, the Nineteenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Indiana, and detachments from various other regiments, were captured at an outpost on the Atchafalaya River. I lost from my regiment one officer, Lieutenant Walton, and five men taken prisoners, and one man mortally wounded. Just about the time this disaster occurred General Herron was relieved by General Dana, and I believe it has not been determined who was responsible for the loss of these troops.

"After an absence of about five weeks, without tents, cooking utensils, or change of clothing, we returned to our camp at Carrollton. On the 24th of October our division embarked on Gulf stream. After a tedious and boisterous voyage of two weeks, we landed on the island of Brazos de Santiago, on the 8th of November. From there we marched to Brownsville, Texas. After a few days' rest, my regiment, with Forrest's battery, was ordered to return to the Gulf. Arrived at Point Isabel on the 13th of November, and embarked on a ship the following day. Joined an expedition under Brigadier-General Ransom, and sailed up the coast 110 miles to Arkansas Pass, which separates Mustang Island from St. Joseph Island. We landed on the latter. After a little time we were joined by Major-General Washburne, with one brigade of his division (First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps). The force then marched to the head of the island, forty miles, crossed Cedar Bayou to Matagorda Island, and marched to its head, where the rebel fort Esparanza is situated. My regiment took a prominent part in the engagement preceding the evacuation of this fort. Remained in the vicinity of Fort Esparanza, alternately on Matagorda Island and the Matagorda Peninsula, until the 20th of April. While on the island Company C of my regiment, Captain J. S. Clark, competed in a prize drill with five of the best

companies in the division, under the direction of Generals McClelland and Lawler.

"On the 20th of April we embarked for New Orleans. Immediately on our arrival there, we were transferred to river boats, and started to re-inforce General Banks, then making his celebrated campaign on Red River. We reached Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 27th of April. There we met Banks' army. He was falling back on that place, and his advance column had just arrived when General McClelland, with our division (First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps), joined it. The disappointments, vexations and disasters of this expedition are so well known, and other Iowa regiments in it suffered so much more than mine, that I shall content myself with saying that after skirmishing with the enemy around Alexandria for about three weeks, we started on our retreat to the Mississippi River. Whatever may be said against this campaign, I am glad there is one thing that can be said in its favor. *The retreat was most successful.* Porter's fleet, at one time supposed to be hopelessly lost, was brought triumphantly away, and the twelve miles of wagon train was successfully guarded and protected to the Mississippi River. We were constantly harassed by the pursuing enemy, but in every attack he was repulsed and severely punished. I had the honor to command the brigade which formed the rear-guard a large part of the way, and my regiment, with others of the brigade, was frequently engaged by the enemy but without material loss. We crossed the Atchafalaya River at Simmsport, and struck the Mississippi at Morganzia, Louisiana. A few days after we arrived here our division was ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. We remained there six weeks as a part of the garrison of that place. The duty was comparatively light, and our camping ground excellent. This was the longest

and pleasantest rest the regiment has ever had.

"In July I had notice that I was to go to the Army of the Potomac. I was sent to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to embark. While we were waiting there for transportation, the expedition against the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay was organized under command of Major-General Granger, and my regiment was taken along. We disembarked on the west end of Dauphin Island on the 28th of July, and marched that night to within two miles of Fort Gaines. We immediately commenced the siege, and before the morning of the 5th of August, when Admiral Farragut ran his fleet by the forts, the land forces had several batteries planted within shot range, and the infantry had driven the rebel pickets into the fort and built a complete line of breastworks across the island in rear of the fort. The next morning after the fleet ran into the bay, Gaines surrendered. During this short but vigorous siege my regiment lost only one man killed. Immediately after the surrender and disposition of the prisoners, we were moved across the bay to Mobile Point, and commenced our operations against Fort Morgan. This fort proved to be more formidable and obstinate than Gaines. We gradually approached with our intrenchments until our mortars and siege-guns were within 500 yards of the fort. Never did men work with more alacrity than while building these circumvallations around Fort Morgan. Every man could see the propriety and utility of what was being done.

"The preparations for the attack were completed on the night of the 22d, and the bombardment commenced at daylight on the morning of the 23d of August. I never witnessed more terrific cannonading. The fort was assailed from three different directions. From the north and south by the gun-boats, and from the east by the land

batteries. The stream of shot and shell into the fort was almost incessant from daylight of the 23d until daylight of the 24th, when the enemy displayed a white flag, and signified his desire to capitulate. He exhibited a great deal more pluck than discretion, as his capture was inevitable from the moment we got in the rear of the fort. Yet he held out until we had pounded the fort into ruins over his head. During the morning the stipulations of the surrender were agreed on between Major-General Granger, commanding our forces, and Brigadier-General Page, commanding the fort. At the time designated for the formal surrender to take place I was ordered to report with my regiment at the fort for the purpose of conducting the ceremonies. It was to be at 2 o'clock P. M. Precisely at this hour I marched up in front of the fort—the band playing 'Hail Columbia.' Formed line of battle in front of the sally-port, through which the prisoners soon commenced issuing. They formed in line parallel with and ten paces in front of mine. The scene was intensely interesting and impressive. Rebel officers were ordered to the front and center, and the men ordered to stack arms, and the officers to surrender their swords into the hands of a staff officer detailed for that purpose. During the ceremonies a national salute was being fired, the band was playing patriotic airs, and just as the rebel officers commenced giving up their swords the rebel flag was hauled down, and the stars and stripes were again unfurled to the breeze where they had proudly waved for many years prior to the rebellion. Being selected as the regiment before which the rebel garrison should surrender, was regarded by all as a compliment, and was highly appreciated by the officers and men of the regiment.

"After resting a few days my regiment with several others was ordered across the

bay to Cedar Point. Soon after landing on this point it was found impracticable to occupy it. It is only a salt marsh without any solid surface except a shell-road, which has been made from this point to the city of Mobile, a distance of about fifteen miles. Unable to find water fit to use or ground suitable to camp on, we abandoned this point, after occupying it about forty-eight hours. We moved back to Mobile Point, where we stayed about two weeks, engaged in destroying the works we had constructed in our operations against Fort Morgan.

"I was ordered then to report with my regiment at New Orleans, which I did about the middle of September. Without disembarking I was ordered to proceed to Morganzia, Louisiana. A few days after arriving there the regiment was sent out on the Atchafalaya River, where it remained for four weeks on outpost duty. While there Lieutenant Walton and one enlisted man were severely wounded in a skirmish with the enemy."

January 1, 1865, the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry were consolidated, under the number of the former. The regiment thus re-organized was the largest in the department to which it was attached. It was on duty in Louisiana and Texas until it mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 13, 1865.

In August, 1863, Captain John L. Young raised a body of men for the cavalry service, who were received, with other volunteers, as Company C, Ninth Cavalry, with Young as Captain. He was afterward promoted to Major.

The Ninth was mustered November 30, 1863, at Davenport, with 1,178 men. In December the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and more than three months was spent in

drill and preparation for service. In April following the command started for Arkansas, but soon after was ordered back to St. Louis. In May the regiment moved down to Mississippi and camped at Du Vall's Bluff.

During the following summer and autumn the Ninth was variously employed in opposing the rebel General Price, and in numerous expeditions, by detachments, the service being of that varied character that usually falls to the lot of a cavalry organization. During 1865 the duties performed were of an inconspicuous but necessary character, garrisoning posts and preserving order after the virtual close of the war. Muster-out was ordered in February, 1866.

During the summer of 1864 a company was raised in Decatur County for 100 days' service. It became Company C, Forty-eighth Infantry, and was officered as follows: Captain, James H. Summers; First Lieutenant, James Burrows and Second Lieutenant, William H. Barnes.

During a portion of the war there was maintained in the southern tier of counties in Iowa a "Southern Border Brigade," composed of a company from each county. The Decatur County company was raised in September, 1862, and was known as Company A, Third Battalion. James H. Summers was Captain; C. G. Bridges, First Lieutenant and R. G. Mansfield, Second Lieutenant.

A few men from Decatur County joined Companies G and H, Sixth Missouri State Militia. A large number entered Company K, and a few Company I, of the Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

In all Decatur County furnished between 700 and 800 volunteers to the Union army. Scarcely one-third of these are now living in the county.

THE PRESS.

IN the development of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper, and, at the same time, there has been no greater progress in anything for fifty years past than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property. The metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger papers in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. Local news has become the main feature of weekly country newspapers, and all journals of the better class are foremost in advancing the best interests of the localities from which their support comes.

In Decatur County journalism has kept pace in the march of improvement with other professions and industries. The wide circulation of these papers at present

published, and the large number of outside papers that are taken here, afford the best possible evidence that the people are intelligent, enterprising and progressive. In Leon alone 100 copies of outside daily papers are distributed every day by the newsdealer, and many come by mail direct to subscribers.

Although many able writers have been employed upon the county press in former years, without disparagement to any of them, it can safely be asserted that the journals of the county, taken as a whole, were never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly, and may safely be depended upon to keep up with the times.

The first newspaper in Decatur County was published at Leon, of course, and was appropriately named the

LEON PIONEER.

This was published by Binckley Bros. (P. H. and George) in the autumn of 1855. It was a seven-column folio, issued on Thursdays, at \$1.50 per year. It was Democratic in politics, had a good advertising and subscription patronage, and was, on the whole, very successful. Binckley Bros. sold to Joe Parsons, and he to Sam Caster. The next proprietor was John Finley, who changed the name to the *Democratic Report*

er. Jackson & Howard succeeded Finley, and in 1866 the paper came into the hands of Detrick & Penniwell. Penniwell's interest was subsequently purchased by one Garrett, and then the whole was sold to G. N. Udell. Frazier & Jackson were the next in the list of the many proprietors of this paper. Frazier was previously, for a number of years, principal of the Leon schools, and Jackson was afterward auditor for three terms. Frazier & Jackson restored the name of the *Pioneer*, and in the last of 1870 sold to Ed. D. Pitman, who published the paper in 1871 and 1872. He then disposed of the office material to Shinn Bros., who removed it to Hutchinson, Kansas.

DECATUR COUNTY JOURNAL.

This is the oldest paper now printed in the county. It was established in 1868 by P. O. James, who bought old material of the *State Register*, in Des Moines, and started the *Journal* as a Republican sheet, in size a seven-column folio. In 1871 Mr. James was appointed postmaster of Leon. His wife continued the publication of the paper, and in a little time sold to W. T. Robinson, from Knoxville, who undertook its management, and published it ten years. Subsequently the *Journal* passed through a number of hands, until in 1885 the *Journal Publishing Company* was formed by Millard F. Stookey, Marion F. Stookey and W. S. Johnson, with the last named as editor. The *Journal* is now a strong, successful paper, with a good circulation and extensive influence. It is published on Thursdays, at \$1.50 per year, and being Republican in politics has generally been the official paper of the county.

DEMOCRAT-REPORTER.

The *Democrat* was started in January, 1879, by O. M. Howard and W. C. Jack-

son, and a few months later consolidated with the *Reporter*, another young paper, the new sheet being called the *Democrat-Reporter*. February 26, 1880, the *Decatur County Press* was first given to the public by the *Press Printing Company*, with J. C. Stockton as editor and publisher. October 26, 1881, the *Press* was united with the *Democrat-Reporter*, which, therefore, represents the united fortunes of three newspapers. Mr. Stockton was editor and J. A. Ray business manager until August, 1884, when the present company was formed. Since then Lon. H. Boydston has been editor. The *Democrat-Reporter* was edited in the interest of the Greenback party until the present management made it a Democratic paper. It is published on Wednesdays, at \$1.50 per year.

LEON PLAIN TALK.

This is the youngest paper in the county, and its first number appeared April 3, 1886. It is a four-column quarto, an enlargement from a four-column folio. It is independent in politics, and published on Saturdays, at \$1.00 per year. The *Plain Talk* is the successor of the *Voice and Echo*, which was published from September to December, 1885, by Brannon & Flanders.

OTHER LEON PAPERS.

Die Wage was a German paper, printed for but a few weeks in 1869, principally with the laudable desire to encourage immigration into Decatur County.

The *Decatur County Advocate* was started in the spring of 1873, by D. Frank Kuapp. He published it one year as an "anti-monopoly" paper. In 1876 he returned and started the *Leon Clipper*, a Republican paper. This he published three months.

GARDEN GROVE BULLETIN.

Although the *Leon Pioneer* was the first newspaper in Decatur County, it was antedated somewhat by the *Garden Grove Bulletin*. This, however, was but an advertising sheet. It was issued from 1854 to 1869, at irregular dates, by D. and A. B. Stearns.

THE GARDEN GROVE ENTERPRISE

was established in 1869 by H. M. Belvel, now of Corydon, Wayne County. He sold to W. J. Whiteman, who discontinued the paper in 1873. It was Republican in politics. The

GARDEN GROVE EXPRESS

first saw the light May 5, 1875, but was called the *Iowa Express* until December, 1882. J. O. Parrish was editor and proprietor until March 1, 1881, when he disposed of the office, etc., to Bryson Bruce, who has owned it since. It was a seven-column folio, but has been enlarged a column. It is issued on Saturdays, at \$1.50 per year, and is "Republican in politics, neutral in nothing." Mr. Bruce has had journalistic experience with papers of high standing in the East, and the *Express* shows management superior to that one usually sees in village papers.

AT DECATUR CITY

two papers have been published. The *Commoner* lived from 1859 to 1861 under F. A. C. Foreman, who afterward died at Marengo, Iowa. The *Enterprise* was published in 1866 and '7 by Hon. C. S. Wilson, since editor of the *Des Moines Daily News*.

AT WELDON.

The first paper was called the *Witness*.

It was published during 1881 by Ed. Burleigh. The *Weldon Hornet* was established June 10, 1885, by Critchfield & Watsbaugh. It is a five-column quarto, published on Wednesdays, at \$1.50 per year and is independent in politics.

AT DAVIS CITY.

The first paper at this point was called the *Clipper*, and was started in 1876 by one Knapp. Its life was eighteen months. J. C. Stockton, now of Leon, started the *Commercial* in 1879. He sold to C. W. Lillie, now of Challis, Idaho, and the last proprietor was C. C. Bartlett. He moved to Ridgeway, Missouri, and afterward to Fairburg, Nebraska. The paper went to Kansas. The *Press* was established in March, 1884, by J. W. Mather, and discontinued in June, 1885. The office material is now at Weldon, and is used to print the *Hornet*.

The *Tidings*, the present newspaper of Davis City, was established in October, 1885, by Adams Bros., under whom it is doing nicely. It is a five-column quarto, published Thursdays, at \$1.25. In politics it is independent.

AT LAMONI.

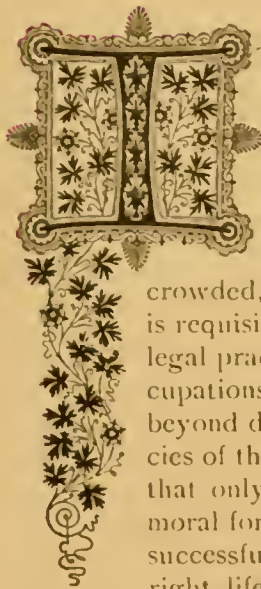
The *Lamoni Gazette* was given to the public in November, 1885, by Sumner E. King, from Mormontown, Missouri. Three months later he disposed of the paper to Walker & Hanson, the present owners and editors. It is a six-column folio, published on Tuesdays, at \$1.00 per year.

The publishing house of the Latter-Day Saints is also located here, having been removed to this point in 1881, from Plano, Ill. The periodicals issued here are the *Saint's Herald*, *Zion's Hope*, *Saint's Advocate* and *Sanhedrin's Banner* (Danish).



PROFESSIONAL.

THE BAR.



It has become customary of late to speak disparagingly of the law as a profession and attorneys as a class. It may be true that the field is rather crowded, and that more ability is requisite to ensure success in legal practice than in other occupations, and it is also possible beyond dispute that the tendencies of the profession are such that only a person of positive moral force can follow the law successfully and live an upright life; yet it is a fact that the law is still one of the highest of callings, offering great possibilities and rewards to those possessing talent and application. It is worthy of note, too, that the same ones who pretend to have a low opinion of lawyers will, when involved in any trouble, financial or personal, not hesitate to invoke the assistance of the man of law, and trust to him their business and money and property without limit or question.

The Decatur County bar, past and present, will not suffer by comparison with

that of any other county of equal population in Iowa. Space is given in the biographical department of this work to many of the present attorneys.

Back in the "forties" there settled in the southeastern part of Decatur County a man named Henry Berge. He was an active man, vivacious in manner and odd in disposition and character. He called himself a lawyer, but his business was limited to a justice's court. Admitting his claim, he was the pioneer lawyer of this county. He died before the war.

One Tucker also settled in the county between 1840 and 1850. He lived in a cabin two miles southwest of where Leon was afterward built up. He was a man of some ability, but was as peculiar as Berge, and his legal practice was of as limited a nature. He left these parts in an early day, but is yet living, at an advanced age, in Trinidad, Colorado.

Gideon P. Walker came to Decatur County more than thirty-five years ago, and has always lived alone, on the southern border of the county. He is well educated, and a fine penman, but is spoken of as an eccentric character.

The first lawyer at Leon was George A. Hawley, who located here in 1854 and

practiced about eight years. He was of considerable ability, and a genial, clever man. He took an active part in politics. He removed early in the war to Chillicothe, Missouri, afterward to Atchison, Kansas, and is now living at Hamilton, Hancock County, Illinois.

Andrew J. Baker came in an early day and practiced a short time, in partnership with Hawley. During the war he served as a lieutenant, and after the close of the same he fixed his residence in Putnam County, Missouri. He took a prominent part in the Liberal movement which carried that State in 1870, and became attorney-general, which office he held four years. He afterward removed to Centerville, Iowa, and formed a partnership with General Drake. He was in 1884 elected attorney-general of Iowa, and is now holding that office. He is now a Republican, but affiliated with the Democratic party while at Leon.

Three brothers named Warner came to Leon from Ohio about 1856, together with several other lawyers. John W. Warner was an able member of the profession. Immediately on coming here he put up a cheap structure for the entertainment of travelers, and for a number of years he "kept hotel" and practiced law together. This was on the spot where now is Q. M. Lindsey's barn. Mr. Warner was a fine speaker and a popular man, but was not, on the whole, successful. He immigrated to Colorado, and engaged in mining, which is supposed to be his business still.

Joseph S. Warner was known to his friends first only as a carpenter. While working with his brother, John W., on the building afterward called the Sales House, and now Brown's Hotel, he accidentally fell from the top to a scaffolding below. He was not seriously hurt, but thoroughly disgusted, and declared that he would "never work another day" as long

as he lived! He studied law, entered upon the practice, was eminently successful, amassed some wealth, and in the zenith of his career and prime of life died at Leon, after a residence of more than a quarter of a century. He was in politics a Democrat.

A. J. Warner practiced a few years with fair success, but tired of the law, or at least lost interest in it. His attention was drawn to philosophic and speculative matters, and he acquired views which, though the honest result of conscientious study by an acute intellect, made him very unpopular. In other words, he became an agnostic. He is now farming in Knox County, Illinois, whither he went soon after the war.

George S. Adams practiced a short time in Decatur County, then became a Presbyterian preacher, and is now in Colorado.

P. H. Binckley came to Leon to start the *Leon Pioneer*, the first newspaper in the county, in partnership with his brother, George. He also practiced law. He was a finely-educated man, and a well-read attorney, but not successful in the practice. He was popular as a man and a leader in politics. He was appointed during the administration of President Johnson to a clerkship in Washington, and afterward went to Dayton, Ohio, where he died.

Samuel Forrey fixed his residence at Leon in 1855, and has remained in practice nearly a third of a century. Eight years of this time, however, he was on the bench as district judge, and for the last few years he has been a justice of the peace. He has been a Republican until lately, but is a supporter of Cleveland's administration.

Fred Teale was admitted to practice in this county, and has been in both branches of the General Assembly of Iowa. He is a farmer, residing at Decatur City, and has retired from practice.

Vincent Wainright commenced practice at Leon about 1856 or '7. He was an able,

popular man and a good lawyer. He was a Democrat in politics, and held the office of county superintendent for one term. At the beginning of the late war a company of volunteers was formed at Leon, with George Burton as Captain. This company soon swelled beyond the ordinary limits of a military company, and when Captain Burton went into the service with his organization, there was a number of men left, who served as a nucleus for subsequent enlistments and were kept at regular drill. Wainright was Captain of this body until he removed to Winterset, his present residence. He is well known through the State, and regarded as one of its prominent men.

W. S. Warnock selected Leon as his home about the same time with Wainright, and practiced some fifteen years, earning a fair reputation for ability. He subsequently went into business at Davis City, and is now engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He served a term in the General Assembly of Iowa. He was a Republican until recently, but now calls himself a Democrat.

James S. Alfrey came also about the same date, and practiced irregularly for ten years. Politically he was first a Democrat and then a Republican. He served a term as county superintendent. He was in the army for a time, and after the war taught school. He was murdered by one Williams, May 20, 1866.

J. L. Young has been in constant practice since his settlement at Leon, in 1858, except the time he passed in honorable service of the United States during the civil war. He went out first as Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, but resigned to recruit a company for the Ninth Cavalry, which he did successfully. He was first Captain of this company, and then Major. Major Young is politically a Democrat, and is one of the highly-respected citizens of Decatur County.

Jesse W. Penny came to Leon during the early years of the war, and practiced five or six years, until his death. He was a fine scholar, and a well-read lawyer, successful in practice. He was a Democrat, and served a term as county superintendent.

A. J. Evans settled about 1850 in the southeastern part of the county, near Lineville, on a farm. In 1854 or 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney, when the district including Decatur County extended to the Missouri River, and took in about one-fifth of the State of Iowa. Mr. Evans assisted in holding court in Decatur County before the erection of the first court-house, but did not remove his residence to the county seat until 1865, when he devoted himself entirely to legal practice, gaining prominence in the profession. He removed in 1871 to Alabama, and afterward decided to cast his lot with the prosperous young State of Kansas. While *en route* to that State he was taken with the small-pox and died.

John W. Harvey came to Leon from Jasper County, this State, in 1868, and was in partnership with Major Young until 1882, when he was elected judge of the District Court. He is in politics a Republican.

R. L. Parrish taught school before he was admitted to the bar. He graduated at Iowa City, and was admitted at Leon. He was first in partnership with C. W. Hoffman, then with E. W. Haskett and since 1883 with Major Young.

E. W. Haskett was a promising young lawyer who commenced practice at Leon, in 1874. During the administration of President Arthur, in 1883, he was appointed United States District Attorney for Alaska. He held this position two years, until relieved by Cleveland's administration, and on his way home was accidentally killed, at Needles, California.

C. W. Hoffman was born and reared in Decatur County, and admitted to the practice of law in 1876. He is now a member of the firm of Bullock & Hoffman. He has been for some years chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee.

N. P. Bullock located here in 1867, and has been in partnership successively with John W. Warner, Joseph S. Warner and C. W. Hoffman. He is a Republican and active in political matters.

W. H. Albaugh read law with Harvey & Young, was admitted to the bar, and now practices law at Leon. He has been mayor two terms, and justice of the peace several years.

Marion F. Stookey and his cousin, Millard F. Stookey, came at the same time from Marion, Iowa. The former was in partnership with E. W. Haskett, but has dissolved this relationship. He is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and is one of the proprietors of the *Decatur County Journal*. Millard F. Stookey was in partnership for a time with W. H. Robb, but separated when elected clerk of the courts. He held this office two terms, and is now a deputy in the same office, though a Republican, while his superior is a Democrat.

W. H. Robb passed his early life in this county, and was admitted to practice in 1868. He engaged also in the abstract business with his son-in-law, Charles Jordan, until 1874, when the books and business were sold to the Leon Loan and Abstract Company. Mr. Robb was for several years postmaster at Leon, being succeeded by Mr. Sullivan. He was then given an appointment by the Interior Department and assigned to the Indian Bureau, with duties in the West. He held this office until Cleveland's administration. He removed not long ago to Kingsley, Kansas, where he is enjoying a very lucrative practice.

An elderly lawyer named Black settled in the western part of the county some years ago, from Marion County. He was an estimable man, had some practice and died some years ago.

M. A. Mills came to Leon about 1868, from Indiana. He graduated with honor at the Iowa Law School and practiced with some ability for several years. In 1878 or 1879 he removed to Nebraska, in the Senate of which State he has since served a term. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

Albert Hale is remembered as a very bright young man, remarkably well read in law. He practiced at Leon four or five years, and is now in Southwestern Iowa.

J. B. Morrison came about 1868 from Indiana, resided and practiced ten or twelve years at Leon, of which place he was mayor two terms, and then removed to a farm west of Grand River, in Decatur County, where he still resides.

S. A. Gates and John D. Gates are among the younger attorneys of Leon, though belonging to a family long resident in the county.

The lawyers now in practice at Leon are—E. W. Curry, N. P. Bullock, C. W. Hoffman, W. H. Albaugh, Marion F. Stookey, J. L. Young, R. L. Parrish, S. A. Gates, John D. Gates and Samuel Forrey.

W. S. Shepherd located at Garden Grove during the "fifties" and lived there several years. He is said to have had some ability. He went to California to settle up the estate of his father-in-law, and there died, about 1871.

W. W. Miller located at Garden Grove in 1880, and practiced two years, when he was appointed a pension clerk at Washington.

S. H. Amos came to Garden Grove in 1877, from Wayne County, where he had been teaching school. He taught a term in Decatur County, and kept a hotel for a time. He was pursuing the study of law

as best he could, meanwhile, and he now completed his course of reading under Judge Harvey, at Leon. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar and located at the Grove, where he has since resided. He has been recorder of the village since its incorporation in 1879.

Marion Woodard is the only attorney of Decatur City. He has been practicing since 1883. Fred Teale was formerly in practice, and thirty-five years ago C. W. Bridges and P. H. Binckley were located here for a brief period.

R. J. Critchfield has been practicing at Weldon since 1883, and is the only attorney of that village.

W. W. Peasley, from Eagleville, Missouri, enjoyed the legal business in Davis City from 1875 to 1885, and is now a banker at Kellerton, Ringgold County.

J. H. Kling has been in practice at Davis City for three years, and J. H. Gates, of the firm of S. A. Gates & Bro., has resided here for one year.

W. A. Williams is the only attorney of Weldon.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The life of a medical practitioner in a newly settled country is generally one of toil and hardship. Compensation is usually meager, and however extensive may be the physician's practice, much of it must be rendered gratuitously on account of the poverty of his patients. A strong constitution and abundant patience is requisite to success, and success frequently means on the part of the physician merely the consciousness that he has performed his duty well. Many of those who first ministered to the sick in Decatur County were not graduates of any medical institution, and would not to-day be recognized as competent physicians; but they exercised what knowledge they had in the interests of suffering humanity, and deserve credit for

what they did. As the county grew in population, the number of physicians increased, and in a few years all the settlers had reliable medical advisers within a short distance from their homes.

Fever and ague was the chief complaint, and by far the most frequent among the early settlers. It was especially prevalent in the region lying along Grand River. Aside from this disease, from which few pioneer settlements in the West were ever entirely free, there was little sickness. The early settlers were generally men and women of strong constitution and robust health. They never called a doctor unless their symptoms were alarming, but instead relied upon the efficacy of herb teas and other simple remedies. Had it not been for fever and ague, doctors would have had but little to do. That disease disappeared as the country improved, and now few portions of the country can boast of a healthier climate and population than Decatur County. No great epidemics have ever visited the people. There is nothing in the condition of air and climate to cause disease; and the present generation is free from inherited taints, and blest with good habits and vigorous health.

The physicians of Decatur County have generally been men of more than average ability in their profession. Not a few have been of culture and extensive scholarship. The present practitioners are almost without exception reckoned among the most honorable citizens, and in their professional character are possessed of judgment, faithfulness, knowledge and skill such as entitled them to rank among the most useful members of society.

DECATUR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized June 8, 1875, the members present at that time being Drs. Chester, Stuart and Todd, of Garden Grove, and Sanford, Finley, McClelland

and Layton, of Leon. Dr. Todd was chosen temporary president, and Dr. Finley the first permanent president. Dr. McClelland was vice-president, and Dr. Layton, secretary. Drs. Laney and Bone, of Decatur City, became members at the second meeting, when constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a fee bill selected.

Regular meetings have been held monthly, except during the severe weather of winter. At these meetings discussions and consultations are held for mutual improvement. Theses are read, and clinics frequently held. The permanent headquarters of the society are at Leon, but the monthly gatherings are held at different places by turn, and an annual picnic is generally indulged in. For 1886 J. B. Horner is President; H. Van Werden, Secretary; H. C. Van Werden, Treasurer, and these three also act as censors. The present active membership includes—W. J. Laney, Decatur City; W. A. Todd, Chariton; H. C. Bone, Grand River; M. Daniels, Terre Haute; H. R. Layton, Leon; J. R. McClelland, Leon; R. D. Gardner, Leon; W. H. Todd, Van Wert; A. Hamilton, Blockly; W. C. Wheeler, Davis City; L. H. Sales, Leon; H. Parrish, Decatur City; E. C. Mason, Harding; J. B. Horner, Davis City; H. C. Van Werden, Leon; W. Van Werden, Leon; E. W. Doolittle, Garden Grove; O. W. Foxworthy, Weldon; N. J. Hyatt, Van Wert; Enos Mitchell, Weldon.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

Not a great many physicians have been residents of Leon, and those that have come have remained. Very few "transients" can be enumerated.

Samuel C. Thompson came to the county in 1851, and was a prominent figure in the early history of the county. He was a native of Ohio, but came here direct from Davis County, Iowa. He practiced medicine more or less, but always successfully,

during his twenty years' residence. During this time he was for several years county judge, and for some time treasurer. Though not a graduate, he had considerable native ability.

J. R. McClelland located at Leon in 1853, and has practiced continuously since, a third of a century.

W. J. Laney stopped at Leon a couple of years, in an early day, and then fixed his residence at Decatur City, where he has been in practice since. He has served one term as representative from Decatur County, in the General Assembly.

L. H. Sales, one of the best known of Decatur County pioneers, practiced to some extent in early years, but has given his attention mostly to other business, being for a quarter of a century proprietor of the Sales House. He has also traded to some extent, and was at one time county judge.

John P. Finley was a native of Ohio, but came to Leon from Galena, Illinois, in the spring of 1854. He was an able physician, and earned an enviable reputation during his long residence in Decatur County. He was examining surgeon at Des Moines during the war, and died in March, 1883.

C. P. Mullinnix has practiced for thirty years, in or near Leon.

Robert D. Gardner, a botanic physician, has also been in Leon about thirty years, in continuous practice.

G. W. Baker located at Decatur City in 1858 or 1859, but is now living a mile north of Leon. He devotes his attention chiefly to agriculture.

B. F. Raiff, an eclectic, came to Leon before the war, during which he was in the service as assistant surgeon. About 1869 he removed to Osceola, where he is now in practice.

The younger physicians of Leon, in point of residence, are H. R. Layton, H. C. Van Werden and W. Van Werden. All

are in high standing, and have extensive practice.

A physician named Macey was at Pleasanton a number of years, in early times. He removed to Missouri after the war, and died. His son is now in practice at the same place.

Another early physician of Pleasanton was Dr. Burns, who died there after a few years. Elijah Glendenning, for the last thirty years a prominent physician, residing at Lineville, Wayne County, studied with Burns, and practiced at Pleasanton for some time. A Dr. Mullinnix, brother of the Leon physician, of the same name, was killed at Pleasanton during the war.

The first physician at Garden Grove was named Smith. He settled there more than thirty years ago, remaining not long.

A Dr. Johnson came here about 1857 from Ohio, and after several years went to Corning, where he died. His son, Richard, is now in practice at the same place.

John Sigler came to the Grove shortly before the war, practiced a number of years, then retired, and in 1883 he died.

W. A. Todd had his first course at the University of Michigan, and graduated at the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, in 1864. He came to Garden Grove in 1866, and practiced there fifteen years. He now lives at Chariton.

John Carder was his partner here one year, and then practiced alone for a time. He is now in east central Iowa.

H. C. Van Werden was at Garden Grove before locating at Leon.

V. L. Chester is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, and has practiced at Garden Grove since 1875.

E. W. Doolittle is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and has been in practice about eleven years. He came to Decatur County in 1879, and was a partner of Dr. Todd until the latter removed to Chariton.

He succeeded to Todd's practice at Garden Grove, where he still resides.

W. D. Duff came to Garden Grove in the spring of 1866.

At Decatur City W. J. Laney is, of course, the pioneer physician. He has resided there a third of a century.

J. R. McClelland, of Leon, lived at Decatur City for a time.

O. A. Day was here from 1856 to 1865, and is now in Kansas.

Sam. Day, his brother, was here from 1865 to 1868, and is now in Tennessee.

Dr. Stringer was here from 1868 to 1870.

H. C. Bone practiced at this point in 1875-'6.

E. Meacham was here from 1868 to 1882. He removed to Kansas, where he died in 1885.

Joseph Puckett, a cancer doctor, lived here from 1856 to 1879, when he died.

J. R. Teller was here in 1876-'7.

H. Parrish came in 1877, and has remained since, practicing in medicine and dealing in drugs.

David R. Springstein has practiced here since 1883.

At Van Wert there was a Dr. Darneille in 1855 and 1856, and a Dr. Powell after him, for a short time.

B. R. Walker has practiced at this point for a quarter of a century.

Dr. Pugh came here from Green Bay Township, Clarke County, remained a short time, and left in the autumn of 1882.

N. J. Hyatt came in 1882, and W. H. Todd, and both are now in practice, dealing in drugs also.

T. M. Wall was among the first at Weldon, in 1880. He has moved frequently, and at present writing is at Osceola.

David R. Springstein was at Weldon during 1884, and is now at Decatur City.

George A. Stuart was here from 1880 to 1883, and is now in Greene County, Iowa.

O. W. Foxworthy came in 1884, and is now here.

Enos Mitchell has been at Weldon since 1880.

L. P. Greenlee, from Promise City, Wayne County, located here in 1882, and deals in drugs, besides practicing medicine.

I. O. Day was the first physician at Davis City, and remained about two years. His son-in-law, named Murphy, practiced here one year.

N. M. Smith was here two or three years, and is now in Kansas.

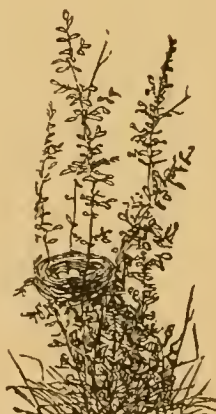
J. B. Horner has been in practice for about ten years.

J. H. Barber was here some years ago, then went to Kansas, and in the autumn of 1885 returned, and resumed the practice of medicine.

W. C. Wheeler, from Pleasanton, has been here for about three years.

At Lamoni the first physician was named Bissell.

The present practitioners of Lamoni are four in number: J. W. DeMoon came in 1880; J. J. Stafford in 1882; J. H. Hansen in 1884, and D. D. Steiner in 1886.



MISCELLANEOUS.

SOIL

THE soil is dark alluvial, very flexible, easily worked uniformly rich and remarkably productive and versatile. When thoroughly pulverized and frequently stirred this soil holds moisture in an astonishing manner through the most severe drouths. The land in Decatur County, with the exception of creek bottoms and bluffs along a few of the streams, is rolling. Not often rolling enough to cause the soil to "wash" but enough so that the land drains perfectly, and is fitted for the plow very soon after a rain. This is a condition that is highly appreciated by farmers from Illinois or Indiana, where they are unable to enter their fields for weeks at a time. No stagnant ponds, or wet marshy lands are found in the whole county.

The soil of Iowa is famous the world over. "Are rich as the prairies of Iowa" is a proverbial expression. Perhaps there is no soil in the world for which nature has done so much. Its waxy fatness yields the most luxuriant growth of vegetation. Its great depth enables the farmer practically to double his acres from time to time by

plowing twice as deep. Its freedom from stumps, stones and inequalities permits the numerous labor-saving machines which every year brings forth to be used with ease and economy upon almost every acre of its broad extent.

WATER ADVANTAGES.

No county in the State is better watered or has a more thorough drainage; every township being supplied with one or more of the principal streams, while the small affluents traverse nearly every section. Good, pure well water is found in abundance at different depths, from fifteen to seventy-five feet, according to location; generally at a shallow depth. The creeks, which are fed by springs, and seldom stop running, are not often more than two or three miles apart, thus making stock water very convenient. Every little water-course here has more or less

TIMBER

along its banks, while principal creeks have large bodies of oak, walnut, elm, hickory, ash, cottonwood, etc. A great many walnut logs have been cut in this and adjoining counties and shipped to England. And early settlers made many a mile of rail fence from walnut, not then dreaming of its future value. That people in the East may know how plentiful wood is here, we

mention the fact that cord-wood sells at different places in the county, according to distance from timber, at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per cord. Artificial groves are becoming numerous on the uplands, growing into fire-wood in a few years. The fuel question is, therefore, not a vexing problem in Decatur County.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Good stone is found in various parts of the county, and plenty of sand is found in hillside deposits and along creek bottoms. Clay for brick can be had in abundance, and limestone abounds in several of the southern townships.

PRODUCTIONS.

The crops of this county include a great variety of grains, vegetables, fruits, etc., all of which return an abundant yield to the thorough farmer. Wheat is not a standard crop. Rye is a sure crop, and highly prized for early and late pasturage. Corn is the great king of all crops in this county, about half of the cultivated land being usually planted with that cereal. The crop of corn is largely fed to cattle and hogs within the county. Large numbers of fine hogs may be seen on almost every farm, while good cattle are usually fattened every winter by farmers in every neighborhood. Oats, barley, flax and broom-corn are all grown with profit by good cultivators. Millet, Hungarian, sorghum and all the field and garden vegetables are grown in profusion by ordinary cultivation. But what a country it is for grasses! Prairie grass in scores of varieties can be found on the wild ranges, and are of in valuable aid to the stockmen from April to August, being equally valuable for pasturage or hay. But tame grasses, the imperial blue, timothy, clover and other varieties are marching to the conquest of the whole country.

STOCK.

Good grades of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are found on every farm. This region invites ambitious herdsmen. At present prices of land there are fortunes in sheep and cattle-breeding, grazing and feeding to any and all who have the good sense, taste and ambition to pursue this noblest calling among men. One important fact, not generally known, is, that foot-rot does not prevail among sheep of Decatur County, and in sheep brought from other sections and thus afflicted the disease soon disappears. This is a matter of vast import, and the future promises great results in sheep-husbandry. The county is capable of sustaining hundreds more of cattle and sheep-growers without interference with general farming. The number and value of the live stock of the county will be found on the page table devoted to live stock of the State.

FRUIT-GROWING.

The apple, cherry and smaller fruits of the garden rarely fail to reward the careful grower with abundant crops. That this is a natural fruit country is shown from the abundance of wild fruits to be found in all the groves. This is a natural vine region; standard domestic grapes are growing in great profusion at a trifling cost. For size, flavor and color they are equal to any grown in the islands of Lake Erie, or on the Hudson and Ohio rivers, and never fail of a bountiful yield. There are many orchards, vineyards and patches of small fruit in the county worth a day's journey to see; and fruits of richer hue, finer texture or more delicious flavor are not grown anywhere in America.

HEALTHFULNESS.

As to the healthfulness of our State there can be no question. According to the re-

ports from the leading cities of Iowa made by the National Board of Health there are fewer deaths per thousand than in any other section of our broad land, with one or two exceptions. The air of Decatur County, located as it is at the highest point between the two great rivers, is perfectly free from malaria. A fuller notice of the climate of Iowa will be found elsewhere.

COUNTY ROADS.

The road is that physical sign or symbol by which you will best understand any age or people. If they have no roads they are savages; for the road is a creation of man and a type of civilized society. Here we have plenty of roads, generally located on section lines, and owing to favorable conditions of soil and subsoil are kept in splendid condition with but little labor. The roads dry off very quickly after a rain. The sloughs are generally of solid bottoms, never making soft, bottomless holes, such as are common in the Eastern States. The streams are well bridged on all the principal roads, and new bridges are being built whenever needed. There are but few times in the year when an average team cannot draw a heavy load over any of the roads in the county.

COURT-HOUSE.

The first court-house, at Decatur City has already been mentioned. The county seat was removed to Leon in May, 1853, and on the 12th of that month a court-house was ordered built. Peter C. Stewart contracted to build it, the stipulated price being \$1,650. For some reason he failed to discharge the contract, and at the June term of the county court, 1854, another order was made for a court-house to be built of brick, 24 x 40 feet, and two stories in height, with three rooms below for offices and one above for a court-room. A

contract for the brick work and plastering was let to Arnold Childers, for the sum of \$900, and for the wood work to F. Parsons, for the sum of \$800. This building was in use when burned, with all its contents, except the treasurer's books and money (\$34,000), March 31, 1874. It stood just south of the southwest corner of the square.

For the next two or three years court was held in the Presbyterian church and in the Methodist church, while the county officers occupied rented quarters in a building on the north side of the square, still standing.

The court-house now in use was built in 1876 at a cost of nearly \$15,000. The following year burglars blew up a portion of the building in attempting to wreck the treasurer's safe. In this design they failed, but the building was damaged to the extent of \$2,500.

JAIL.

In 1856, under the administration of Judge Kelley, a log jail was erected at a cost of \$1,800. It was well built and was used until 1884. It is yet standing. The jail now in use is of brick, and cost \$12,000. It contains two cells within the cage and two outside, and is considered a safe and well-built prison. It is at the corner of Eighth and Idaho streets, near the northeast corner of the square.

POOR FARM.

The county's farm of 160 acres was purchased January 4, 1866, on motion of S. P. McNeill, of High Point, for \$2,700. It is situated on section 14, Eden Township, and was owned by D. B. Gammon. His residence was enlarged and fitted up for an infirmary. In the autumn of 1878 a frame addition was built, as an insane hospital, at a cost of \$2,000. W. Cole was contractor. It is 26 x 44 feet in size.

EDUCATIONAL.

That people which has the best books and the best schools is the best people; if it is not so to-day, it will be so to-morrow. These words, from the pen of the French educator and statesman, Jule Simon, deserve to become a household quotation the world over, for no more potent nor expressive truth was ever uttered. Of course, all progress and education are not derived from the study of books, and, as Hosea Ballou has said, "Education commences at the mother's knee," and every word spoken within the hearing of little children tends toward the formation of character; but at the same time no other one agency is so powerful as the common school in developing a nation of self-governing people.

The citizens of Decatur County feel a just pride in their progress in educational methods, which have fully kept pace with the advancement in wealth and the development of material resources. As soon as the county was sufficiently settled to enable any neighborhood to open a school a school-house was provided, and the services of a teacher secured. Often a room of a private house was occupied, and sometimes the deserted cabin of a squatter became a temporary school-room, in which the old-time masters, who worked on the tuition plan, flourished the rod and taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The first school-houses built were structures of the rudest kind, such as no pioneer would be content to occupy as a dwelling. Built of logs, with floors and benches of puncheons, with a huge fireplace and a stick-and-mud chimney, they were little calculated for comfort or convenience. Window-glass was too expensive an article to be used in the construction of a school-house, and therefore greased paper was substituted for it. The writing-

desk was a notable feature in every school-room. It generally extended across one end or one side of the room, and was made of a slab, held in its place by wooden pins. For architectural effect, probably, certainly not for convenience, it was fastened high up on the wall, and the pupil, in order to use it, must climb upon a high wooden bench and sit there without a support for his back or his feet.

Of the qualifications of the teachers of those days the less said the better. Many were accounted good teachers who, in these days, would be unable to secure a certificate even of the third grade. Yet the most of them put to the best use the little talent and less training they had, and succeeded in planting good seeds in the minds of their pupils. Some of the best minds this county has produced were those of men whose whole school education was received in the log school-houses of pioneer days.

The progress of education here is only a miniature reproduction of what has taken place more slowly among all civilized nations. In recent years improved methods of mental culture have aided the teachers in securing better results. The primary object of educating children is not that they may escape labor thereby, but that they may labor more intelligently. Children should be taught that employment leads to happiness, indolence to misery, and that all trades and professions whereby an honest livelihood is obtained are honorable. Right living is the end to be achieved, and it is the workers that do the most good in the world. The man who constantly and intelligently thinks, is above temptation. The women who honorably labor in the various trades are to be preferred and honored above those who sit with folded hands. It is education that makes duty more apparent, lessens toil and sweetens life. It is by true education that the moral

responsibilities of the human family are better understood.

Methods are now sought for and followed in the school-room. The child's character and capacity are better understood now than in the pioneer days. The rod is laid aside, and children are no longer forced, under the lash, to order and apparent studiousness. Fretful and cruel teachers are giving way to those who love children, and again will mankind draw nearer to the millennium through the influence of the law of love. In this age better attention is paid to the hygiene and ventilation in the school-room. Houses are lighted, aired and warmed in a rational manner. Since the introduction of the "automatic" school desks there need be no more disagreeable seating in our school-room. The inventor of this desk will have a reward in the blessings of the countless thousands of healthy men and women who, in this generation, as children, are comfortably seated in many of our best schools.

New and better studies have been added to the course of study in our common schools within the last decade. Now, the child is taught to apply what he learns, directing his course of study in the line of his mental activity, cultivating the good and restraining the evil propensities. The time was, not far back, when only a limited knowledge of "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," could be acquired in the common schools. The highest aim of the youth of the pioneer days was to write a fair hand, spell orally, and solve mathematical puzzles. This age is moving in a better educational sphere. The change was, of course, gradual. It was a long struggle of ignorance and bigotry against education, in which the latter has been crowned the victor. But few teachers cling to the old theory. Little by little they are growing away from the old system. A few teach-

ers who do not improve are yet votaries at the shrine of their idols—the birch, the dunce-cap and other old-fashioned methods. But,

"Too weak the sacred shrine to guard,"

they must soon yield to the new education, and enter the conflict against error and for a better educational life.

In this struggle for better methods, opinions, covered with age and honors, have been marched off the stage of human action and supplanted by facts and principles which have cost years of toil to discover, and more years to establish. To the close student and observer this theory is new only in its application to our schools. It is the normal or natural method. This is the theory of education that antedates all others. The ancients taught by objects, when but few of the most wealthy men of that day could afford books. In fact, text-book knowledge is a new thing to the world. The first teachers gave instruction orally. They were, by the force of circumstances, independent of text-books. To this excellent plan has been added the written method. Then, it was principally by observation that the pupils received instruction. By placing the objects before the pupils the teacher could easily reach their minds by his lecture. In this age blackboards, spelling-tablets, slates, charts and other school apparatus are in general use in our best schools. In the schools of to-day, it is through the eye that a mental picture is formed from the printed page which children draw upon paper or boards from the ends of their fingers. Well-qualified teachers do not think of depending upon text-books at their recitations, but rather imitate the ancient normal methods. In order to meet the demand for better-qualified teachers, normal training schools have been established in this and other States. The teachers' institute is also an outgrowth of the demand

for teachers of a higher standard. Now, true education is admitted to be the drawing-out and developing of that which the child already possesses, instead of the old crowding theory of pioneer days.

There is perhaps no question which can so deeply interest the people of a county as that of obtaining teachers of known and tried ability. In the period of the early settlement of Decatur County almost anyone could teach. That time, with all of its rude school appliances has rolled away. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the onward movements of society, or fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of to-day is to obtain useful knowledge—to secure the practical part of education before the ornamental, and that in the shortest time. In truth, a free nation's safety is wrapped in the intelligence of its citizens. Only an educated people can long sustain a free republic; therefore it is the duty of the State to educate that her free institutions may stand through all ages as sacred and endeared monuments of the enlightened people.

Education sweetens and hedges in the family circle and drives away frivolity and gossip from a community, protecting the members from the inroads of vice and immorality. It is the strong bulwark of education that binds the nation of 56,000,000 people together for advancement that she may shine in the near future the brightest star in the constellation of governments. Rapid strides have been made in education within the last half century, but the field of improvement is yet boundless, and the work of education must still go on, and make perhaps greater changes than those from the time when

"The sacred seer with scientific truth
In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,
With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
From life to life, a transmigrating mass,"

to that of to-day, when men's thoughts are directed to the investigation of what they see around them.

We owe our present free-school system, of which we are justly proud, in no small degree to the influence of the teachers' institutes and associations held in the State. Our school system is, in fact, the product of the meetings of these organizations. Of course the discussions and exercises of these educational gatherings were at first general in their character; and this is to some extent true of the State Association yet; but county teachers' institutes have a specific purpose—the better fitting of teachers for the school-room.

Nothing helps more than a good institute to give teachers a proper appreciation of the responsibilities which rest upon them; nothing does more to give them an enthusiasm for their work, a love for it, and an earnest desire to find out and use diligently the very best methods for instructing children. Indeed, as a rule, those teachers who attend institutes are the ones who become most faithful, diligent and efficient in the school-room. Mingling with those engaged in the same calling, they receive their sympathies, and the benefit of their experience. They learn, perhaps, to think better of their profession than ever before; come to appreciate fully the nobleness there is in it; and when they go back to their school-room again it is with a determination to be successful in the truest sense, however much labor it may cost them.

An institute is in some sense a short term of school, in which a few points in the common branches, such as are not usually well understood or well taught by teachers, are seized upon and presented by

competent instructors. The best methods, not those which are simply new, but methods which have been proven by actual trial in the school-room, whether new or old, to be the best, are the ones aimed to be insisted upon by those who conduct exercises in the institute. Greater accuracy and thoroughness in the teaching of the common branches is evidently needed in many of our schools now; and the institute is an important means for the attainment of this end. It is well, as is often done, to introduce a few general exercises, such as the reading of essays and the delivering of short orations, so that general intellectual culture may be encouraged; for teachers ought not to be one-sided men and women. So much importance is attached to teachers' institutes by our best educators that in several cities teachers are compelled by the school regulations to attend the city institute. In Chicago teachers must attend or forfeit their wages.

The first school in Decatur County was taught by Mrs. Enos Davis, in the Davis cabin, at Garden Grove, in the winter of 1848-'9. It continued three months, and was supported by tuition—\$1.25 per month per scholar. The next school was taught at Garden Grove in 1851-'2, by Hiram Chase. In the summer of 1852 the school district of Garden Grove was organized. One of the oldest settlers well remembers that he would be taken on the teacher's knee, the letters pointed out to him with the teacher's pocket knife, and when he did not pay good attention the teacher would gently prick him in the forehead to retain his attention, and to aid him in remembering the names of the letters. Webster's "Elementary Spelling Book" and the "Testament" were the principal books used. The former was the established authority on orthography, and in after years it was considered an honor attained by few to be able to spell all the words in that book. Many

of the old settlers now greatly delight in narrating their experiences in these early spelling contests, commonly known as "spelling-schools," and look back with pride and pleasure to the evenings passed in this intellectual amusement. The spelling school is now seldom conducted, as the profit derived therefrom is nearly always overbalanced by other considerations. Spelling by writing is much better, and more productive of good results, and is rapidly superseding the oral method.

The following statistics, taken from the latest published report of the superintendent of public instruction, are for 1884, and show with sufficient clearness the progress that has been made in educational matters in Decatur County:

Number of district townships, 9; number of independent districts, 51; number of sub-districts, 63; number of ungraded schools, 51; number of rooms in graded schools, 16; average duration, in months 6.9; male teachers employed, 46; female teachers employed, 178; average compensation, males, \$36; average compensation, females, \$26; males between five and twenty-one years, 3,052; females between five and twenty-one years, 2,789; enrolled in public schools, 5,004; total average attendance, 2,986; average tuition per month, per pupil, \$1.60; number of frame school-houses, 79; brick school-houses, 31; log school-houses, 3; value of all, \$80,014; value of apparatus in library, \$1,793; number of volumes in library, 50; receipts, school-house fund, \$8,056.59; paid for school-houses and sites, \$2,954.92; paid on bonds and interest, \$2,214.35; paid for other purposes, \$243.13; on hand, \$2,644.19; receipts, contingent fund, \$11,410.81; paid for rent and repairs, \$1,643.92; paid for fuel, \$2,144.96; paid for secretaries and treasurers, \$943.37; paid for supplies, \$500.40; paid for insurance and janitors, \$534.97; paid for other purposes, \$2,185.50;

on hand, \$3,457.87; receipts, teachers' fund, \$44,874.83; paid teachers, \$29,420.04; paid for other purposes, \$203.12; on hand, \$15,251.67; males receiving 1st-grade certificates, 8; females receiving 1st-grade certificates, 33; males receiving 2d-grade certificates, 17; females receiving 2d-grade certificates, 78; males receiving 3d-grade certificates, 3; females receiving 3d-grade certificates, 20; total number issued, 159; applicants rejected, 51; applicants examined, 210; average age, males, 28; average age, females, 21; schools visited by superintendent, 52; educational meetings held, 6; compensation of superintendent, \$670. The normal institute was held at Leon, commencing August 4, 1884, and continued three weeks, with an attendance of 178 teachers.

RAILROADS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1870 the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad from Burlington west. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company soon acquired a controlling interest, and the lines since built are commonly spoken of as belonging to the Burlington corporation. The greater part of the main east and west line through Iowa was built during 1871, and at the same time a line was built from Chariton to Leon, under the name of the Chariton Branch. To obtain this branch line, of course, the localities interested had to "come down" handsomely. Over \$80,000 was raised in Decatur county. Garden Grove Township gave \$25,000, while Center gave \$50,000, and the right of way between Garden Grove and Leon. At Leon the road stopped eight years. In 1879 it was extended south to Bethany, Missouri, the following year a branch was built from a point in New Buda Township, now called Bethany Junction, through Mt. Ayr, in Ringgold Coun-

ty, to Grant City, Missouri. This was done under the name of the Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern, but really by the Burlington company. New Buda voted a five-percent tax, which yielded \$27,000, and Davis City also voted a tax, besides the private subscriptions that were obtained. Grant City is still the terminus of the Mt. Ayr branch, but the Chariton Branch has been extended south from Bethany to St. Joseph, and north from Chariton to Des Moines. Thus a through line is made from Des Moines to St. Joseph, two passenger trains running each way every twenty-four hours. At Chariton connection is made for points east and west on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The townships crossed in Decatur County by the Chariton Branch & Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern are Garden Grove, Center, Leon, Eden, Burrell, New Buda, Fayette and Bloomington. The stations and distances from Chariton, Des Moines, Chicago and St. Joseph are as follows:

	Chariton.	Des Moines.	Chicago	St. Joseph.
Garden Grove	23	78	395	119
Smiths	32	87	368	110
Leon	38	93	374	104
Davis City	44	99	380	98
Bethany Junction	49	104	385	93
Lamoni	51	106	387	95
Tusweego	55	110	391	99

The Burlington company operates 462 miles in Iowa, employing 6,071 men, including seventy-seven station agents.

Humeston & Shenandoah.—This line was built in 1879 and 1880. The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska extended its line to Van Wert, in Decatur County, and then turned over the line from Humeston to Van Wert to the Humeston & Shenandoah, which company then built on to Shenandoah. These two roads, with a line from Shenandoah to Council Bluffs, make a continuous route from Keokuk to Council Bluffs.

Franklin and Long Creek townships voted taxes in aid of the road through Decatur County, but with the understanding that the line would pass near the center of the township. It was, however, built along the northern border, and the townships resisted collection of the tax. Franklin gained its case, while Long Creek paid only enough to cover costs and attorney's fees.

The line from Humeston to Shenandoah is 113 miles in length, and has nineteen stations. It crosses in Decatur County Garden Grove, Franklin, Long Creek and Richland townships, and has the stations of Le Roy, Weldon, Van Wert, De Kalb and Grand River.

Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.—This road, which is commonly spoken of as the "narrow gauge," was projected and built by Osceola parties, aided by liberal subscription and subsidies along the line. The company was organized at Osceola in 1880, with B. L. Harding as president, and Henry Stivers as vice-president and superintendent. The project was not allowed to drag, as is often the case after the first enthusiasm has oozed out, but the preliminary work was entered upon with vigor. The actual work of construction was begun in the spring of 1881, and completed from Osceola to Des Moines in the summer of 1882. President Harding then removed to Des Moines.

During this same year, 1882, the road was built south from Osceola to Decatur City, in Decatur County. There it stopped for some months, the officers of the company seeming undecided which way to go. Decatur Township has contributed \$20,000 in tax, and subscriptions besides. The following year, after the "bids" from localities interested were all in, the road turned a right angle and came to Leon, arriving October 1, 1883. Leon gave \$30,000, and also the right of way to the south line of

Eden Township. In the spring of 1884 the line was started south again, and completed to Cainsville, Missouri. Eden Township gave \$6,000, and Hamilton \$11,000 and the right of way. Altogether Decatur County paid \$89,000 for this road.

Although the road proved a convenience to the communities it passes through, still there was not enough business to support it, and in April, 1885, it passed into the hands of a receiver, E. R. Mason, who is yet in charge. A suit is now pending to foreclose the mortgage on the road. A committee of the bond-holders has been organized to purchase the whole property, and if this is done, it is proposed to widen the gauge to standard, and extend the line to the Missouri River.

The whole line at present is 111 miles long, and has nineteen stations. It crosses in Decatur County the townships of Long Creek, Decatur, Center, Leon, Eden and Hamilton, and has the following stations, with distances from Des Moines: Van Wert, seventy-two; Kingston, seventy-seven; Decatur City, eighty-one; Leon, eighty-seven; Blockley, ninety-three.

AGRICULTURAL.

The best prosperity a county can have is agricultural. Manufactures and mineral resources are desirable, but where they are the main dependence there will invariably be a poor, ignorant, unenterprising class of citizens controlled by a few capitalists. Here in Decatur County property is quite evenly distributed; all are comfortably situated, and all enjoy educational and social advantages. Decatur is destined to remain an agricultural county, and it is best so. As a farming region it ranks among the best in the State. Possessing the advantages of a good climate, a soil of inexhaustible fertility, and excellent railroad facilities, the county has already attained such a degree of agricultural de-

velopment as is seldom found in a country comparatively new. Its wealth and prosperity are steadily and rapidly increasing. When we consider that but two generations ago the red men were the owners of these prairies which now support one of the most flourishing communities in the United States, we may well be astonished at the wonderful results which time and an intelligent industry have wrought. In many sections of our country lands which have been occupied by white inhabitants twice and thrice as long, exhibit not one-half of the improvements and substantial evidences of real prosperity that Decatur County can show. Nature did much for this region, and a thrifty and progressive people have admirably co-operated with her efforts. Farms, buildings and improvements of every kind are of unusual excellence in Decatur County. Numerous towns and villages scattered over the county furnish abundant and convenient trading points and home markets, while two railroad lines bring the larger Eastern markets within easy reach.

DECATUR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The first two or three fairs were held before the war, but none were held during that troublous period. After the war the organization of a county society was revived, and fairs again held regularly. In 1875 a re-organization resulted in the formation of the Decatur County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, as a stock company. The capital stock was fixed at \$6,000, in \$10 shares, and 75 per cent. of this is now paid up. The property owned by the association consists of eighty acres, finely improved for fair and racing purposes, and is valued at between \$6,000 and \$7,000. It is located one mile north of Leon, and was purchased from U. L. Shafer and J. B. Lumbeck. The half-mile race-

course is considered one of the best. Annual fairs are held the third week in September. The officers for 1886 are: John McKibben, President; D. G. Sears, Vice-President; R. W. McConn, Secretary; J. Hoffhines, Treasurer; C. W. Barr, William Woodard, Alma Jackson, L. P. Sigler and P. Griffin, Directors.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are official, being taken from the State census of 1885:

Average number of acres in farm, 114; acres of improved land, 182,623; acres in cultivation in 1884, 122,867; acres of unimproved land, 75,260; acres in pasture, 51,947; rods of hedge fence, 100,570; rods of barbed-wire fence, 347,216; rods of other fence, 556,133; acres of Indian corn, 46,064; bushels harvested, 1,457,938; acres of wheat, 890; bushels harvested, 8,557; acres of oats 24,349; bushels harvested, 458,219; tons of straw, 7,673; acres of rye, 1,632; bushels harvested, 10,904; tons of straw, 686; acres of barley, 9; bushels harvested, 66; acres of buckwheat, 394; bushels harvested, 3,847; acres of broomcorn, 54; tons of product, 113; acres of sorghum, 607; gallons of sorghum syrup, 49,360; acres of planted timber, 124; acres of natural timber, 42,914; cords of wood cut in 1884, 19,861; apple trees in bearing, 87,702; bushels gathered in 1884, 53,625; pear trees in bearing, 445; bushels gathered in 1884, 49; peach trees in bearing, 1,094; bushels gathered in 1884, 25; plum trees in bearing, 760; bushels gathered in 1884, 150; cherry trees in bearing, 12,561; bushels gathered in 1884, 2,980; other trees in bearing, 2,278; other trees not in bearing, 40,787; acres of vineyard, 608; pounds of grapes gathered, 17,142; gallons of wine made, 54; vines not in vineyard, 17,286; pounds of grapes gathered, 81,845; gallons of wine made, 833; stands of bees, 2,120; pounds of honey in 1884,

11,182; pounds of wax in 1884, 763; acres of clover, 536; tons of hay, 605; bushels of seed, 26; acres of Hungarian, 106; tons of hay, 153; bushels of seed, 43; acres of millet, 641; tons of hay, 1,075; bushels of seed, 549; acres of timothy, 44,790; tons of hay, 47,172; bushels of seed, 3,951; tons of hay from wild grass, 4,472; acres of flax, 230; bushels of seed, 1,565; tons of straw, 76; gallons of milk sold or sent to factory in 1884, 94,959; gallons of cream sold or sent to factory in 1884, 29,374; pounds of butter made in 1884, not at factory, 357,424; pounds of cheese made in 1884, not at factory, 4,371; short-horn cattle, 604; Holstein cattle, 3; Jersey cattle, 21; Devon cattle, 1; graded cattle, 4,507; work oxen, 656; milch cows, 10,772; all other cattle, 18,353; cattle slaughtered and sold for slaughter in 1884, 3,599; number of horses, 7,565; sold for export in 1884, 435; mules and asses, 388; sold for export in 1884, 37; Poland-China hogs, 13,464; Berkshire hogs, 2,097; Chester-White hogs, 401; Duroc-Jersey hogs, 476; Essex hogs, 38; other improved breeds, 79; total number of hogs, 28,426; slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1884, 18,249; merino sheep, 2,516; coltswoold sheep, 771; Leicester sheep, 63; South-Down sheep, 60; other improved breeds, 1,256; total number of sheep, 22,867; slaughtered, or sold for slaughter in 1884, 2,851; killed by dogs in 1884, 742; number of fleeces in 1884, 10,370; pounds of wool in 1884, 55,963; number of common chickens, 83,858; improved breeds, 8,155; other domestic fowls, 7,447; dozens of eggs in 1884, 197,282; value of farm products in 1884, not including market-garden, fruit, timber, live-stock, poultry and bees, \$613,305; market-garden produce, \$3,347; products of forest, \$41,187; orchard products, \$24,748; products of vine, \$4,127; small fruit, \$2,556; products of hive, \$1,707; products of dairy, \$62,730; stock sold and slaught-

ered, \$401,816; average value of farms, \$3,750; average number of acres, 280; average monthly wages, \$18.00.

POPULATION.

The total population of Decatur County in 1850 was 965. The townships were then not organized, so that the population by townships cannot be given.

In 1854, the population by townships was: Burrell, 277; Center, 462; Decatur, 362; Eden, 399; Franklin, 171; Garden Grove, 207; Hamilton, 313; High Point, 369; Morgan, 226; Richland, 240; total of county, 3,026.

In 1865—Bloomington, 161; Burrell, 632; Center, 1,142; Decatur, 861; Eden, 708; Fayette, 159; Franklin, 119; Garden Grove, 582; Grand River, 225; Hamilton, 627; High Point, 612; Long Creek, 415; Morgan, 308; New Buda, 356; Richland, 508; Woodland, 637; total in county, 8,052.

In 1875—Bloomington, 367; Burrell, 1,053; Center, 1,824; Decatur, 1,124; Eden, 1,108; Fayette, 371; Franklin, 605; Garden Grove, 1,104; Grand River, 506; Hamilton, 783; High Point, 796; Long Creek, 745; Morgan, 519; New Buda, 516; Richland, 945; Woodland, 883; total in county, 13,249.

In 1885—Bloomington, 620; Burrell, except Davis City, 882; town of Davis City, 519; Center, 659; Decatur, except town, 682; town of Decatur City, 204; Eden, 1,070; Fayette, 956; Franklin, 808; Garden Grove, except town, 473; town of Garden Grove, 622; Grand River, 604; Hamilton, 799; High Point, 741; Leon, 1,423; Long Creek, 968; Morgan, 553; New Buda, 597; Richland, 1,139; Woodland, 764; total in county, 15,083.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Number of dwellings, 3,021; number of families, 3,063; white males, 7,764; white females, 7,266; colored males, 33; colored

females, 20; native born, 14,545; foreign born, 538; born in England, 173; born in Ireland, 93; born in Germany, 76; born in Canada, 59; born in Scotland, 44; born in Norway, 18; born in Sweden, 14; born in Wales, 10; born in France, 9; born in Denmark, 9; born in Holland, 7; born in other countries, 26; married, 5,603; single, 8,991; widowed, 562; divorced, 27; born in 1884, 346; males between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 3,025; females between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 2,901; of native fathers, 13,403; of foreign fathers, 1,680; of native mothers, 13,771; of foreign mothers, 1,312; subject to military duty, 2,585; entitled to vote, 3,589; illiterates over ten years old, 274; aliens, 44.

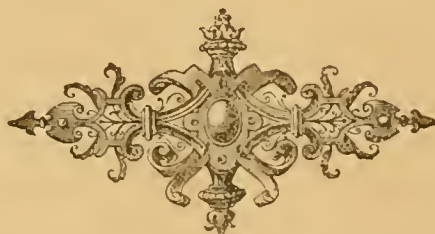
NATIVITY BY STATES.

Arkansas, 3; California, 30; Colorado, 7; Connecticut, 17; Dakota, 1; Dela-

ware, 8; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 6; Illinois, 945; Indiana, 1,073; Iowa, 7,985; Kansas, 90; Kentucky, 234; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 14; Maryland, 47; Massachusetts, 33; Michigan, 123; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 749; Montana, 9; Nebraska, 51; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 11; New Jersey, 43; New Mexico, 2; New York, 372; North Carolina, 42; Ohio, 1,567; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 462; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 155; Texas, 5; Utah, 19; Vermont, 40; Virginia, 219; West Virginia, 33; Wisconsin, 100; Wyoming, 2.

ASSESSMENT, 1885.

Acres of land, 334,256; value per acre, \$6.14; value of land, \$2,051,455; value of town lots, \$312,959; personalty value, \$927,688; railroads, \$191,382; total valuation, \$3,483,484.





HE site of Leon was first surveyed for a town called Independence. There being another settlement of that name in Iowa, the name was changed to South Independence. This was its name when it became the county seat, in the spring of 1853. The Legislature in the winter of 1854-'5, changed the name of the county seat to Leon, in compliance with a petition of the citizens.

The petition to the Legislature was drawn by a committee of the citizens of South Independence, consisting of S. C. Thompson, Dr. J. P. Finley and George L. Moore. Different names were suggested and among others that of Leon, by Mr. Moore, who had been to California and became familiar with it there. By an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1853, the location of the county seat can never be changed.

It is said that Thomas H. East had built a house on the town site before the town was laid out. Judge Samuel C. Thompson built the first after the location of the village.

The next residence was put up by Judge W. W. Ellis, in the east part of town, and in it he sold the first goods ever displayed here. Other early comers were Reuben Shackleford and John W. Warner. One Hadley built a store on the corner where now stands the opera block, and dealt in merchandise for a short time, then selling out to W. W. Ellis. The next mercantile firm was Cleveland, Winn & Co., for whom I. N. Clark sold the first goods. This firm had had a store two miles south of where Leon is now, and were the pioneer merchants of Decatur County. John P. Finley was also one of the first merchants of Leon.

From this on Leon grew gradually but surely. It has never had a "boom" or period of feverish, temporary growth, but every one who has fixed his residence among the beautiful hills on which Leon is built has come to stay. Its location could hardly be improved. The city is well laid out, the streets, alleys and public square being platted with regularity and precision. The public and private architecture is alike creditable to the taste, enterprise and culture of the people. The residences are cozy, attractive and homelike, and a few really assume metropolitan pretensions in their architecture and surroundings. The business blocks are sub-

stantially built, and in sidewalks it excels any town in Southern Iowa. In the center of the city is a large park set out to beautiful maple trees, which furnish a delightful shade, and in which are held public meetings, picnics and celebrations. Most of the business blocks are along Main street.

POPULATION.

By 1856 the population of Leon had reached about 600. It was nearly stationary for a long period after that, and in 1870 had but 820, and in 1875 but 889. Railroad building, however, stimulated its growth so that in 1880 the population was 1,367. In 1885 it was 1,423.

FIRES.

Leon has suffered at times from disastrous fires. The court-house burned in March, 1874. In the winter of 1878-'9 the block of buildings on the west side of Main street, extending south from the southwest corner of the square, and known as "Rat Row," was totally destroyed. At the same time a brick building on the east side of the street succumbed. In April, 1884, the Varga Block burned. Leon has, as yet, no organized protection from fire.

MUNICIPAL.

The early records being lost, the officers of the municipality can be given for but the last thirteen years.

1874.—Mayor, M. A. Mills; Councilmen, Q. M. Lindsey, W. J. Darr, G. D. Sellers, John W. Harvey and W. A. Kirkpatrick; Recorder, J. L. Harvey; Marshal, S. Penniwell; Street Commissioner, A. Tharp; Treasurer, Q. M. Lindsey.

1875.—Mayor, M. A. Mills; Councilmen, George Burton, M. H. Wood, Alex. Rogers, W. A. Kirkpatrick and J. L. Harvey; Recorder, J. L. Harvey; Marshal, M. R. Sanger; Treasurer, W. A. Kirkpatrick;

Attorney, E. W. Curry; Street Commissioner, John Abernathy.

1876.—Mayor, J. B. Morrison; Councilmen, George Burton, A. Rogers, M. H. Wood, Philip Blind and W. A. Kirkpatrick; Recorder, J. L. Harvey; Marshal, W. H. Fortune; Street Commissioner, Garret Gibson.

1877.—Mayor, J. B. Morrison; Councilmen, J. W. Harvey, N. Perdew, J. W. Keeler, Alex. Rogers and A. E. Chase; Recorder, J. F. Penniwell; Marshal, John Baker; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Street Commissioner, John Kirkpatrick.

1878.—Mayor, John Kirkpatrick; Councilmen, John W. Harvey, A. E. Chase, T. J. Hasty, C. E. Little and J. H. Woolen; Recorder, J. F. Penniwell; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Marshal, A. J. Detrick; Assessor, Q. M. Lindsey; Street Commissioner, J. H. Woolen.

1879.—Mayor, J. L. Harvey; Councilmen, J. H. Woolen, W. A. Kirkpatrick, C. E. Little, J. R. Bashaw, E. J. Sankey and Samuel Farquhar; Recorder, J. W. Leeper; Treasurer, J. R. Bashaw; Marshal, J. F. Wise; Street Commissioner, John Holden.

1880.—Mayor, J. L. Harvey; Councilmen, W. A. Kirkpatrick, Garret Gibson, A. E. Chase, Samuel Farquhar, W. J. Sullivan and C. E. Little; Recorder, W. P. Wood; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Marshal, Butler Ellis; Street Commissioner, Tom Martin.

1881.—Mayor, Samuel Forrey; Councilmen, Garret Gibson, W. J. Sullivan, C. E. Little, A. E. Chase, James Hamilton and L. E. Gates; Recorder, F. D. Close; Assessor, John Abernathy; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Street Commissioner, A. H. Anson; Attorney, J. W. Harvey; Marshal, George Lefollet.

1882.—Mayor, J. B. Morrison; Councilmen, W. J. Sullivan, A. E. Chase, Joseph Hamilton, L. E. Gates, J. H. Hoffhines and

J. W. Honnold; Recorder, F. D. Close; Marshal, J. P. Finley; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Attorney, E. W. Curry.

1883.—Mayor, A. Haskett; Councilmen, L. E. Gates, J. Hoffhines, J. W. Honnold, A. E. Chase and T. S. Arnold; Recorder, F. D. Close; Treasurer, A. E. Chase; Marshal, John P. Finley; Attorney, Marion F. Stookey.

1884.—Mayor, A. Haskett; Councilmen, T. S. Arnold, A. E. Chase, J. W. Honnold, J. Hoffhines, S. W. Hurst and C. E. Gardner; Recorder, Frank Lorey; Street Commissioner, Simon Cross; Attorney, Marion F. Stookey; Marshal, A. Tharp; Treasurer, A. E. Chase.

1885.—Mayor, W. H. Albaugh; Councilmen, T. S. Arnold, C. W. Beck, Creed Bobbitt, C. E. Gardner, A. E. Chase and S. W. Hurst; Recorder, Frank Lorey; Street Commissioner, Simon Cross; Attorney, Marion F. Stookey; Marshal, A. J. Allen; Treasurer, C. E. Gardner.

1886.—Mayor, W. H. Albaugh; Councilmen, C. W. Beck, Creed Bobbitt, C. E. Gardner, W. A. Brown, J. Carmean and S. W. Hurst; Recorder, J. A. Caster; Street Commissioner, William F. Clark; Marshal, William R. Moore; Attorney, Marion F. Stookey; Treasurer, C. E. Gardner.

POSTMASTERS.

The postoffice has been held successively since its establishment by Alex. Updegraff, John Childers, John R. Horton, Snyder, P. O. James, Mrs. P. O. James, John P. Finley, Jr., W. H. Robb and William J. Sullivan.

SCHOOLS.

The first school building owned by Leon is now used as a residence for the janitor. The present school-house was built in 1876, at a cost of nearly \$11,000. It is of brick, and is three stories in height with a mansard roof. There are eight rooms, and

eight teachers are employed. S. M. Mowatt has been principal since the fall of 1883. He is paid a salary of \$1,000, and in all \$3,200 is paid annually to the teachers. The annual expenditures are about \$4,000, not including payments on the bonded debt, which now amounts to \$5,500, but is being steadily reduced. Nine months of school is maintained each year. The total enrollment for 1884-'5 was 525, and the average attendance 410. A high school course of four years is maintained, fitting pupils for any Western college. Latin and German are taught. The high school has some sixty-five pupils. The present School Board includes: J. F. Penniwell, President; George T. Young, J. Hoffhines, A. N. Fraser, H. R. Layton and J. Carmean. J. L. Harvey is Secretary and J. R. Bashaw, Treasurer.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Decatur County Library Association was formed in the autumn of 1881. The first officers were: R. L. Parrish, President; F. Frazee, Treasurer; Miss Laura E. Dye, Librarian. The fee for annual membership is \$1.00, but a payment of \$2.50, with 50 cents annually makes one a life member. There are at present fifty-three life members, and eighty-three annual members. There are no salaried officers, and all the money is used in purchasing new books. April 17, 1884, all the books except those in the hands of members were destroyed by fire. The library's loss was not less than \$300. Donations and additions made by purchase have since increased the number of volumes to 442, which, it is hoped, is the nucleus for a future library that shall be a source of pride to the association. The members are not all residents of Leon, but include many from different parts of Decatur County. The officers in 1886 were: A. E. Chase, President; Esther Sanger, Secretary; S. A. Gates, Treasurer.

The county superintendent of schools is *ex-officio* librarian.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Society is the oldest in Leon. The first class was formed February 14, 1851, at John Jordan's house, in Eden Township, with these seven members: John Patterson and wife, William Burt and wife, Abner Harbour, Ishmael Barnes and Levi Clark. Mr. Jordan and wife retained their membership in a church south of the Missouri line, but after a time joined the little band of worshippers at Leon. Mrs. William McElvain joined a month after the organization. For eight years meetings were held in private houses, principally in that of John Patterson, who continued as leader of the class for thirty-five years, only giving up the position early in 1886. In 1859 the present house of worship was built, at a cost of \$1,500. It was used for some years as a public-school building, and when after this it was repaired and refitted, the added cost was \$800. The following is a list of the pastors who have been in charge, with years of service: Revs. John Ralls, 1855-'6; J. L. Simms, 1856-'7; John Dair, 1857-'8; Jacob Delay, 1858-'60; D. Williams, 1860-'1; Samuel Farlow, 1861-'3. Benjamin Shinn, 1863-'4; J. R. Carey, 1864-'5; David O. Stuart, 1865-'6; William Hesswood, 1866-'7; George P. Bennett, 1867-'9; Richard Thornburg, 1869-'70; J. C. R. Layton, 1870-'2; S. Guire, 1872-'3; Wilson, 1873-'5; A. P. Hull, 1875-'7; D. M. McIntire, 1877-'9; William Plested, 1879-'80; A. Brown, 1880-'3; W. H. Shipman, 1883-'6. J. F. Penniwell is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of 150. The membership of the church is not far from 180.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1857, among the leading members being John W. Warner, Mr.

Gillam, W. P. Blair, Robert Patterson and George T. Young, with their families. They met in the court-house on alternate Sunday mornings for four years, and then discontinued services. Rev. Mr. Post was their only pastor.

The Church of Christ was organized the first Sunday in June, 1854. The early members were: John Gardner and wife, Christina A. Gardner, Franklin Gardner, J. C. Porter and wife, Anna Bradfield, Catherine Gardner, Wilson I. Gardner, Anna Thatcher, Jacob Witter and wife, Reuben Shakelford and wife, Andrew McElvain, J. McElvain and wife, John W. Gardner and wife, W. W. Ellis and wife, Dr. J. R. McClelland and wife, Daniel Bradly and wife and Nancy Weldon. The house of worship used by this church was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$4,000. It is 40 x 60 feet in size, and is on Main street, three blocks south of the court-house square. The parsonage, built later, cost \$1,000. Rev. J. C. Porter was pastor of the church for the first eighteen or twenty years after its organization. Since then there have been Revs. John Polly, W. B. Fisk, O. E. Brown, J. C. Levey, T. V. Berry, James Gaston, A. B. Cornell, S. H. Hedrix, and others. The present preacher is Rev. H. A. Lemon. The membership is 150. Dr. J. R. McClelland, L. W. Heberner and J. Kirkpatrick are elders; W. J. Darr, Andrew Kemp, J. Chastan and Horace Brown, deacons; Rev. H. A. Lemon, clerk. Andrew Kemp is superintendent and Lou Baldwin secretary of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of fifty-nine.

The Presbyterian Church was formed June 2, 1866, in the Methodist church, the first members being Francis and Mary Varga, W. H. Smith, Thomas and Mary Baldwin, Fidelia F. Thompson, Robert and Keturah Kinnear, Margaret Stone, W. W. and Rebecca J. More, W. P. Blair,

Mary A. Blair, Mary E. Young and Martha E. Avery. The members sent here to organize the church were W. C. Hollyday and James Rice. W. P. Blair was elected elder, and Francis Varga and W. H. Smith deacons. The meetings were first held monthly in the old school-house. After 1869 they were held on alternate Sundays, one preacher serving both this and the Grand River church. In 1871 their house of worship was erected on Commercial street, two blocks east of Main. It cost \$7,000 in all. Services were held in the basement until the upper portion was completed. The pastors that have been in charge at Leon are shown in this list: Revs. D. S. Hughes, R. J. Burt, A. A. Mathes, F. Rea, C. M. Des Islets, Cyrus Johnson and W. C. Cort. The last named, the present pastor, commenced his labors here in September, 1884. The elders of the church are Calvin Johnson, Francis Varga, George T. Young, E. S. Young and H. R. Layton; deacons, George Miller and John Smith; trustees, Francis Varga, S. A. Gates, Mrs. Mary Warner, Mrs. Anna Allen and George Miller; clerk, Francis Varga. The present membership of the church is 129, fifty having been added in 1885.

The Baptist Church first held services four miles southeast of Leon, some years before the war. The meeting place was shortly removed to town. Among the members were Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Hammer, Samuel C. Thompson, Robert E. Dye and wife. Rev. John Woodard preached for the little congregation for some years just before the war, and then the organization went down. About 1867 Rev. Cake preached for one year. Afterward came Rev. Morton and Rev. Tillbury, but between these there was an interim of inactivity. The present organization dates from Nov. 1, 1879, and Rev. Freeland Edwards has been in charge all the time. Among

the members who aided in the re-organization were Robert E. Dye and wife, Mrs. Hammer, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Warren Cole and wife, N. P. Bullock and wife, C. M. Murry and S. P. Nott and wife. The society rented a hall over Bowman's harness shop until it built its church in 1883, on the second block east of the square. It is a frame structure and cost, with furnishings, \$3,500. Services are now held every Sunday, formerly every two weeks. For four years the church received \$100 annually from the Home Mission Society, but now it is self-supporting. The membership at present writing is eighty-four. Leander Bechtol is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is attended by from eighty to ninety pupils. The deacons of the church are Robert E. Dye, Jonathan Hamilton and Levi Mitchell; clerk, C. M. Murry; treasurer, Leander Bechtol; trustees, Robert E. Dye, Jonathan Hamilton and N. P. Bullock.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Grand River Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, November 30, 1855, with these charter members: Samuel C. Thompson, Worshipful Master; George T. Young, Senior Warden; J. R. McClelland, Junior Warden; D. O. Ball and Thomas Silvers. John P. Finley, Peter C. Stewart and Samuel Forrey were the first initiates and were received January 15, 1856. The charter was granted June 5, 1856, and Samuel C. Thompson was named as Worshipful Master; George T. Young, Senior Warden; F. M. Wafford, Junior Warden. In 1886 the officers are: C. W. Beck, Worshipful Master; J. A. Hawkins, Senior Warden; W. P. Clark, Junior Warden; J. A. Caster, Secretary; Francis Varga, Treasurer; W. R. Moore, Senior Deacon; J. R. Conrey, Junior Deacon; Horace Farquhar, S. S.; L. Van Werden, J. S.; Charles Carroll,

Tyler. The membership is seventy-one. The lodge meets Tuesday evening on or before each full moon at its hall, which was bought by the lodge in 1882. It is valued at \$2,000.

Leon Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., was organized October 25, 1866, with these officers: C. S. Stout, High Priest; S. C. Thompson, King; John P. Finley, Scribe; H. W. Peck, C. H.; C. G. Bridges, P. S.; John E. Chaney, R. A. C.; William M. Duncan, M. 3d V.; George T. Young, M. 2d V.; W. B. Montgomery, M. 1st V.; J. H. Woodbury, Secretary; Thomas Johnson, Guard. George Woodbury, now of Garden Grove, was the first elected to membership, on the same date with the institution of the chapter. The officers in 1886 were: C. W. Beck, High Priest; S. W. Hurst, King; J. R. McClelland, Scribe; Samuel Farquhar, Treasurer; Francis Varga, Secretary; Ed. K. Pitman, C. H.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, P. S.; N. P. Bullock, R. A. C.; J. Hoffhines, M. 3d V.; I. N. Clark, M. 2d V.; W. J. Darr, M. 1st V.; Charles Carroll, Tyler. The membership is forty-one, and meetings are held the Wednesday evening after each full moon.

Independence Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., was organized in November, 1884, with a membership of about twenty-five. At present J. R. McClelland is Worthy Patron, Mrs. Jonathan Conrey, Worthy Matron; Mrs. C. Darr, Associate Matron, and Mrs. Henrietta Voght, Secretary. Meetings are held the first Friday evening of each month.

Hesperia Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.—An organization of the Knights of Pythias was made at Leon a number of years ago, and flourished till the fire of 1879, when the lodge was burned and everything lost but the charter, which was returned to the Grand Lodge. The lodge was re-organized June 21, 1886, under the former name, "Hesperia Lodge, No. 33." The lodge

was re-organized with eight of the original members—A. E. Chase, W. A. Brown, E. W. Curry, W. T. Cartright, S. A. Gates, L. W. Forgraves, G. L. Harvey and C. W. Hoffman. There were several members of other lodges, now living in Leon, who were "demitted," and joined as charter members of Hesperia Lodge: I. R. Atlee, L. Frank, Fletcher Smith and W. Van Werden. The following persons were initiated and also became charter members: J. L. Young, H. C. Van Werden, C. M. Murray, L. Van Werden, Albert Gafford, W. J. Sullivan and John F. Hamilton. The officers elected at the re-organization are: E. W. Curry, P. C.; William Van Werden, C. C.; A. E. Chase, V. C.; W. A. Brown, P.; C. W. Hoffman, M. A.; S. A. Gates, K. R. & S.; I. R. Atlee, M. F.; J. Harvey, M. E.; L. Frank, I. G.

Leon Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., was organized by dispensation February 7, 1856, and chartered October 8, 1856. The organizers of the lodge, whose names appear as charter members, were John F. Finley, Sr., W. H. Cheaver, J. H. Clark, Arnold Childers and C. R. Lapham. Several were initiated at first meeting, and the following officers were elected: C. R. Lapham, Noble Grand; A. Childers, Vice Grand; George W. Hall, Recording Secretary; George Burton, Permanent Secretary; W. H. Cheaver, Treasurer. The appointed officers were: J. F. Parsons, Warden; J. P. Finley, Conductor; S. F. Baker, Right Supporter to Noble Grand; S. Childers, Left Supporter to Noble Grand; G. Russell, Right Supporter to Vice Grand; A. Nepdegraff, Left Supporter to Vice Grand; Samuel Forrey, Outside Guard; W. T. Roland, Inside Guard; J. B. Rose, Chaplain.

The lodge flourished till 1861, when, on account of enlistment in the army of many of its members, meetings were discontinued.

The records show that the last meeting of the lodge in that year was March 9. A long interval of suspension followed, the next recorded meeting being July 27, 1868.

On the 1st of July, 1886, there were sixty-two members, and the following were the elective officers: J. W. Sell, Noble Grand; A. N. Fraser, Vice Grand; Lon. H. Boydston, Recording Secretary; George Sanger, Permanent Secretary; S. C. Penniwell, Treasurer.

The lodge is in good financial condition. The regular meetings are on Saturday evening of each week.

An encampment and Rebekah Degree lodge is also maintained by the Odd Fellows.

Leon Post, No. 251, G. A. R., was organized November 22, 1883, by W. T. Wilkinson, M. O. The following were the officers and who served up to January 1, 1885, with two exceptions hereafter noted. J. A. Ray, Commander; S. P. Nott, Senior Vice-Commander; C. W. Beck, Junior Vice-Commander; W. J. Sullivan, Quartermaster; Ed. K. Pitman, Adjutant; W. L. Kelley, Surgeon; I. P. Morton, Chaplain; John P. Finley, Officer of the Guard; E. W. Curry, Officer of the Day; J. M. Sylvester, Sergeant-Major; J. B. Garrett, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Comrades Pitman and Finley each resigned the following spring. The officers for 1885 were as follows: A. J. Allen, Commander; W. A. Brown, Senior Vice-Commander; Jas. Grandstaff, Junior Vice-Commander; J. L. Young, Quartermaster; C. W. Beck, Adjutant; F. M. Smith, Surgeon; John Holden, Chaplain; J. M. Aitkins, Officer of the Day; W. F. Clark, Officer of the Guard; G. Gibson, Quartermaster-Sergeant; A. E. Chase, Sergeant-Major. The following are the officers for 1886, and who were elected December 4, 1885: J. L. Young, Commander; Jas. Grandstaff, Senior Vice-Commander; J. M. Silvester, Junior

Vice-Commander; E. W. Curry, Quartermaster; F. M. Smith, Surgeon; J. A. Osborne, Chaplain; J. M. Aitkins, Officer of the Day; W. F. Clark, Officer of the Guard. The aggregate number of members is 118, and they represent almost as many different regiments and from almost every State in the Union. Among the comrades are those who represent every grade of military office from Major down to the Eighth Corporal. Among the comrades are men who have become eminent in the trades and professions, as mechanics, lawyers, ministers and physicians. Politically they are almost exactly evenly divided and among them are several able and zealous politicians of either party, and yet no political wrangles ever disturb the meetings or mar the peace of the camp fire.

Leon Lodge, No. 88, I. O. G. T., was organized in the autumn of 1885, with forty-six members. The charter was received December 12, following. The first officers were: W. H. Shipman, Chief Templar; Maggie Young, Vice-Templar; W. C. Cort, Chaplain; Otis Grandstaff, Secretary; Mrs. M. M. Aitkin, Financial Secretary; George D. Miller, Treasurer; E. S. Young, Marshal; Esther Sanger, Inside Guard; William Tharp, Outside Guard. The officers at present writing are: Miss Eva Kirkpatrick, Chief Templar; Ezra J. Clark, Vice-Templar; Esther Sanger, Chaplain; Iola Aitkin, Secretary; O. L. Ellenwood, Financial Secretary; Nellie Parrish, Treasurer; Willie Brown, Marshal; Helen Wood, Inside Guard; Chauncey Walker, Outside Guard. The lodge meets every Monday evening, and has a membership of over 100.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The county seat naturally attracts a goodly number of members of the legal and medical professions. These are men-

tioned under their respective heads, and also in the biographical portion of this work.

BANKS.

The First National Bank was established in 1869, and five years later purchased by the Decatur County Banking Association (D. and A. B. Stearn and L. P. Sigler), who named it the Farmers' and Traders' Bank. L. P. Sigler is president and T. S. Arnold, cashier.

The Exchange Bank was started in February, 1885. S. W. Hurst is President, I. N. Clark, Vice-President, and C. E. Gardner, Cashier.

BUSINESS.

The business of Leon has kept pace with its growth in population, despite the rivalry of the numerous villages which have sprung up in the county in recent years.

A writer of the history of the place in 1868, thus sums up the business houses: Five general stores, five family groceries, two drug stores, two stove and tinware stores, one boot and shoe store, two printing offices, two harness shops, one jeweler, two milliners, three hotels, one livery stable, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two cabinet dealers, two land agencies, six law firms, five physicians, two churches, one school-house, one flouring-mill and one woolen factory, with the usual proportion of mechanics of different kinds.

The business firms of June, 1886, are shown in the following list :

J. Abernathy & Son, boots and shoes; W. A. Albaugh, groceries; Alexander & Layton, drugs; A. J. Allen & Co., boots

and shoes; F. N. Avery, undertaker; I. R. Atlee, lumber; Abernathy & Kirkpatrick, mill; D. B. Bright, billiards; W. A. Brown, hotel; Bobbitt & Bro., blacksmith; Bashaw & Peters, jewelry; J. W. Bowman, harness; F. Bobbitt, cigar factory; M. Craigo, restaurant; I. N. Clark, livery; Clark & McClelland, groceries; Chase & Van Werden, drugs; C. K. Carmean, groceries; S. Cross, blacksmith; C. Darr, millinery; Exchange Bank; Farmers' and Traders' Bank; C. E. Flanders, repair shop; I. Frank, dry goods and clothing; Samuel Farquhar, hardware; Frank Gardner, groceries; J. Grandstaff & Co., agricultural implements; I. Haldeman & Son, creamery; S. A. Hamilton, furniture; J. Hoffhines, groceries; O. H. Horton, restaurant; Hall & Co., produce; Hurst & Conrey, dry goods; I. F. Hildreth, drugs; J. Hamilton, dry goods; Hamilton Bros., barbers; A. A. Knapp, meat market; S. H. Lorey, carpenter; H. L. Long & Bro., dry goods; Leon Loan and Abstract Company; M. Miller, barber; McFarland & Avery, restaurant; C. M. Murry, agricultural implements; R. W. McConn, lumber; M. Myer, clothing; J. W. Mather, dentist; George D. Miller, restaurant; G. W. McGrew, hotel; Newlin & Artt, groceries; D. R. Porter, jewelry; M. M. Porter, millinery; B. Patterston, tailor; J. F. Penniwell, carpenter; J. Patterson, harness; Pickering & Barnes, blacksmith; I. A. Ray, drugs; Reuter & Ottman, meat market; W. J. Sullivan, postoffice; Fletcher Smith, hotel; Frank Ward, hardware; Wallace, Gould & Co., hardware; M. H. Wood, boots and shoes; E. S. Young, photographer; Younkin & Perdue, millinery; George T. Young, dry goods.



VILLAGES.

GARDEN GROVE.

N the 20th of January, 1846, a pioneer band, who now have their lodgement at Salt Lake City, or in graves along the route, crossed the Mississippi River opposite Nauvoo, Illinois, and proceeded on their western course in search of the "New Sion." One month later, the remaining band of Mormons, in obedience to a general order from their leaders, crossed the famous Father of Waters on the ice, and in companies of ten wagons each followed in the footsteps of their "brothers gone before." In their march through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, they established "stakes" and resting places in the wilderness. The two most important of these "stakes" were in Southern Iowa, one called Mt. Pisgah, about two miles and a half southeast of where the flourishing village of Afton, Union County, now stands, and the other (first in order of date) on what is now known as the Weldon Fork of Grand River, and called it Garden Grove. Arriving here

after a severe march in the inclement weather of spring, they found shelter in the beautiful grove of timber which skirted the Weldon, with a vast prairie, abounding in pasturage, to the north and east. Here they erected a log tabernacle, 22 x 72 feet, and fenced a "claim" of near three sections which they tilled for the use of the company. They remained at this point for some years, preparing the while for the needs, hardships and dangers that were before them in the long and difficult trip across the plains. Less than twenty years ago there were many picturesque spots in woodland and on prairie and decaying old houses left as mementoes of the sojourn here of the Latter-Day Saints. Of the houses, but one is now remaining, and, with old settlers, it is still known as the "Old Mormon Castle." It is situated west of town, near the old Mormon cemetery, and yet serves as a habitation for a family. The old Mormon temple, which stood quite near the heart of town, is vividly remembered by many in this part of the county, as it was torn down but about a dozen years ago. It was a long two-story log building, 22 x 72 feet, and divided into two large rooms below, separated by a rude passage way, and a fine dancing hall above. After the departure

of the Mormons the building was converted into a hotel and named the "California House." It received this appellation because a large number of persons who attempted the hazardous journey across the plains for the gold region followed the Mormon trail through this place. The constant stream of travelers westward, during the California excitement, made the village very lively, and the "oldest inhabitant" still loves to recount the stories of that time and of the Mormon *regime*.

In 1851 the presence of a few "Gentiles" admonished them to again take up their line of march westward, which they did, with the exception of six or seven families who remained until 1854. Among the early and actual settlers, who came here in 1848 were Enos Davis, O. N. Kellogg, William Davis, Amasa J. Davis, and probably a few others who subsequently passed further west or whose names have escaped the memory of our oldest inhabitants. Enos Davis is yet living, in Garden Grove Township, and Amasa J. Davis lives in Franklin.

Mrs. Ann Knapp and her children, Thomas J. and Mary E., the latter the wife of L. E. Zichey, are now the only three living residents of the village who came here in 1851. In the same year and previous to 1856, the colony was reinforced by S. F. Baker, C. R. Lampman, Ben Wooley, G. W. Piper, Hiram Chase, Edward Dawes, R. D. Kellogg, D. Stearn, A. B. Stearn, J. R. Cary, Hugh Brown, J. H. Woodbury, Thomas Chamberlin, Nathaniel Shaw, Dan Bowen, Sylvanus Arnold, J. D. Burns, S. Metier, Hiram Chase, Thomas Lilliard, John Vail, S. P. McNeill, Robert McBroom, and others; some with families and others singly. Nearly all these old pioneers are still residents of this county, and many of them substantial farmers.

These immigrants, both men and women, being people of more than usual vigor, in-

telligence and enterprise, by their thrift and industry soon made the section of country in and around the town a desirable point for location. It attracted hither enterprising capitalists from Ohio and other of the States east of the great river, who spent their means liberally in the purchase of government lands and the general improvement of the country. Stores and shops were built in the village and upon the wide prairie and in the brush districts near town houses became more numerous each year.

ITEMS.

The early settlers ground wheat and corn in a corn-cracker.

William Davis bought the entire Mormon "claim" for \$400.

The Mormons sold 400 head of sheep to the settlers at an average of 45 cents per head, and subsequently the wolves ate the most of them—the sheep, not the Mormons.

About 200 Pottawattamie Indians encamped on the creek west of Young's farm in the winter of 1851-'52.

The first trees planted in the village were two willows. They were cut in Davis County, Iowa, by Tom Knapp and O. N. Kellogg, and after being used more than three days as riding switches, they were planted.

The nearest settlement to Garden Grove in 1850 was Dodge's Point, now in Appanoose County, forty miles distant.

The first meadow of tame grass (timothy) cut in the county was a twenty-acre lot of which Prof. Harkness' residence occupies the southwest corner.

Josephine Kellogg, daughter of O. N. Kellogg, and ex-superintendent of the county schools, was the first child born in Garden Grove.

In the winter of 1848-'49 the nearest post-office was at Princeton, Missouri, and for three months there was no communication

between the settlers and the outside world. At the end of these three months a couple of strangers passed through here from Princeton, when A. J. Davis and John Brown took advantage of the strangers' "tracks" in the snow and visited the post-office, forty miles distant.

The first saw-mill was drawn from Keokuk by Tom Knapp with an outfit of sixteen yoke of cattle, a pair of horses, and two wagons built in Keokuk for the purpose. The mill was set on the banks of the Weldon, west of town, and the freight bill paid by Mr. Knapp was \$560.

GROWTH.

Garden Grove has never had what is called a "boom," but has at no time retrograded. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was finished to this place in 1871, and the first freight was forwarded January 10, 1872. This railroad connection with the outside world, of course, assured a prosperous future. The population of the village in 1885 was 622.

POSTMASTERS.

The appointment of postmaster has been held successively by G. W. Piper, A. B. Stearn, J. S. Brown, Hiram Chase, F. D. C. Shaw, J. W. Boyle, J. O. Parrish and John D. Burns.

THE DESTROYING ELEMENT.

The village has had one serious visitation of fire, in February, 1884. It took a solid block, from the corner of Main and Jefferson east, including Jennings's general store, Woodbury's drug store, Craigo's barber shop, Knapp's meat market, Brown's grocery, F. E. Stearn & Co.'s general store, McCaull's boot and shoe store, Ridgeway's harness shop, and the post-office.

MUNICIPAL.

Garden Grove was incorporated as a village in the autumn of 1879, the first meeting of the council being held December 6. The officers for each year are here shown:

1879.—Mayor, John D. Burns; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Trustees, A. B. Stearn, R. A. Harkness, R. D. Kellogg, Hugh Brown, Merwin Hoadly and W. A. Ketchum.

1880.—Mayor, John D. Burns; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, John B. Simmons; Assessor, H. P. Flanagan; Trustees, R. A. Harkness, Merwin Hoadly, George Woodbury, A. B. Stearn, R. D. Kellogg and Hugh Brown.

1881.—Mayor, John D. Burns; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, John B. Simmons; Assessor, H. P. Flanagan; Trustees, George Woodbury, W. H. Wales, R. A. Harkness, J. J. Mathews, A. B. Stearn and Hugh Brown.

1882.—Mayor, Bryson Bruce; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, W. H. Jennings; Assessor, H. P. Flanagan; Trustees, A. B. Stearn, George Woodbury, R. A. Harkness, J. W. Russell, W. H. Wales and J. J. Mathews.

1883.—Mayor, J. W. Russell; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, W. H. Jennings; Assessor, A. C. Shaw; Trustees, W. H. Webster, C. S. Stearn, A. B. Stearn, George Woodbury, J. J. Mathews and W. H. Wales.

1884.—Mayor, J. W. Russell; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, W. H. Jennings; Assessor, A. C. Shaw; Trustees, T. J. Sheffer, G. B. Amos, Peter Jensen, A. B. Stearn, C. S. Stearn and W. H. Webster.

1885.—Mayor, J. O. Parrish; Recorder, S. H. Amos; Treasurer, F. E. Stearn; Assessor, A. C. Shaw; Trustees, T. J. Sheffer, A. B. Stearn, C. S. Stearn, W. H. Webster, G. B. Amos and Peter Jensen.

1886.—Mayor, J. O. Parrish ; Recorder, S. H. Amos ; Treasurer, F. E. Stearns ; Assessor, A. C. Shaw ; Trustees, W. H. Webster, C. S. Stearn, A. B. Stearn, Peter Jensen, G. B. Amos and T. J. Sheffer.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Garden Grove people seem to make the cause of education a specialty ; and their success in this direction is already attested by the favorable and wide-spread reputation their teachers and schools have attained.

The first school in the county was taught here in the winter of 1848-'9. No building was erected for school purposes for several years. A frame structure was then put up, which was unfortunately burned soon after. It was succeeded, in 1856, by a brick building, octagon in shape, which was long spoken of as the finest school-house in Southern Iowa. Religious services were also held in this house.

In the course of time this building became unsafe, and in 1873 a new school building, frame, was erected, at a cost of \$7,000. The building is painted brown, and is in the center of a fine large square, affording ample play-grounds. There are five rooms, and five teachers are employed. The small district-school of years ago received its first impetus, which was designed to give it a place among the well-known educational institutions of the State, in 1864. In that year, R. A. Harkness, of Delaware County, New York, and a recent graduate of Union College, came here on his Western course, and was connected with the Garden Grove schools for the next sixteen years, giving his entire time and energies to the success of education, until he earned a reputation for himself and school, second to none in the State. In these efforts he was ably sustained by other teachers and the friends of education generally.

George E. Whitehill, a graduate of Dartmouth, has been secured for the year 1886-'7. It is designed to put a high-school course in systematic operation.

The present School Board includes H. P. Flanagan (President), Bryson Bruce, A. W. Stearn, T. B. Daniel, J. P. Jordan and Peter Jensen. John B. Simmons is Secretary, and A. H. Latta, Treasurer. The enrollment will reach 250 annually, and the average attendance about 175.

The Garden Grove Normal School was started in 1881, under Professor R. A. Harkness, with two assistants. A building was erected on fine grounds west of the depot, at a cost of \$5,000. The school had some fifty attendants from this and surrounding counties, and seemed to have good prospects until Professor Harkness was called to a chair in Parsons College, a Presbyterian institution at Fairfield, this State. The normal school is now discontinued, and it is designed to move the building down town and fit it up for mercantile purposes.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized July 9, 1856, at Stephen Carrithers', six miles west of Garden Grove, by a committee appointed by the Des Moines Presbytery, consisting of Rev. J. M. Batchelor and Elder Wills. Calvin Johnson and Thomas Chamberlin were chosen elders. The first members were Calvin and Sarah Johnson, Thomas and Elizabeth Chamberlin, James and Sarah J. Irvén, Joseph and Eliza Johnson, Maria L. Brengle, Anna A. Moore, Elizabeth Carrithers, Harriet Brown and Mary Burns. This was then called the Leon church, and preaching was by turns at Leon, Calvin Johnson's place, Prairie City and Garden Grove. Afterward, by consent of the Des Moines Presbytery the name was changed to the Garden Grove church. The pastors since

the organization have been Revs. James P. Brengle, Craig Van Emmon, Reuben Hahn, Fred Rea, George Ensley and Robert Beer. The last named came in the summer of 1884, and is the present pastor. The following have been chosen elders since the organization: R. A. Harkness, R. D. Kellogg, Elisha Elliott, Henry Carder, Bryson Bruce and J. W. Russell. Charles Hall, R. D. Kellogg, Theodore Sheffer, George Moore and Robert McCaul have been chosen deacons. The membership of the church is now eighty-three. During the war a frame church 30 x 40 was built at a cost of \$1,300. This was used nearly twenty years, and then sold. It is now used for storing agricultural implements. The present church is of brick, and was built in 1882, at a cost of \$4,000. It is 48 x 52, and has a tower and bell. The latter weighs 800 pounds, and cost \$200. John F. Chamberlin is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about 100.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at an early day, in the house of Sylvanus Arnold, a mile west of the village. Rev. Mr. Carey formed the first class, among the members being Sylvanus Arnold and wife and daughter, Rev. Carey and wife. Charlotte Shaw and father were received as members soon after. The society met usually in the Presbyterian church until 1868. In the spring of that year steps were taken to erect a house of worship, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies, July 26, 1868. Rev. B. Mitchell was the presiding elder, and J. W. Todd minister in charge. The total cost of the property was \$4,000. The pastors since Mr. Todd have been: Revs. J. P. Bennett, E. H. King, J. R. Horswell, C. C. Mabee, J. H. Miller, P. J. Volmer, W. E. Brady and A. Hancox. The membership of the church is now 120. The Sunday-school has 100

pupils, under the superintendency of Oran Ruffcorn.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Temple Lodge, No. 170, A. F. and A. M., was chartered June 7, 1865, with B. W. Richards as Worshipful Master, E. H. Alexander as Senior Warden, and A. Culver as Junior Warden. The officers for 1886, are: M. V. Stewart, Worshipful Master; S. H. Amos, Senior Warden; J. D. Brown, Junior Warden; N. M. Ridgeway, Treasurer; M. J. McCaul, Secretary; H. H. Flanagan, Senior Deacon; W. H. Wales, Junior Deacon; H. P. Flanagan, S. S.; Peter Jensen, J. S.; Thomas Hanes, Tyler. The membership is fifty-eight, and meetings are held on Saturday evenings, on or before each full moon, at Masonic Hall. The hall was built in 1869, at a cost of \$1,600.

An Odd Fellows' lodge was maintained from 1864 to 1872, and then removed to Humeston.

Henry Walton Post, No. 312, G. A. R., was mustered April 8, 1883, with about a dozen members. The officers for 1886 are: Bryson Bruce, Commander; S. L. Wood, Senior Vice-Commander; W. H. Kehler, Junior Vice-Commander; C. D. Wheeland, Adjutant; V. L. Chester, Officer of the Day; Willis Hine, Chaplain; C. R. Hall, Quartermaster; C. E. Mater, Surgeon; Michael Sullivan, Officer of the Guard. The present membership is forty. Meetings are held Tuesday evenings on or before each full moon at G. A. R. Hall.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The only attorney residing here is S. H. Amos. There are three physicians. Drs. W. D. Duff, V. L. Chester and E. W. Doolittle.

BANKS.

The Garden Grove Bank was established

in July, 1880, by the Decatur County Banking Association (D. and A. B. Stearn and L. P. Sigler). G. J. Woodbury is cashier.

C. S. Stearn & Bro., commenced Banking in November, 1883.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of May, 1886, are:

S. H. Amos, attorney and insurance agent; W. E. Battle, barber; John D. Burns, postmaster; Bryson Bruce, Garden Grove *Express*; John Chamberlin, lumber; James Craigo, barber; V. L. Chester, physician; Daniel & Webster, bridge contractors; E. W. Doolittle, physician; W. D. Duff, physician; Garden Grove Bank; G. W. Hoadly, blacksmith; H. M. Hoadly, blacksmith; Hoadly & Boyce, mill; T. J. Knapp, insurance; J. F. Lewis, carriage-maker; A. C. Mintonye, tinner; M. J. McCaull, boots and shoes; Ira Miller, hotel; McClung, livery; C. D. Mallette, broom factory; George Pence, cheese factory; H. Parr, restaurant; J. O. Parrish, books and stationery; N. M. Ridgeway, harness; J. W. Russell, hardware; D. & A. B. Stearn, dry goods; Stearn & Latta, grocery; A. W. Stearn, clothing; T. J. Sheffer, furniture and undertaking; Mrs. J. B. Simmons, millinery; C. S. Stearn & Bro., bank; Styles & Ede, hardware; Gould Sanford, photographer; F. E. Stearn & Co., general store; James Vail, hotel; George Woodbury & Son, drugs; W. H. Wales, meat market.

The Stearn family have been the most prominent factors in Garden Grove's history, and have besides had a great influence over Decatur County. The elder members of the family are D. and A. B. Stearn. They came to this town from Ohio in 1854, and in July of that year A. B. Stearn was hired to G. W. Piper, the only merchant here, Sylvanus Arnold making the contract in behalf of Mr. Stearn. At that

time whisky was freely sold, and Sunday was the big day for selling goods. But it was expressly stipulated by Mr. Arnold that Stearn would not "clerk" out whisky nor sell goods on Sunday, an agreement which Mr. Piper accepted. Stearn held faithfully to his part of the contract which had the effect of breaking up the general whisky trade and the selling of goods on Sunday. In the mean time Dan Stearn engaged in the work of breaking prairie at a salary of \$12 per month. In two months A. B. Stearn bought out Mr. Piper and the two brothers went into partnership and have been in the same ever since.

DAVIS CITY.

The town of Davis City is located on the west bank of Grand River, on section 33, Burrell Township. Its water privileges are the best of any town in the county, making it a very desirable point for manufacturing purposes. The town was laid out in 1855 by W. H. Cheever, but the preceding autumn William Davis had built a log residence and a saw-mill, propelled by water-power. In the spring of 1855 he built a frame dwelling, and in the autumn of 1856 he erected the first store. In this the first stock of goods was opened by G. W. Jenre. He sold to Arnold & Davis, which firm was succeeded by Davis & Bowman. The second store was put up by J. R. Frisbie, in 1872. Henry Bowman built a hardware store the same year. Davis City, named in honor of its first inhabitant, was as yet but a small village of not more than fifty people.

Oscar Severe's harness shop came soon after the above named, and within the succeeding three years were erected Archibald Rankin's drug store, Young & Wren's "Chicago store," and Morris & Clark's store, which was the first brick building here.

The original town contained four blocks, 60 x 124 feet, and about 1870 Clark's addition was laid out. Other additions have been made since, as needed. The village has grown gradually and steadily, having 348 inhabitants in 1880, 519 in 1885, and at present writing nearly 600.

The postoffice was first at the house of W. F. Craig, he holding the appointment. Those commissioned since have been Henry Bowman, James Teale, Carter Scott and Henry Bowman.

The first school was taught in 1857, by Mrs. J. S. Warner. The present school-house is a two-story brick, costing \$2,200. It stands in the western part of town. There are three rooms, and three teachers are employed. Eight months school is maintained.

There is but one church, but it is a fine brick house. It was built by John Clark, in 1878, at a cost of \$4,500, and is by him owned. It is open to any and all denominations, without charge for use. It is 36 x 56, and will seat 250. The Methodists and United Brethren hold services on alternate Sundays, regularly, while occasional meetings are held by the Latter-Day Saints, Christians, Baptists and Adventists. Rev. D. H. K. Dix is the Methodist pastor, and Rev. A. G. Wright the United Brethren pastor.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built through Davis City in 1879, and quite an impetus was thereby given to the growth of the place.

SOCIETIES.

Davis City Post, No. 306, G. A. R., was organized March 31, 1884, with twenty-two members, and was mustered in by Hugh White, of Mt. Ayr, under directions of department mustering officer W. T. Wilkinson. The officers for 1886 are: J. E. Teale, Commander; J. W. Sparger, Senior Vice-

Commander; George D. Van Beek, Junior Vice-Commander; W. C. Wheeler, Surgeon; A. H. Anson, Officer of the Day; W. H. Fortune, Adjutant; S. Radwich, Quartermaster; W. F. Craig, Chaplain; Thomas Imes, Officer of the Guard; J. W. Milligan, Sergeant-Major; James Boldman, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The total enrollment is now forty-six, and the active membership forty-one. The post has lost one member by death, A. Losey, who was adjutant from the date of organization. In the spring of 1885 the post purchased a building, 24 x 66, for meeting purposes. The hall is 24 x 42, and there is a convenient ante-room at each end. The post meets twice a month.

Davis City Lodge, No. 375, A. F. & A. M., has a membership of from twenty-five to thirty, and meets Friday evening on or before each full moon. The officers for 1886 are: J. B. Horner, Worshipful Master; Samuel Bowman, Secretary; J. S. Clark, Treasurer; G. B. Keshlear, Senior Warden; J. H. Bowman, Junior Warden.

Davis City Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1876, and William Asbach was the first Noble Grand. The officers at present writing are: G. P. Campbell, Noble Grand; O. A. Parmalee, Vice-Grand; H. R. Campbell, Secretary; Carter Scott, Treasurer. The membership is about thirty, and meetings are held on Saturday evenings.

Davis City Lodge, No. 89, I. O. G. T., was organized in December, 1885, with fourteen members. The membership is now increased to forty, and meetings are held on Tuesday evenings, at Grand Army Hall. The officers for the current quarter are: W. F. Craig, Chief Templar; Mrs. Katie Kramer, Vice-Templar; Josie Kling, Secretary; May Campbell, Assistant Secretary; John Kling, Financial Secretary; Walter McCullough, Treasurer; Mrs. S. L. Losey, Marshal.

W. W. Peasley practiced law here from 1875 to 1885. J. H. Kling is here now, and J. H. Gates, of the firm of S. A. Gates & Bro.

Drs. J. B. Horner, J. H. Barber and W. C. Wheeler are the physicians of Davis City. In the past have been here I. O. Day, his son-in-law, Murphy, and N. M. Smith.

The Citizens' Bank was established here in 1879, by the Decatur County Banking Association. J. M. Arnold is cashier.

The business of Davis City is represented in 1886 by the following firms:

Adams Bros., Davis City *Tidings*; F. J. Arnold, drugs; Mrs. S. E. Adams, photographer; Gil. Blue, blacksmith; C. W. Browning, blacksmith; J. H. Bowman, postmaster; William Bradley, restaurant; J. H. Barber, physician; Bowman & Keshlear, general store; Citizens' Bank; Clark & Harvey, lumber; Clark Brothers, mill; F. M. Freeman, tinner and barber; S. R. Frazier, groceries and hardware; S. A. Gates & Bro., attorneys; J. B. Horner, physician and surgeon; E. Hynds, restaurant; J. P. Horton, Horton House; J. H. Kling, attorney; Mrs. J. W. Mather, millinery; McCullough & Sylvester, meat market; O. H. Parmalee, restaurant; J. H. Robinson, drugs; Mrs. Rasmussen, hotel; O. M. Severe, harness; L. E. Sweeten, Davis City Hotel; J. N. Sylvester, blacksmith and farm implements; A. M. & F. M. Severe, dry goods; Sutherlin & Shaffner, general store; W. W. Sparker, shoe shop; A. G. Scott & Son, general store; Mrs. J. M. Shepherd, millinery; Teale & Kramer, hardware; T. L. Tullis, livery; W. C. Wheeler, physician; C. L. Yost drugs and groceries.

LAMONI.

Lamoni is a bright village of 400 inhabitants in Fayette Township. It is on sec-

tions 2 and 11, and was laid out in 1879, by a company under the auspices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The township is largely settled by the Latter-Day Saints, a very thrifty and industrious class of people. They are strongly opposed to polygamy, regarding the Utah branch as apostates. The Order of Enoch was organized in 1870, and representatives were sent to this region, to buy land. Finding much of the fair prairie of Fayette and adjoining townships in a state of nature, they purchased a large quantity of land here, and the immigration commenced. At this time there was in this vicinity only a farm-house, on the eighty-acre farm just north of Lamoni. It was owned by a Mr. Shepherd, whose widow afterward sold to F. Drummond. The latter erected the house now occupied by E. H. Dancer, in 1877. The original farm-house is now owned by J. Foreman. The next nearest farm was that of E. Ferguson, half a mile east of where is now Lamoni.

A. J. Green was, when he died, the oldest settler in this region, and he was one of the early Saints. The first Saint to settle in this locality, however, was named Walker. The third of the three houses on the plat of Lamoni before 1879 was built by the Order of Enoch for a farm-house. It is now owned by William Deam.

Z. H. Gurley had the first stock of goods in this vicinity, and kept them in the school-house at Hopkins' corner, as early as 1876.

E. Bauta managed the business of the order until 1876, and D. Dancer then acted as agent until the land was all sold.

The railroad was built through in 1879, and the village laid out. The same year Thomas Teale built his hardware store, Z. H. Gurley his drug store, Messrs. Bissel, Dickson and Ferguson their residences, and D. Dancer started his lumber yard.

In 1880 Z. T. Earl & Co. began business, Paul Biggs built his office and grain house, now owned by James Smith, and William Earl built the store now occupied by W. Hudson.

In 1881 N. Reeder and D. Dancer began selling farm implements, E. C. Dobson entered upon the furniture business, and the publishing office of the Latter-Day Saints was moved here from Plano, Illinois.

In 1882 George Young built the store now owned by N. Reeder. In 1883 the cheese factory was built by a joint stock company and the mill by P. Harris. In 1884 the church of the Latter-Day Saints was mostly built.

The part of Lamoni west of the original survey was laid out by D. Dancer, and is occupied by private residences. The first birth was that of Bertie Lamoni White. The first marriage that of Neal Hammer and Lillie Brown.

The school building was erected in 1882. It is two-stories, has three rooms and three teachers are employed.

The Methodist church was built on Mr. Buck's farm, a mile and a half from Lamoni, in 1872, and removed to the village in 1881. Rev. Mr. Dix, of Davis City, preaches here alternate Sundays.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, whose principal place of business is at Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa, is a proper succession of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, as organized by Joseph Smith, in Fayette Township, Seneca County, New York, April 6, 1830, and of which it is a re-organization.

The circumstances which led to and made a re-organization necessary briefly told are: The original church attempted to remove from Kirtland, Ohio, where there was a considerable number of communicants, a temple, stores, mills and other adjuncts of social organization and

occupation, into Jackson and adjoining counties, Missouri, with a view to establish their earthly Zion and its spiritual government. The new religion held by the saints was obnoxious to the orthodox element of Ohio; and the pronounced and radical views upon political topics held by the principal and leading men, rendered them equally obnoxious to the political element, and under this pressure the removal from Ohio to Missouri went on from about 1831 to 1837-'8. In the latter year the church was officially expelled from the State of Missouri, by the executive order of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, carried into effect by Generals Clark and Lucas, in command of the Missouri State Militia.

Various causes have been assigned as the reasons for this expulsion from the then new State of Missouri, some few of which are: The Saints were mostly Eastern men, and by education, political preference and religious bias were opposed to slavery. Their immigration into Missouri was in itself a threat against the institution of slavery. They were not slow to state their opinions; and though in no single case is it known that a slave was interfered with or counseled or aided to escape from his master, the presence of so large a body so opposed to the peculiar institution was a standing menace, and the pro-slavery element was roused to resist further influx and encroachment. This was the principal reason. Another is to be found in the fact that the religion of this peculiar people was strongly aggressive, and its devotees made it a virtue to push the propagandizing everywhere vigorously. This brought the ministry into active forensic combat with the preachers of other denominations, and bitter religious animosity resulted, as in all other similar cases has been the history of the world. Old faiths, entrenched in their conservative methods, could not brook what they termed the arrogant dog

matism and presumptuous claims of the new, and so resisted the aggressiveness by persecution. Besides this, there were undoubtedly bad, irresponsible men on both sides, in the church and out, who made the religion of the people a cloak; the one to shield, the other to bring discredit upon the faith and the people, while serving their own interests in unlawful ways. All these combined brought difficulty and collision between the Saints and citizens of Missouri, until the interference of the executive authority of the State was invoked to restore and maintain the public peace. The final determination reached by the executive was followed by the arrest of some of the leading men against whom prosecution to conviction was never urged, and the expulsion of the entire body, and the abandonment of the State by some 12,000 of her citizens, against the very great majority of whom no charge was ever made, other than their religion, and their anti-slavery sentiments as a result of that religion.

After this expulsion from Missouri in 1838, the Saints settled in Illinois, Commerce, Hancock County, being made the principal seat of the church. Here the church flourished, with more or less of friction between themselves and other citizens, until the brothers Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County, Illinois, on June 27, 1844, by a mob of 150 to 200 men, variously disguised to prevent recognition. The killing of these men was in itself bad enough, but when it is known that at the time they were waiting trial before the County Court, and in jail at the request of Governor Thomas Ford for ostensible safety against mob violence, it becomes atrocious, and assumes the form of a confession that the men were not guilty of what they were charged, and would not have been convicted if they had been tried.

There had been an unprecedented growth in the church; the City of Nauvoo, which had absorbed the town of Commerce, numbered 18,000, and there were in the county of Hancock and near adjoining counties about 7,000 more, a total of 25,000. These, however, were but a small part of the whole, as it was estimated that at the death of the Smiths the church numbered 150,000 in Europe and America. The conflict between the citizens and the Saints was sharply renewed soon after the Smiths were killed. Brigham Young assumed the leadership of the church, and his policy was not calculated to ameliorate the condition, but tended to irritate the outside element and aggravate the situation. The result was that in 1845 the church, by commissioners upon its part, contracted with that portion of the citizens of the State hostile to their stay, through and by the aid of the officials of the State, who were engaged in the difficult and fruitless task of keeping the peace, ostensibly dealing impartially with both parties, to leave the State of Illinois, as a body. This contract was consummated by a convention of delegates from nine counties held at Carthage, Hancock County, September, 1845, which convention appointed General Hardin, Commander of the State Militia, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, W. B. Warren and J. A. McDougal to demand the removal of the Mormons. This demand was made by these commissioners and an acquiescence returned in writing, dated October 1, 1845, and signed by Brigham Young and Willard Richards for the Saints. The agreement was carried into effect during the spring and summer of 1846, leaving a remnant, partially or wholly helpless, to be driven out by a mob in the fall of 1846, after the season had become inclement.

The policy pursued by President Brigham Young, and the dogmas which he

introduced were not in keeping with those held by the church prior to the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and many, including the widow of Joseph and all of his immediate family, three of the original twelve, William Smith, brother of Joseph and Hyrum, John E. Page and Lyman Wright and William Marks, President of the Church Stake at Nauvoo, refused credence and allegiance. These disaffected ones scattered from the City of Nauvoo and the county of Hancock in every direction; notably along the route pursued by the fleeing Saints in their exodus, Southern and Western Iowa and Northern Missouri retaining a large percentage of them.

As the views and tenets introduced by Brigham Young became more widely known, the number of dissenters grew larger, and in 1851 a movement looking to a regathering and re-organizing of the scattered fragments of the church so left began among a few of the elders and members located in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Among those who were most active in this movement were Jason W. Briggs, Zenas H. Gurley, Sr., David Powell, Cyrus and Reuben Newkirk, H. H. Deam and others, all of them having held official membership in the church before the death of the Smiths. After a term of private labor from house to house, and by correspondence, a conference was called and convened at Newark near Beloit, Wisconsin, June 12, 1852. At this conference measures were adopted for an organization, and further dissemination of the views held touching church polity and doctrine, and resolutions strongly denunciatory of the dogma of polygamy or plurality of wives, then known to be secretly held by the church in Utah under President Brigham Young. This was very timely; for within three months thereafter, on August 29, 1852, eight years and two months and two days after the death of the

Smiths, Brigham Young threw off the mask of concealment and had the dogma of plural marriage promulgated at a special conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, proclaiming it much in the style of a Bull from the Pope.

At the conference held at Newark, June 12, 1852, the principle upon which it was proposed to prosecute the work of this re-organization as contradistinguished from the Utah church, may be found in the following:

"*Resolved*, that this conference believe it the duty of the elders of the church, (who have been legally ordained), to cry repentance and remission of sins to this generation through obedience to the gospel as revealed in the record of the Jews, the Book of Mormon, and Book of Doctrine and Covenants; and not faint in the discharge of duty."

A committee consisting of Jason W. Briggs, Zenas H. Gurley, Sr., and John Harrington was appointed, who wrote a pamphlet entitled, "A Word of Consolation to the Scattered Saints." This pamphlet was freely circulated, and on October 6, 1852, another session with increased numbers was held, and the growth and vigor of the movement are shown in the following extracts from their own historian:

"At this conference the gifts were abundantly enjoyed, and the Saints were greatly strengthened and assured of the triumph of the work of restoration to the old paths. Also, during these meetings we were forewarned of the war between the South and the North, its sanguinary character and its extent; also, the success of the North was portrayed in all the vivid exactness of the subsequent history of the civil war."

From this date to the 6th of April, 1853, great activity prevailed among those engaged in the work of re-organization. On the date named, a conference assembled

at the Yellowstone, Wisconsin, and after much discussion an organization more complete in its character was perfected, and upon what was deemed competent divine direction the following persons were selected and chosen to fill the respective offices named: Samuel Blair, General Church Recorder; Zenas H. Gurley, Sr., Henry H. Deam, Jason W. Briggs, Daniel B. Razy, John Cunningham, George White and Reuben Newkirk, Apostles. A Stake of Zion was established at Argyle, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, of which Wm. Cline was chosen President, with Cyrus Newkirk and Isaac Butterfield, Counselors; David Newkirk, Wm. Cline, Jr., Wm. Newkirk, Ira Guilford, George Godfrey, Wm. Smith, Wm. Hartshorn, Wm. White, Benjamin R. Tatem, Ethan Griffith, Samuel Blair, George W. Harlow, H. W. Ovitt, Edwin Wildermuth, Major Godfrey, Wm. Griffith, John Butterfield and Wm. Harlow, Seventy.

In respect to this organization Elder Jason W. Briggs, the constitutional lawyer of the body at the time, has stated:

"And in justification of the course taken and the principles involved on the question of authority we have ever courted, and still court, investigation in the rigid character of the facts in the first organization. Here they are: Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were ordained to the lesser priesthood by an angel; then by this authority and a commandment, they on the 6th day of April, 1830, ordained each other elders, and the eldership ordained high priests and apostles, and this high-priesthood, ordained by commandment, the president of the high priesthood, the highest office in the church, so that the alleged lesser ordaining the greater is common to both the first organization and the re-organization alike. The class of facts justify both, or condemn both.

"But this stream rising higher than its

fountain, is only seeming, not real By what authority, according the law of God, is any one ordained? Answer: By the power of the Holy Ghost, which is in the one who ordains him. Instead then of this being the stream, it is the fountain itself, from which flows the stream or authority of both priesthoods from its highest to its lowest offices. Moreover, all ordinations are performed in the name and authority of the church, and are therefore the acts of the 'Spirit and Bride.' So that in addition to the authority which its adherence to truth guarantees, the re-organization is technically right, and on legal grounds invulnerable; before which all the factions have melted away save the one—and they dare not assail it, but always decline."

At an annual conference held at Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, April 6, 1860, Joseph Smith, now of Lamoni, Iowa, connected himself with the movement. He was received into fellowship upon a baptism performed by his father before his death, and was chosen to preside by a unanimous vote, and ordained by Wm. Marks and others. His coming and presence at the conference had been certified by the Spirit and confidently predicted; and when he with his mother was presented to the assembly great enthusiasm was manifest. The various prophecies concerning the event had now been fulfilled and all were filled with testimony of the acceptance of the work already done.

The number composing the church when this event took place was probably less than 200, comprised in some three or four organized congregations, with a great majority scattered in various localities of Northern Illinois and Iowa, and Southern Wisconsin. One church in Wayne County, Illinois, under the pastoral charge of Elder Thos. P. Green, numbered forty-two, and was built up by Elder Green personally, he having been ordained and sent into Wayne

County by Joseph Smith, the elder, in 1842.

The adhesion of Joseph Smith to the re-organized church, and the position he assumed in regard to the leadership of Brigham Young and the dogma and practice of polygamy, raised the issue direct between the two churches; the one in the valleys of Utah, the other in the States; the one seemingly in defiance of the laws of the United States, the other teaching an obedience to such laws; the one teaching and practicing a plurality of wives, the other the sacredness of the family relation in monogamy. Both claimed to be a legal succession to the church organized April 6, 1830. These rival claims were placed in examination before the District Court of Common Pleas, Lake County, Ohio, for the February Term of 1880, in an issue joined to test the validity of a claim made by the re-organized church to the Temple, at Kirtland, in a suit to perfect the title in said re-organized church; Hon. L. S. Sherman, Judge; F. Paine, Jr., Clerk, and C. F. Morley, Sheriff. This suit was brought by the re-organized church against a number of defendants, including the church in Utah; and the decision of the court was in favor of the former, declaring it to be the "true and lawful continuation of, and successor to, the said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, organized in 1830, and is entitled to all its rights and property.

From 1860 the new movement gained ground rapidly. All over the West, elders moved here and there propagating the renewed gospel, the necessity for, and the correctness of, the re-organization. Able ministers were chosen and sent abroad. Joseph Smith and his brothers, Alexander H. and Daniel H., who united with the church, went at once into the active ministry. Many once connected with the church in the days of Joseph and Hyrum

Smith flocked to the standard thus up-raised. Samuel Powers, William W. Blair, E. C. Briggs and James Blakeslee had been successively ordained into the apostolic office; William Marks, Sr., and W. W. Blair were chosen as counsellors to the President; an effort was made to systematize ministerial labor; branches or organizations were authorized and established, and a general era of prosperity inaugurated. In 1863 E. C. Briggs and Alexander McCord, the latter one of the celebrated "Mormon Battalion," recruited at Garden Grove and Council Bluffs for the Mexican war from the fleeing Saints in 1846, were sent by the church to Utah as missionaries. They presented themselves to President Brigham Young, stating who they were, whom they represented, why they were in the Territory, and asking the use of public buildings in which to present their views to the people. They were received with scorn and their request for buildings in which to speak was denied—indignantly denied—by President Young. Indeed, Elder Briggs was told that "no building in the Territory, over which President Young had authority, should be open to him or his preaching." Elder Briggs reported to General P. E. Connor, then in charge of the United States troops at Fort Douglas, stating who he was, what his object in visiting the Territory was, and asking the protection of the Government, if necessary. General Connor notified President Young that if harm came to the "Josephite missionaries," as the Mormons called them, he should hold him responsible. Whether this was necessary or not, circumstances seemed to justify it. From 1863 to the present the re-organized church has kept an active missionary force in Utah with headquarters at Salt Lake City. They have congregations at Salt Lake City, with a small, but neat church building; at Pleasant Grove, Provo, Springville,

Salem, Richfield, Beaver and other points in Utah; at Malad, Idaho, with a building, and at Reese Creek, Montana, and a building; all active and as flourishing as the conditions permit.

There are now rising of 400 branches in the several States and Territories, a membership of over 1,000 on the Society Islands, under the pastorate of Apostle Thomas W. Smith; a fair and increasing membership in England, Thomas Taylor of Birmingham, in charge; a number of branches in Wales, Thomas E. Jenkins in charge; several branches in Australia, Joseph F. Burton, missionary and in charge, with a membership of nearly 20,000 communicants in all.

In the same year of 1863, Jason W. Briggs, Charles Derry and Jeremiah Jeremiah were sent to Wales, thus opening the work of the re-organization there under these efficient men. When it is known that large numbers of those making up the mass of the church in Utah; that there were in the British Isles, under the pastorate of Orsen Pratt, at one time over 35,000 members, and that 10,000 of these apostatized in one year after the introduction of plurality of wives in 1852, it will be seen how important it was that good men should be sent from these re-organizers in America. Of the work thus commenced in Wales, Elder Briggs states "that it commenced in the same street of the same town, and within half a stone's throw of where it began in Wales in the days of the first Joseph; and it is received by the very people that received it then."

The church began the publication of an organ called *The Saints' Herald*, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Elder Isaac Sheen, editor, in January, 1860; the paper was then a small sixteen-page pamphlet, and was issued as a monthly periodical, and appeared at irregular intervals, until in the summer of 1863, Israel L. Rogers, Bishop of the church, purchased the material of an ordi-

nary country newspaper; including a No. 4, Washington Medallion hand-press, headings, type, etc., removed the same to the little town of Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, and established the *Herald* office, with Elder Isaac Sheen, editor, and W. D. Morton, printer, in a room 16 x 18 feet in size. Mr. Sheen was also church recorder, and held his office in the same room. To this small beginning constant additions were made until the establishment in charge of the Board of Publication, consisting of George A. Blakeslee, of Galien, Michigan; Phineas Cadwell, of Logan, Iowa; David Dancer, E. Banta and W. W. Blair, of Lamoni, Iowa. Of these, Mr. Blakeslee is President; Mr. Banta, Treasurer, and Mr. Dancer, Business Manager, and in charge. The property at Lamoni consists of a two-story brick building 30 x 70 feet in size, containing a counting and sales room, a store-room, mailing-room, press-room, in which there are two cylinder book and job presses, a Gordon jobber, and a stereotyping apparatus, and an engine-room in which an excellent Ames engine of eight horsepower furnishes the power, all on the first floor; up stairs, an editorial-room and library containing several hundred volumes belonging to the church; the church recorder's room, now occupied by Elder Henry A. Stebbins, Elder Sheen's successor; a composing-room, where a corps of printers under John Scott, superintendent, set the type for the *Herald*, the organ of the church; *Zion's Hope*, a Sunday-school paper; the *Sandhedrin's Banner*, a Scandinavian paper, and all other church papers and books. The Board of Publication print and keep on sale the books of the church; the "Holy Scriptures," a translation and revision of the Old and New Testaments, by Joseph Smith; the "Book of Mormon" (Golden Bible); the "Doctrine and Covenants" (book of discipline); "Voice of Warning," a "History of Joseph

Smith," by E. Tullidge, a large, fine edition, and one by his mother, Lucy Smith, entitled "Joseph Smith and His Progenitors"; together with tracts in quantity, designed for church work. The office and plant are valued at near \$20,000, and it is undoubtedly the finest establishment of its kind in the State; and the building seen from the trains as they pass to and fro over the Grant City Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, makes an imposing and fine appearance.

The branch at Lamoni was organized in 1871, with barely a constitutional membership of nine, Elder Charles H. Jones presiding; it now numbers 577. The principal seat of church business is here, the printing office, where the church organ, the *Herald*, is published, the church library, and the church recorder's office and the office of the presidency are all located here. A church 50 x 90 feet, with the vestibule, having an auditorium 48 x 78 feet, above, and a room for ordinary lectures, Sunday-school, and prayer service in the basement. The ceiling in the main room is twenty-five feet in height in the center, and has a fine pulpit in walnut, the workmanship and gift of the architect of the building. Thomas Jacobs, resident at Lamoni; the seating capacity of this room is calculated to be 1,000. There are two towers on the front of the building, the one on the north side having a bell of fine tone hung in it.

The following epitome contains the principal features of the faith of this singular people.

We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28:19. 1 John 1:3. St. John 11:26.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression. Ecc. 12:14. Matt. 16:27. 1 Cor. 3:13. Rev. 20:12-15.

We believe that through the atonement

of Christ, all men may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel. 1 Cor. 15:3. 2 Tim. 1:10. Rom. 8:1-6.

We believe that these ordinances are:—

(1st.) Faith in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ. Heb. 11:6. 1 Pet. 1:21. 1 Tim. 4:10. John 3:16, 18, 36. Mark 11:22. John 14:1.

(2d.) Repentance. Matt. 3:2, 8, 11. Luke 13:3; 24:47. Ezek. 18:30. Mark 1:5, 15. Acts 2:38. Rom. 2:4. 11 Cor. 7:10.

(3d.) Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins. Matt. 3:13-15. Mark 1:4, 5. Luke 3:3. John 3:5. Acts 2:38; 22:16; 2:41; 8:12, 37, 38. Mark 16:16. Col. 2:12. Rom. 6:4, 5. John 3:23. Acts 8:38, 39.

(4th.) Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Deut. 34:9. John 20:21, 22. Acts 8:17; 19:6. 1 Tim 4:14. Acts 9:17. 1 Cor. 12:3. Acts 19:1-6.

(5th.) We believe in the resurrection of the body; that the dead in Christ will rise first, and the rest of the dead will not live again until the thousand years are expired. Job 19:25, 26. Dan. 12:2. 1 Cor. 15:42. 1 Thes. 4:16. Rev. 20:6. Acts 17:31. Phil. 3:21. John 11:24. Isa. 26:19. Ps. 17:15.

(6th.) We believe in the doctrine of eternal judgment, which provides that men shall be judged, rewarded, or punished, according to the degree of good or evil they shall have done. Rev. 20:12. Ecc. 3:17. Matt. 16:27. 2 Cor. 5:10. 2 Pet. 2:4, 13, 17.

We believe that a man must be called of God, and ordained by the laying on of hands of those who are in authority, to entitle him to preach the Gospel, and administer in the ordinances thereof. Heb. 5:1, 5, 6, 8. Acts 1:24, 25; 14:23. Eph. 4:11. John 15:16.

We believe in the same kind of organization that existed in the primitive church,

viz.: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. 1 Cor. 12:28. Matt. 10:1. Acts 6:4. Eph. 4:11; 2:20. Titus 1:5.

We believe that in the Bible is contained the word of God, so far as it is translated correctly. We believe that the canon of Scripture is not full, but that God, by His Spirit, will continue to reveal His word to man until the end of time. Job 32:8. Heb. 13:8. Prov. 29:18. Amos 3:7. Jer. 23:4; 31:31, 34; 33:6. Ps. 85:10, 11. Luke 17:26. Rev. 14:6, 7; 19:10.

We believe in the powers and gifts of the everlasting Gospel, viz.: the gift of faith, discerning of spirits, prophecy, revelation, healing, visions, tongues, and the interpretation of tongues, wisdom, charity, brotherly love, etc. 1 Cor. 12:1-11; 14:26. John 14:24. Acts 2:3. Matt. 28:19, 20. Mark 16:16.

We believe that marriage is ordained of God; and that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock, for either man or woman, except in cases where the contract of marriage is broken by death or transgression. Gen. 2:18, 21-24; 7:1, 7, 13. Prov. 5:15-21. Mal. 2:14, 15. Matt. 19:4-6. 1 Cor. 7:2. Heb. 13:4. D. & C. 42:7; 49:3.

We believe that the doctrines of a plurality and a community of wives are heresies, and are opposed to the law of God. Gen. 4:19, 23, 24; 7:9; 22:2, in connection Gal. 4th and 5th c. Gen. 21:8-10. Mal. 2:14, 15. Matt. 19:3-9. The BOOK OF MORMON says: "Wherefore, my brethren, hear me, and hearken to the word of the Lord: For there shall not any man among you have save it be ONE WIFE, and concubines he shall have none, for I, the Lord God, delighteth in the chastity of women. And whoredoms are an abomination before me, saith the Lord of hosts."—Jacob 2:6-9.

We believe that in all matters of contro-

versy upon the duty of man toward God, and in reference to preparation and fitness for the world to come, the word of God should be decisive and the end of dispute; and that when God directs, man should obey.

We believe that the religion of Jesus Christ, as taught in the New Testament Scriptures, will, if its precepts are accepted and obeyed, make men and women better in the domestic circle, and better citizens of town, county and State, and consequently better fitted for the change which cometh at death.

We believe that men should worship God in "Spirit and in truth"; and that such worship does not require a violation of the constitutional law of the land. John 4:21-24. Doctrine and Covenants. sec. 58, par. 5.

We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.

The *Lamoni Gazette* was started in November, 1885, by Sumner E. King, from Mormontown, Missouri. He sold, three months later, to Walker & Hansen, the present proprietors. It is a six-column folio, published on Tuesdays, at \$1.00 per year, and independent politically.

The only lawyer residing here is W. A. Williams.

The first physician at Lamoni was Dr. Bissell. Those now residing here are Drs. J. W. De Noon, J. J. Stafford, J. H. Hansen and D. D. Steiner.

The business of Lamoni in 1886 is represented by the following firms:

George Adams, mill; Robert Booth, grocery; Blair & Bell, general store; Miss Cazley, millinery; George Derry, harness and shoes; E. H. Dancer, lumber and implements; Z. T. Earl, general stock; William Gray, hotel; W. H. Graham, hotel;

Walker & Hansen, drugs; Hogue, Clum & Bailey, hardware and tinshop; W. Hudson, general store; Hopkins Bros., implements and furniture; George Johnson, jeweler; Miss L. L. Lyons, postmistress; D. F. Nicholson, hardware; Olsen & Lewis, furniture; J. W. Ockerman, station agent; N. M. Reeder, general store; J. B. Rogers, blacksmith; Joe Rabidou, blacksmith; Stoddard Bros., lumber; Thomas Teale & Co., general store; H. L. Tilton, general store; Mrs. Wicks, millinery; Walker & Hansen, *Lamoni Gazette*.

DECATUR CITY.

Decatur City is situated in the midst of a splendid farming country, nearly in the center of the county. As a trading point it is an important one, and will always command a good trade. It has a large territory tributary to it, in which are wealthy, intelligent, progressive farmers, and will grow up to a good, substantial town. The business men are active, enterprising and intelligent, appreciating the importance of having good stocks at fair prices for their customers to select from.

This point is one of the oldest settlements in the county, and was first designated as the county seat, which distinction it enjoyed for about two years. The county seat was removed to Leon in May, 1853, and thus the sanguine hopes of the projectors of the town were not realized. Decatur City is laid out with taste, on as good a town site as one would wish to see, and is a pleasant village. The population was 204 by the State census of 1885.

One of the disappointments Decatur City has had was in the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad, which was built south to this point in 1882. The township gave \$20,000 to secure the road, which, it was thought, would enable it to compete with Leon. After the road had been built

to this point, and the money was paid, the road turned square to the east and went to Leon, and thence south.

A common district school was maintained from an early day. In 1864 this was made an independent district, and a frame building, 32 x 40 feet in size, was built, at a cost of over \$3,000. This building was burned in 1885, with \$1,000 insurance. The present building was erected in 1885, at a cost of \$3,200, including furnishings. It is 30 x 60 feet in size, and is divided into two rooms. Two teachers are employed. Nine months school is usually maintained. The enrollment is 130, and the average attendance seventy.

The village has one church in use, which was built by subscription, in 1856. The Methodists being the only organized religious society at that time, it was dedicated to them. Now there are four societies, all of which occupy it by turns. Rev. G. E. Mitchell, from Weldon, preaches for the Methodist Episcopal people every two weeks. Revs. S. B. Tabor and B. F. Hall come here by turns, monthly, for the Southern branch of the same denomination. Rev. P. A. Rickel holds services here occasionally for the United Brethren. The Protestant Methodists have a meeting place two miles east of the village. The Adventists were active here for about five years, and in 1870 built a church, at a cost of \$500, which is now entirely unused.

Decatur Lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., was organized a number of years ago, and is now in a flourishing condition. D. W. Robinson is Worshipful Master, and Thomas Ward, Secretary. Meetings are held on Thursday evening on or before each full moon. Decatur Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 15, 1857. Meetings are held every Saturday evening. The membership is from sixty to sixty-five, and the officers for 1886 are: John Grayson, Noble Grand; William Waller, Vice-

Grand; Samuel Schenck, Recording Secretary; J. S. Tullis, Permanent Secretary; Jesse Lloyd, Treasurer. Friendship, Rebekah-Degree Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 20, 1880, with twenty members, which number has since doubled. Meetings are held Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Decatur Post, No. 410, G. A. R., was mustered in December, 1885, with a dozen or so members. This number is now doubled. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings, twice a month. The officers for 1886 are: Thomas Ward, Commander; D. W. Robinson, Senior Vice-Commander; David R. Springstein, Junior Vice-Commander; S. W. Chamberlain, Adjutant; John Lake, Quartermaster.

Marion Woodard has been in practice for three years, and is the only attorney residing here. Fred Teale was formerly a practicing attorney, and back in county-seat times C. W. Bridges and P. H. Binckley were located here.

W. J. Laney, H. Parrish and David R. Springstein are the physicians of the place. In the past this has at different times been the home of J. R. McClelland, O. A. Day, Samuel Day, Stringer, H. C. Bone, E. Meacham, Joseph Puckett and J. R. Teller.

Two newspapers have been published here—the *Commoner*, by F. A. C. Foreman, from 1859 to 1861, and the *Decatur Enterprise*, in 1866-'7, by Hon. C. S. Wilson. Foreman went from here to Chicago, and afterward died at Marengo, Iowa. Wilson afterward became editor of the *Des Moines Daily News*.

The business firms of 1886 are:

A. Brockway, furniture; John Campbell, livery; S. W. Chamberlain, postoffice and grocery; Mrs. Corrington, millinery; Covington Bros., general merchandise; Charles Hopkins, hotel; Mrs. Horner, millinery; John Lake, merchandise; Negley Bros., blacksmiths; J. A. Puckett, wagon-shop;

H. Parrish, drugs; D. W. Robinson, implements and harness; Fred Teale, clothing; Zorns & Coffin, blacksmith.

WELDON.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad was built half way across Decatur County in 1880, and soon after the portion of the line west of Humeston was turned over to the Humeston & Shenandoah, which extended the road west about 100 miles. Among the villages to which this new line gave existence is Weldon, which, for its age, is one of the brightest little villages in Southern Iowa. It is admirably laid out on level ground, in the northwestern part of Franklin Township. The main street is 140 feet wide. The proprietors of the town were a company composed of L. P. Sigler and J. L. Young, of Leon, and Messrs. Drake and Hill, of Centerville. Sigler is now the sole proprietor of the company's remaining interests, E. L. Chase acting as his agent. The growth of the place was mostly in 1880 and 1881, in which years there came Jamison Bros., and built the first business house; Enos Mitchell, and built the first residence; T. M. Wall, G. L. Terry, W. M. Baker, John Bullard, G. B. Williams, M. Hughes, E. L. Chase, C. B. Chase, E. L. McVay, O. Moyer and others. The population of the village is now 300. The stores and residences are mostly of good size, and are all neat in appearance.

The postmasters of the village have been L. G. Jamison, Enos Mitchell, E. K. Maxwell and L. P. Greenlee.

The Methodist church was built in 1881, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a substantial frame structure, painted white. The pastors have been Revs. D. O. Stewart, W. W. Danner, C. Hover, T. P. Newland. Services are held alternate Sundays. The church has eighty-four members at present

writing. William Jennings is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about seventy. The trustees of the church are G. E. Mitchell, L. Matheny, E. L. Chase, A. M. Roach and L. Bates. Olhe S. Mitchell is financial steward, and G. E. Mitchell recording steward.

The Christian church was completed January 1, 1886, at a cost of \$2,400. The society met in Green Bay Township, Clarke County, until 1885. In that year it held its services in the Methodist church at Weldon, while building its own house of worship. Rev. W. K. Slater, of Centerville, is the pastor. The membership is forty. The elders are J. S. Williams, E. S. Grimes and U. H. Lowe; deacons, J. V. Mitchell, G. B. Williams and M. Hughes; trustees, M. Hughes, E. L. Chase and G. B. Williams.

Jacinth Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 5, 1884, with J. D. Barnard as Worshipful Master; W. T. Mathews, Senior Warden, and W. H. Read, Junior Warden. For 1886 Joseph Monroe is Worshipful Master; Thomas Boyce, Senior Warden; E. P. Hall, Junior Warden; E. S. Grimes, Secretary, and Thomas Keran, Treasurer. The membership is eighteen, and meetings are held on Friday evening on or before each full moon, at its hall, which is owned in partnership with the Odd Fellows.

Weldon Lodge, No. 441, I. O. O. F., was organized in December, 1881. The officers for 1886 are: G. L. Terry, Noble Grand; G. H. Hodges, Vice-Grand; C. A. Maulding, Recording Secretary; T. L. McVay, Permanent Secretary; E. S. Grimes, Treasurer. The membership is now forty, and meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Eunice Rebekah-Degree Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F., was organized July 1, 1885. The officers for 1886 are: Mrs. Effie Walker, Noble Grand; Mrs. Mary Smith, Vice-Grand; Mrs. Clara Chase, Recording

Secretary; Mrs. Mary Bullard, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Susan Davis, Treasurer. The membership is now twenty-seven. Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

The only attorney at Weldon is R. J. Critchfield.

The physicians now residing here are: O. W. Foxworthy, Enos Mitchell and L. P. Greenlee. T. M. Wall, George A. Stuart and D. R. Springstein have been here but left for other locations.

The *Weldon Hornet* was started June 10, 1885, by Messrs. Critchfield & Watsabaugh. It is a five-column quarto, independent in politics, and published on Wednesdays at \$1.50 per year.

The Bank of Weldon was organized in the spring of 1881, by the Decatur County Banking Association, and conducted by it until January 1, 1886, when it was sold to a company consisting of Thomas J. Eals, Cyril C. Wood, A. E. Chase, S. O. Hings-ton, Oscar Judd, J. Z. McAlister and E. L. Chase. Thomas J. Eals is President; Cyril C. Wood, Vice-President, and E. L. Chase, Cashier. It is doing an excellent business, and possesses the confidence of the community.

The business of Weldon in 1886 is represented by the following firms:

William Baker, general store; Mrs. Baker, millinery; Bank of Weldon; Mrs. A. L. Boynton, hotel; Critchfield & Watsabaugh, *Weldon Hornet*; F. L. Chase, real estate and loan agent; W. W. Corner, harness; C. M. Clark, hotel; Joseph Coffey, carpenter; O. W. Foxworthy, physician; L. P. Greenlee, drugs; I. N. Gardner, farm implements; E. S. Grimes, harness; M. Hughes, hardware and furniture; A. E. Hughes, railroad agent; W. S. Jennings & Co., general store; Jamison Bros., general store; Enos Mitchell, physician; W. B. McCullough, restaurant; J. W. North, farm implements; Tabor & Co., lumber; Terry

& Matheny, carpenters; A. Wolcott, butcher; Peter White, tinshop; Williams & Clapp, millinery.

VAN WERT.

Van Wert is an old town on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, on section 12, Long Creek Township. It was first settled about 1853, and was called Florence. June 29, 1855, the town lots were sold at public sale. George W. Bigford built the first store about the same time, and a steam mill was built by George Douglass. The original town contained fourteen blocks and some additions have been added. The name of the town was afterward changed to Prairie City, then to Prairieville, and April 1, 1880, to Van Wert.

The village possessed but one store, that of John Gimmel, until 1880, when the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad was built to this point. The western portion of this line was sold to the Humeston & Shenandoah company, which extended it west to Shenandoah. This gave an impetus to Van Wert, and stores were built by W. E. Stone & Co., D. Tharp & Co. and M. R. Sanger. The village has now about 125 inhabitants.

The Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad crosses the Humeston & Shenandoah near Van Wert. It was built through this place in 1882.

This was made an independent school district in the summer of 1872, and a frame building was erected, 22 x 28 feet in size, at a cost of \$465. This being too small for the increased needs of the village it was sold in 1885, and a fine two-story frame building erected at a cost of \$2,700. It contains three rooms. Two teachers are employed, and nine months' school is usually maintained.

The Methodist church was built in the summer of 1861, by the members themselves. It is a small building, and not of

great value. It has been at different times connected with the Decatur City, Hopeville and Green Bay charges, and now belongs to the Weldon charge. The membership is eighty-two. Services are held here every Sunday alternately, by the Methodists and Baptists. The latter have had an organization for several years. Rev. T. P. Newland comes here for the Methodists, and Rev. Tibbetts for the Baptists. The Christian church was built in 1866, at a cost of \$1,700. Services are held every four weeks, by Rev. J. K. Slater. The membership ranges from sixty to seventy.

Van Wert Post, No. 205, G. A. R., was mustered in July, 1883, with some thirty members, which number is now increased to forty. John Gimmel was the first commander. The officers in 1886 are: Lewis Holt, Commander; Nelson Spencer, Senior Vice-Commander; W. H. Todd, Junior Vice-Commander; J. N. Gibson, Officer of the Day; E. C. Wilson, Adjutant. Meetings are held on Saturday evening on or after each full moon.

Drs. W. H. Todd, N. J. Hyatt and B. R. Walker are the physicians of the place. Drs. Darneille, Powell and Pugh have been here at different periods.

A good flouring-mill was built a quarter of a mile north of the village in 1883, by W. W. Morehead. He became financially involved and discouraged, and finally moved West. The mill is now entirely unused.

The business firms of 1886 are:

John Gimmel, grain buyer; N. J. Hyatt, drugs; Mrs. McMichael, hotel; W. E. Stiles, blacksmith; W. E. Stone, general store; Tallman & Blair, general store; W. H. Todd, physician and druggist.

WESTERVILLE.

Westerville is an old town situated on Grand River, on section 28, Richland

Township. A postoffice was established at this place in 1853, and Theron Westervelt was appointed postmaster. The postoffice was named by him Westerville. The year following a village was laid out by William Henshaw, and named Milford. This name has been discarded. At this writing the village contains one general store, at which are kept all kinds of merchandise, belonging to John Landes, one district school-house, a water grist-mill, owned by G. R. Roberts, who also keeps farm implements, a hardware store and harness shop, kept by Michael Foland, a blacksmith shop operated by Thomas Williams, and a millinery shop belonging to Miss Swanson. D. S. Ewing is the postmaster and Dr. Brown the physician of the village.

GRAND RIVER.

The village of Grand River is pleasantly located about half a mile from the west bank of Grand River, on section 33, Richland Township. It is a station on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, and its situation in the midst of a fine agricultural district, inhabited by the most substantial farmers in the county, make it a good business center. It was laid out in 1881, by E. C. Perkins, and now contains about 200 inhabitants. G. W. Bradshaw started the first store, and is still in business, in partnership with Mr. Lamb. S. C. Jennings carries on a general store which was established in 1886. Brothers & Fear deal in all kinds of merchandise, and are agents for the Glidden Barb-wire. Samuel Landes has a barber shop. The Grand River Lumber Company transact a lumber business. Bay Bros. have a grocery store and a livery stable. William B. Howard deals in agricultural implements. A. C. Turner has a wagon and blacksmith shop. C. Smith has a harness shop, and also deals in coal. Drs. Bone & Cole have

a well appointed drug store. C. W. Stanley keeps a stock of general merchandise. Taylor & Overholster have a meat market. Kirkendall & Day have a wagon and blacksmith shop, Treanor Sisters keep a millinery shop and do dressmaking. Noah Farenstaff has a clothing store. Mr. Griffin is the present postmaster. There are two hotels—the Valley House, owned and run by J. D. Harrowe, and the other owned and operated by Charles H. Chapman.

The school building here was erected in 1876. There is a union church, erected in 1881. The Presbyterians are now holding regular services. Rev. James Brengle was the first pastor, and Rev. E. J. Nugent now officiates.

LEROY.

Leroy is a station on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, on section 11, Garden Grove Township. It is four and a half miles from the town of Garden Grove, and is surrounded by an excellent farming community. It was laid out in 1880, and until 1885 supported three stores. There is now but one, kept by Mr. Kirby. There is a blacksmith and a physician, and about a dozen houses are all there is of Leroy.

PLEASANTON.

This village is situated on the divide between Grand River and Little River, on the south line of the county, in Hamilton Township. An addition to the village is situated in Missouri. The surrounding country is a rolling prairie, fertile and in a good state of cultivation, with timber about a mile distant, both east and west. Some years ago a building was erected here for a college. An institution of learning was duly organized with flattering prospects, but in June, 1865, the building was blown down, and has not yet been rebuilt.

This town was laid out in the spring of 1854, by Daniel Bartholow, and called Pleasant Plain. Its population is about 250. There is a good brick school-house, a Masonic lodge, and a lodge of Odd Fellows, known as Emblems Lodge, No. 189. There is an organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, with a Sabbath-school in connection. The place is twelve miles south of Leon, and twenty miles northwest of Princeton, the county seat of Mercer County, Missouri. It has a daily mail north and south, and semi-weekly east and west. The postoffice here was known as Nine Eagles for many years, there being a postoffice called Pleasant Plain in Jefferson County, but a few years since the name of Pleasanton was adopted for both village and postoffice. The Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad passes near here, and its station is called Harding, in honor of the president of the railroad company.

TUSKEEGO.

Tuskeego is a station on the Grant City branch of the Chicago, Burlington &

Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in 1879, on section 20, Bloomington Township, the land being owned by A. M. Jackson, who is still the proprietor of a large number of the lots. These are 50 x 125 feet in size, except the business lots, which are 25 x 125. The town site is on good level ground, and is not excelled by that of any other village in the county. The first building was erected in 1879. The first merchant was S. W. Hurst.

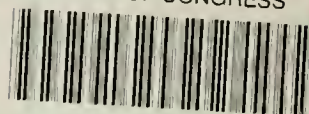
The village has at the present time two stores. One is owned by a Mr. Parks, T. C. Jackson being manager, and the other by A. W. Bowman. Both have good stocks of general merchandise. J. C. Varney is postmaster and station agent. The first postmaster was J. L. Jackson, appointed in 1879.

HIGH POINT

is an old postoffice in High Point Township. George King is the present postmaster. King & McKibben have a good store, and there is a blacksmith shop and school-house.



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